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STATES STRATEGIC PLAN

The Domestic Abuse Strategy is a delivery programme within the States Strategic Plan. The framework of the States Strategic Plan is shown below at Figure 1.

Figure 1:

PURPOSE	To enable the States to decide what they want to achieve over the medium to long-term and how they will manage or influence the use of Island resources to pursue those objectives.			
AIMS	To focus government and public services on protecting and improving quality of life of Islanders, the Island’s economic future, and the Island’s environment, unique cultural identity and rich heritage.			
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	Fiscal & Economic	We have sustainable long term finances and programmes	We have a balanced, internationally competitive, high value economy	We have a skilled, sustainable and competitive workforce
	Social	We have a social environment and culture where there is active and engaged citizenship	We have equality of opportunity, social inclusion and social justice	As individuals we take personal responsibility and adopt healthy lifestyles
	Environmental	We adapt to climate change	We manage our carbon footprint and reduce energy consumption	Our countryside, marine and wildlife are protected and preserved

PROGRAMME SUMMARY OVERVIEW

Programme Name	Domestic Abuse Strategy
Period covered	2015 - 2020
Programme Authors	Domestic Abuse Strategy Advisory Group
Political sponsors	Home Department
Related strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children & Young People's Plan (Health & Social Services) Drug & Alcohol Strategy (Home) Disability & Inclusion Strategy (Health & Social Services) Mental Health & Wellbeing Strategy (Health & Social Services) Sexual Health Strategy (Health & Social Services) Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy (Policy Council) Youth Crime Prevention Strategy (Health & Social Services)
Review periods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring of key performance indicators Annual formal review of objectives and Action Plan 5 year review of strategic commitments
Relevant other documents that should be accessed when reading this document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Domestic Abuse Strategy 2009-2012</i>, Billet d'Etat XXI, July 2009 <i>Policy Council States Strategic Plan debate</i>. Includes Policy Council's case for partial funding of the Domestic Abuse Strategy, Billet d'Etat XXVI, October 2009 <i>Policy Council States Strategic Plan debate, 2010</i>. Includes Policy Council's case for full funding of the domestic abuse Strategy, Billet d'Etat XIX, September 2010 <i>Policy Council - States Strategic Plan 2010-2015</i>, Includes Home Department case for development of a Criminal Justice Strategy. Billet D'État XIX 2010. <i>Criminal Justice Strategy</i>, Billet d'Etat XI, May 2012 <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HSSD)</i> <i>Sexual Health Strategy (HSSD)</i> <i>Supported Housing Strategy (Housing)</i> <i>Offender Management Strategy (Home)</i> <i>Restorative Justice Strategy (Home)</i> <i>Disability & Inclusion Strategy (HSSD)</i> <i>Children & Young People's Plan (HSSD)</i> <i>Today's Learners Tomorrows World (Education)</i>

1.**PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT****1.1**

The purpose of this document is to outline a strategy for tackling domestic abuse in Guernsey and Alderney for the years 2015-2020.

1.2

In this document you can expect to find:

- The Strategy's Statement of Purpose, its Vision, objectives and the outcomes that the agencies and departments, both voluntary and statutory, collectively aspire to achieve and the strategic commitments that drive us all towards achieving these outcomes;
- Identification of where the Domestic Abuse Strategy sits within the States Strategic Plan;
- Identification of areas requiring appropriate attention and action in the period 2015-2020, as based on existing evidence and professional judgement;
- Identification of what will be done, by whom and with whom;
- Identification of where we wish to be within -
 - the short-term (a 2 year period);
 - the medium-term (a 5 year period);
- How we will know we have got there.

2. DEVELOPERS OF THIS DOCUMENT

2.1

This document has been produced by the Domestic Abuse Strategy Advisory Group, with input from the Strategy Task Group, its sub-groups and key stakeholders. The Strategy Advisory Group is comprised of representation from:

- Education Department;
- Guernsey Police;
- Guernsey Probation Service;
- Home Department;
- Housing Department;
- HSSD Children's Services;
- Office of the Children's Convenor;
- Policy Council;
- Safeguarder Service;
- SSD.

These organisations work in conjunction with the many third sector organisations.

2.2

The production of this document, and the contribution of resources to support the Strategy's development and ongoing maintenance, is sponsored by the States of Guernsey Home Department.

3. **FOREWORD FROM THE DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY ADVISORY GROUP**

3.1

This is the second edition of the Domestic Abuse Strategy for Guernsey and Alderney providing a framework around which both statutory and voluntary agencies will continue to work together over the next five years to reduce the incidence and impact of domestic abuse.

3.2

Domestic Abuse is devastating for all victims and their children as it can cause lasting damage to physical health, mental health and emotional well-being as well as financial and social consequences. It is unacceptable within our community and must be challenged. Domestic abuse causes physical damage ranging from death in extreme cases to miscarriages, broken limbs, and cuts and bruises and can also have a long-term impact on mental health including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts and behaviour.

3.3

In the current economic climate, there is an indisputable business case for preventing domestic abuse. It was estimated in 2008, that the cost of domestic abuse to the local economy at that time was around £7,827,000. This includes health, housing and social services costs of £2,198,000, criminal justice system costs of £1,376, 500 and lost economic output costs of £3,616,600. There is no doubt that the benefits of preventing this social problem in the first place and intervening early where it is already happening will far outweigh the costs.

3.4

The strategy sets out clearly what the Advisory Group intends to do to address domestic abuse in the form of a coordinated response; to support those experiencing and witnessing domestic abuse, children affected by domestic abuse and those perpetrating domestic abuse, with implementation plans designed to achieve the aims of this strategy. It provides clear and measureable targets that will be performance managed for the life of the strategy.

3.5

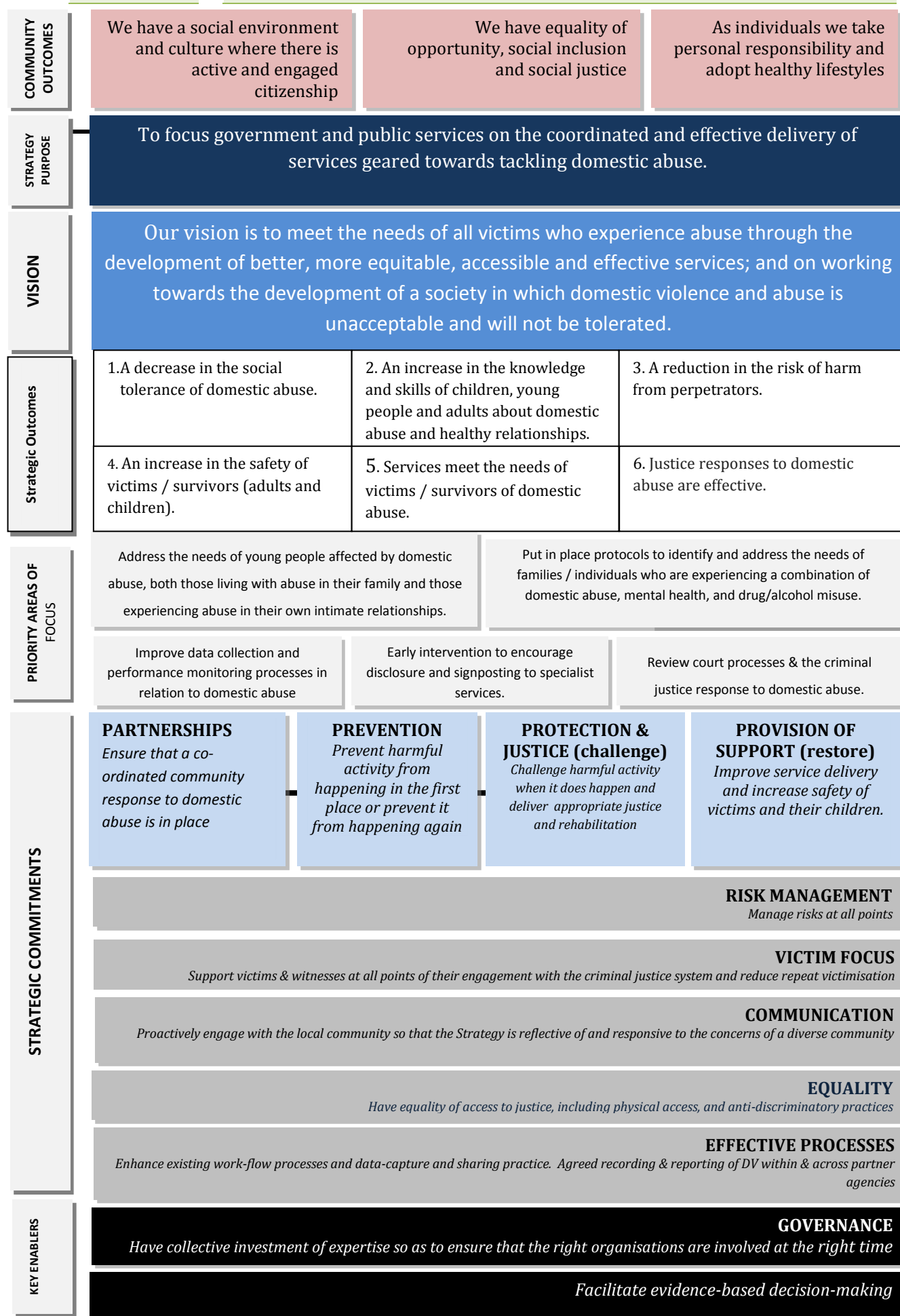
Domestic abuse is unacceptable within our community and must be challenged through the provision of accessible and consistent domestic abuse services across the Islands, and a joined up response to tackling the issue.

**Domestic Abuse Strategy Advisory Group
May 2014**

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4.	STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW	
4.1	States Strategic Plan	<p>The Domestic Abuse Strategy is a delivery programme within the States Strategic Plan. Figure 1 on page 4 outlines the States Strategic Plan's purpose and aims, and also the social policy, financial and environmental outcomes that it seeks to achieve. Figure 2 on page 11 outlines the framework of the Domestic Abuse Strategy and identifies the social policy outcomes to which it aligns.</p>
4.2	Strategy Purpose	<p>The purpose of the Strategy is <i>"to focus government, public services and voluntary agencies on the coordinated and effective delivery of services geared towards tackling domestic abuse."</i> (see Fig.2).</p>
4.3	Strategy Definition of Domestic Abuse	<p>Within the Strategy, domestic abuse is defined as:</p> <p><i>Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those 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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>psychological</i> • <i>physical</i> • <i>sexual</i> • <i>financial</i> • <i>emotional</i> <p>Controlling behaviour is: 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.</p> <p>Coercive behaviour is: an 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.</p> <p>The definition is an inclusive stand-alone definition intended solely for the delivery purpose of this strategy. It is not a legal definition. We also recognise that some</p>

		organisations providing services for victims/survivors and perpetrators of domestic abuse may have their own definitions in order to aid them in the delivery of their specific services to their service-users.
4.3	Strategy Vision	The vision of the strategy is to meet the needs of all victims and survivors of domestic abuse through equitable, accessible and effective services; and on working towards the development of a society in which domestic violence and abuse is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.
4.4	Outcomes	Our outcomes are the value that our services contribute to the lives of Islanders (both those individuals and families where domestic abuse has taken place, and the community at large). Put more simply, our outcomes are the <i>effect</i> that our services have in relation to individuals experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse.
4.5	Priority Areas of Focus	Our priority areas of focus are those areas that, on the basis of relevant evidence and professional judgement, we will concentrate our efforts. These areas are broken down into specific objectives as shown in our Action Plan.
4.6	Strategic Commitments	Our strategic commitments drive us towards the delivery of our outcomes. These strategic commitments were set within the initial strategy and have been developed further on the basis of consultation. See Appendix 1 for a full list of consultees.
4.7	Objectives	Our objectives, or what we are actually going to do, are shown within our action plan which covers the period 2015 - 2020 and encompasses short term objectives (2yrs), medium term objectives (5yrs), all of which contribute to the achievement of our outcomes.
4.8	Key Performance Indicators	It is not enough to know where we are going, we need to also define how we will know we have got there. We have put key performance indicators against our outcomes in order to give us broad indications of success in this very complex and fluid area of social policy. Further detail about our key performance indicators is provided on page 15.

Figure 2: Domestic Abuse Strategy Framework

OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

5.	OBJECTIVES
5.1	The Strategy is very much outcomes-focused, but will also take into account the objectives set out in the National Domestic Abuse Delivery Plan. Within the short to medium term, i.e. the life of this second strategy, these are as follows:
5.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To educate young people to understand that domestic abuse is wrong. 2. To increase the early identification of, and intervention with, victims of domestic abuse earlier by utilising all points of contact with statutory and voluntary services. 3. To increase public awareness of the issue. 4. To build capacity within the domestic abuse sector to provide effective advice and support to victims of domestic abuse. 5. To increase the use of existing and new powers and methods by statutory services to protect identified victims of domestic abuse. 6. To increase the rate at which domestic abuse incidents are either reported directly to the police or via a third party. 7. To increase the rate at which domestic abuse incidents are detected. 8. To increase the rate at which those domestic abuse incidents that are detected then result in an appropriate sanction being administered, either through prosecution or otherwise. 9. To develop the evidence base to close key knowledge gaps, particularly around understanding the nature and scope of domestic abuse.

6.	OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK
6.1	<p>Measuring outcomes is the only way we can be sure that changes are taking place for those experiencing abuse. Local domestic abuse services which receive public funds should focus on delivering the following outcomes framework in order to reduce and prevent domestic abuse and to help remedy the damage caused.</p>
6.2	<p>The outcomes set out below in 6.3 should inform future work and help to identify what improvements are required in the responses to domestic abuse by local services. Incorporating the desired outcomes into a multi-agency Action Plan will ensure accountability and encourage improved performance.</p>
6.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A decrease in social tolerance of domestic abuse, through partnership working, awareness raising and challenging inaction by individuals, communities and organisations. 2. An increase in the knowledge and skills of children, young people and adults about forming healthy relationships, through prevention education and learning, so that they are better equipped to form relationships based on equality and respect, mutual understanding, shared power and a commitment to non-violence. 3. An increase in the safety of survivors (adults and children) based on an approach that maximises safe choices available and reduces the harm caused. 4. A reduction in the risk of harm from perpetrators through holding abusers accountable for their behaviour in such a way that reduces risk and which not only acts as a future deterrent for them, but also as a deterrent to potential abusers. 5. Services meet the needs of victims / survivors of domestic abuse through ensuring that victims are involved and consulted on the development of specialist domestic abuse services, service outcomes are monitored and service standards are met. 6. Justice responses to domestic abuse are effective through holding perpetrators to account for their behaviour, ensuring that the local legislation is robust, and encouraging more victims to seek help from the police and criminal justice system whilst receiving the level of support necessary to pursue their complaint without withdrawing from the court process.

7. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

7.1

It is important that we monitor the strategy on an ongoing basis in order to assess how we are performing against our outcomes. We have therefore put some key performance indicators against our outcomes. We will monitor the results on a 6 monthly basis and formally review and publish results on an annual basis. Individual domestic abuse services will also have their own more detailed sets of KPIs and indicators

7.2

Consideration has been given as to what our KPIs should be in order to give us the broadest of indications of the success of our efforts to achieve them. Some are linked to the UK KPIs in order, where possible, to draw comparisons. However in such a small jurisdiction, in this complex area of social policy we have to acknowledge that there is no single key performance indicator that is definitive in tackling domestic abuse and there is no perfect formula for calculating the information we need. We must therefore agree what the best formula is in order to consistently provide data that will be of value to us, whilst at the same time being aware of the limitations of that data. For this reason, the figures produced against our key performance indicators should never be read or interpreted in isolation from the essential commentary that will always accompany our annual update report.

7.3









The data gathered can give us a broad indication of how successful our efforts are, and help us to make evidence-based decisions on what to do so as to achieve our outcomes and, ultimately, our vision to *“meet the needs of all victims who experience abuse through the development of better, more equitable, accessible and effective services; and on working towards the development of a society in which domestic violence and abuse is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.”*

Outcome 1***A decrease in the social tolerance of domestic abuse.***

Positive and respectful community attitudes are critical to survivors of domestic abuse and their children living free from abuse and violence in safe communities. Research shows that social norms, attitudes and beliefs contribute to all forms of violence, particularly violence against women, whether it is emotional, psychological, economic, physical or sexual violence. These beliefs can result in violence and abuse being justified, excused or hidden from view.

KPIs are therefore linked to the following areas:

- Increased awareness and knowledge of the impact of domestic abuse.
- Reduced tolerance and social acceptance of domestic abuse by the community and an increased capacity and confidence to respond.
- Recognition that domestic abuse is a workplace issue through increased adoption of workplace domestic abuse policies across the private, public and voluntary sector.

KPI	Indicator	2013	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
1.1	percentage of people who view domestic abuse as being socially unacceptable (National KPI)	Commencing 2015			Home Dept Crime & Justice Survey	Every 2 years
1.2	Percentage of people who view domestic abuse as being a problem locally.	Commencing 2015			Home Dept Crime & Justice Survey	Every 2 years
1.3	Number of community organisations displaying information about domestic abuse	Commencing 2015			Specialist DV Agency Statistics	Annual
1.4	Number of employers adopting workplace policies on domestic abuse	Commencing 2015			Survey	Every 5 years

Outcome 2***An increase in the knowledge and skills of children, young people and adults about domestic abuse and forming healthy relationships***



Education represents the principal mechanism by which society is able to influence future generations. Prevention work with children and young people is not just about changing attitudes and influencing behaviour, although that is its main focus. In raising the issues, it also produces a need to support children and young people who may have been abused themselves or witnessed abuse within their parents' relationship, or may be experiencing abuse in their own relationships.







Key to the delivery of domestic abuse education approach is linking schools into the external specialist agencies able to meet the continuing professional development needs of school staff and to contribute to the holistic support of children, young people and their families. Proceeding from the bottom-line value of respect, domestic abuse prevention education initiatives focus on attaining equality and respect for everyone whilst acknowledging gender inequality and making the links to other forms of violence reduction in areas such as racism, homophobia and bullying.

Education work is also frequently needed for survivors of abuse who may not always recognise the patterns of behaviour associated with domestic abuse. Individual and group sessions can help provide survivors of domestic abuse with the knowledge to better understand and deal with their experiences, reinforcing coping skills, self-esteem and health and wellbeing on a long term basis and helping to prevent the situation for recurring.

The KPIs in this section relate to:

- The number of young people receiving input on domestic abuse and healthy relationships.
- The effectiveness of this input.

<i>KPI</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Short-term desired direction of travel</i>	<i>Medium-term desired direction of travel</i>	<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency of Measure</i>
2.1	Number of young people receiving domestic abuse lessons in schools, other educational establishments and the community.	Commencing 2015			Hampton Trust	6 monthly

2.2	% of young people receiving domestic abuse education who had an increased level of understanding of domestic abuse following the lessons.	Commencing 2015			Hampton Trust	6 monthly
2.3	% of young people receiving DA lessons who said that they would be able to seek help about domestic abuse following the lessons.	Commencing 2015			Hampton Trust	6 monthly
2.4	Number of individuals using the specialist domestic abuse services who have an increased level of understanding about the dynamics of domestic abuse following 1-2-1 or group work input.	Commencing 2015			IDVA Service, Refuge, Women's Safety Worker.	6 monthly

Outcome 3***An increase in the safety of victims / survivors (adults and children).***







Every attempt must be made to ensure that there are no gaps in services and that all those who disclose domestic abuse are provided with the options for safety. Victims of abuse come into contact with a variety of public services, so it is vital that all statutory and voluntary agencies with a social agenda are aware of the specialist support services available and that there are routine enquiry procedures across agencies to improve identification of cases and clear pathways in place for referring and signposting those who have been identified.











Domestic abuse is also a significant issue to children and young people living in households where abuse is taking place. Research clearly shows that children experiencing domestic abuse are negatively affected in every aspect of their functioning: safety, health and wellbeing, emotional development, school attendance and achievement. It may also impact on economic well-being in later life.

Over 200 children a year are present in households where domestic abuse incidents are reported to the Police. As domestic abuse is a seriously under-reported crime, we know that this figure is likely to be much higher. Around 200 children live in very high risk households and around 60% percent of children on the 'at risk' register live in households where domestic violence occurs.

The KPIs in this section relate to:

- The number of victims, children and young people accessing specialist DV services;
- The number of victims, children and young people who feel safer as a result of the input of these services.

KPI	Indicator	2013	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	
3.1	% of victims who feel safer after receiving support from specialist DV services in relation to domestic abuse.	Commencing 2015			IDVA Service, Refuge, Hampton Trust	6 monthly
3.2	% of clients exiting specialist DV services who report a complete cessation of all types of abuse	Commencing 2015			IDVA Service, Refuge, Hampton Trust	6 monthly
3.3	% of clients whose level of abuse at exit from specialist DV services had decreased.	Commencing 2015			IDVA Service, Refuge, Hampton Trust	6 monthly

3.4	The number of refuge places per 10,000 population (National KPI) ¹	0.79			Women's Refuge	Annual
3.5	Number of children who live in high risk households	153			MARAC data	quarterly
3.6	Number / % of children on child protection register where violence is a parenting factor	67 (60%)			Islands Child Protection Committee	Annual
3.7	% of children & Young People who feel safer as a result of support from a Children's IDVA	Commencing 2015			Safer LBG	6 monthly
3.8	% of children and Young People who felt that the input from PATS ² was beneficial.	Commencing 2015			PATS	6 monthly

¹ 1 refuge bed space per ten thousand population is a national indicator being the level of provision recommended by the Government Select Committee on Domestic Violence.

² The Children & Young People's Post Abuse Therapeutic Service.

Outcome 4***A reduction in the risk of harm from perpetrators.***

In 2013, police attended 682 domestic abuse incidents. 75 of these incidents resulted in prosecution and offenders were convicted. It is more likely that abusers who either do not seek help voluntarily or who are not prosecuted will continue to offend. Abusers who do not seek help but who are not convicted or brought to justice often go on to re-victimise or move on to a new victim, unless they can receive support to change their behaviour.

There is clearly a need to make sure more offenders are brought to justice, but also a need to ensure that those perpetrators who are not involved in the CJS are encouraged to access safe and effective interventions.

KPI	Indicator	2013	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
4.1	Number of perpetrators successfully completing the ADAPT programme	Commencing 2015	↑	→	Hampton Trust	Annual
4.2	% of perpetrators successfully completing the ADAPT programme	Commencing 2015	↑	↑	Hampton Trust	Annual
4.3	% of offenders that do not commit further offences 6 months after completing ADAPT	Commencing 2015	↑	↑	Hampton Trust	Annual
4.4	% of repeat MARAC cases being discussed ³ (National Indicator)	22%	↑	→	MARAC	quarterly

³ KPI4.4 the Repeat MARAC cases should be between 28-40%.

Outcome 5***Services meet the needs of victims / survivors of domestic abuse.***

Both specialist and mainstream services are critical to helping survivors of domestic abuse to escape abuse and rebuild their lives. The support required needs to be holistic and services need to ensure that they have the capacity to support a variety of service users including vulnerable service users with complex needs.





Services supporting survivors of violence and abuse must be flexible in meeting the diverse needs of their clients, including older victims of domestic abuse, children, teenagers, those with disabilities, LGBT victims and those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Services should strive to provide a 'first door approach' which means that for people who have experienced domestic abuse their first point of contact should provide professional, non-judgmental and compassionate assistance with good referral pathways and improved collaboration between services to ensure that victims do not have to repeat their stories or be shunted from pillar to post.

KPIs relating to the needs of service users are as follows:

KPI	Indicator	2013	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium- term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
5.1	% of victims who expressed satisfaction with the support and assistance that they received from all services in relation to domestic abuse ⁴ .	53%	↑	→	Home Department Service Satisfaction Survey	Every 3 years
5.2	Overall % of survivors surveyed who state that they have contacted services in relation to	15%	↑	↑	Home Department Service Satisfaction Survey	Every 3 years

⁴ KPIs 5.1 and 5.2 represent an average percentage in relation to all services listed in the survey including generic services such as health, housing, Children's Services, CAB and the specialist services such as Refuge, IDVA Service and Police.

	domestic abuse.					
5.4	Effective referral pathways measured by the number of referrals picked up by the specialist services from outside agencies.	Commencing 2015			Hampton Trust, IDVA Service, Refuge data	Annual
5.5	Percentage of MARAC Cases referred in by partner agencies other than the Police ⁵ (National Indicator)	19.4%			Police Data	Quarterly

⁵ Percentage of MARAC Cases referred in by agencies other than the Police should be between 25-40%.

Outcome 6***Justice responses are effective.***

There is no specific offence of 'domestic abuse' in criminal law, there are however many offences that may incorporate aspects of domestic abuse i.e. assault, false imprisonment, harassment, rape, criminal damage, attempted murder. Not all forms of domestic abuse are illegal e.g. some forms of emotional violence, however the impact of these forms of abuse can cause serious and lasting effects on victims and children. Whether the criminal law can protect victims or not is therefore dependent on the particular circumstances of the abuse and the responses of criminal justice agencies such as the police, Law Officers of the Crown, courts and the Probation Service.

Individual perpetrators need to be held to account for their behaviour in such a way that reduces risk, not only to act as a future deterrent for them to commit further abuse, but to send out a message that acts as a future deterrent to other potential abusers. The criminal justice system has an important role to play in preventing and challenging domestic abuse.

National attention within the past decade has focused on encouraging more victims to seek help from the police and the criminal justice system and on encouraging this system to provide a better response for them and their children when they do. This has led to significant changes in legislation and in the criminal justice system agencies response to domestic abuse in terms of improvements in policy and practice. A review of the local legislation and criminal justice response to domestic abuse is a priority area of focus within this strategy, to ensure that best practice from the UK and other jurisdictions can be adopted locally within available resources.

The key performance indicators for this outcome will therefore aim to ensure that the justice response is sensitive to the needs of victims in order to encourage more victims to come forward and report the abuse, and continue to pursue their complaint through the court process without withdrawing from the case. They will also measure the success of criminal proceedings. KPIs relating to the criminal justice response are as follows:

KPI	Indicator	2013	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
6.1	An increase in the rate of victims reporting domestic abuse	Commencing 2015	↑	↑	Police Data	6 monthly
6.2	Increase in % of domestic abuse incidents which	Commencing 2015	↑	↑	Police / Court Data	Annual





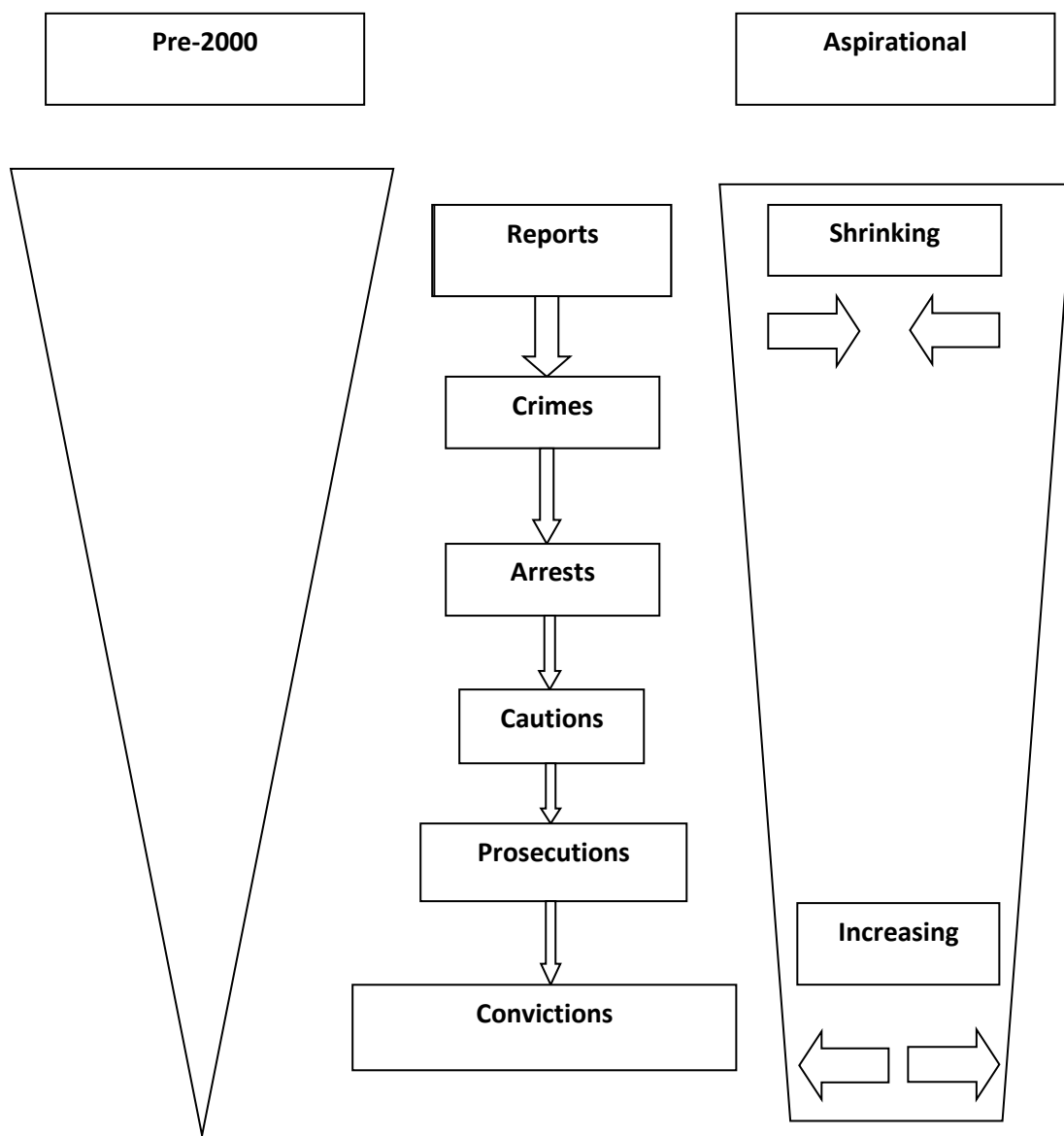
	result in detection.					
6.3	Increase in % of detected cases being prosecuted, where it is appropriate to do so.	Commencing 2015			Police / Court Data	Annual
6.4	An increase in the level of confidence victims have in the justice system	Commencing 2015			Home Dept Service Satisfaction Survey	Every 3 years

Figure 3: Domestic Violence: From Reports to Convictions within the Criminal Justice System⁶



⁶ This diagram has been adapted from 'Standing Together Against Domestic Violence: In Search of Excellence' http://www.standingtogether.org.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/standingUpload/Publications/HOP_-_guidance-final_July_2011.pdf

GOVERNANCE

8. DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE

8.1

The Domestic Abuse Strategy is situated within the Home Department, but also crosses all Departments involved with social policy. Beneath the main Advisory Group a number of sub-forums operate to support the Strategy's development. An overview of these working groups is provided in Figure 4, and each is comprised of membership from relevant organisations and has its own Terms of Reference.

8.2

The right representation at the right level is vital. To allow productivity, defined purpose and delivery, limits must be placed on membership, while nevertheless ensuring that individuals involved disseminate relevant information across their agency. Representatives must commit to reporting to the wider agency structures, even if the representative's expertise lies within a discrete area of the organisation.

Figure 4

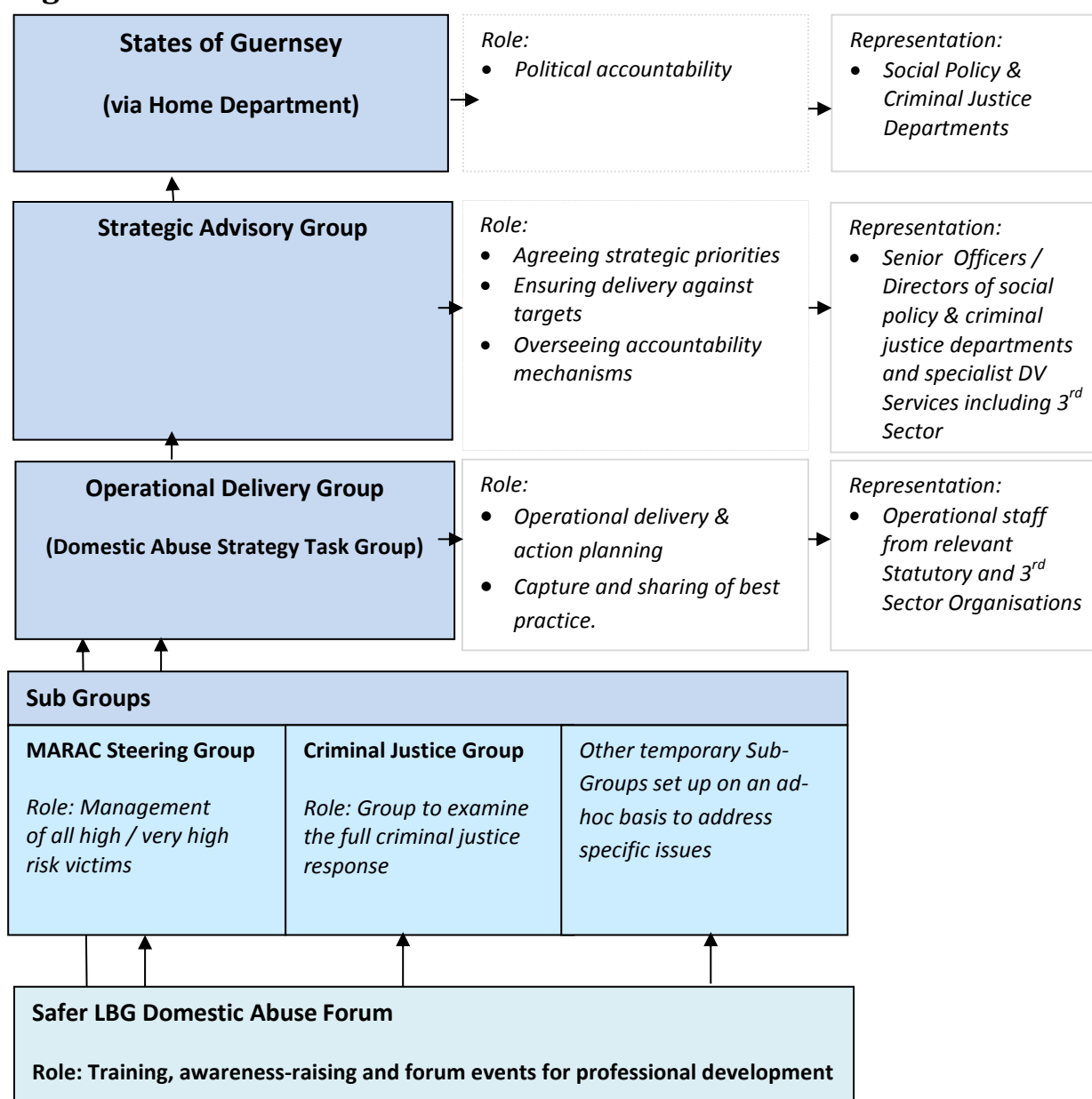


Figure 5: 2015-2020 Framework for Service Delivery

The Strategy has adopted the UK Home Office Coordinated Community Response which recognises the cross-cutting nature of domestic abuse and illustrates the necessary agency inter-relationships that are required to deal effectively and safely with its effects. Integral to this model is the need to reflect the level of severity of cases and the type of intervention required from Tier 1 (Universal) to Tier 4 (Acute).

Tier 4: Acute / Restorative – risk of death or serious harm

MARAC / MAPPA arrangements
Police intervention-arrest, investigate, charge perpetrator.
Legal Protection – criminal and family courts
Child and adult protection intervention.
Refuge emergency accommodation.

Tier 3: Complex - Adults and children whose lives are seriously disrupted by domestic abuse.

Co-existing substance misuse and /or mental health issues. Pregnancy. Victim has no recourse to public funds.

MARAC / MAPPA
Housing options- refuge
Sexual Assault Services
Police intervention-arrest, investigate, charge perpetrator.
Criminal Court; Legal advice / Protection
Probation 1-2-1 work; Perpetrator Programmes/Women's Safety Worker
Drug & Alcohol Services; Counselling and Psychology services;
Mental Health Services
CAMHS; Post Abuse therapeutic Services for children; Supervised Contact;
Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation

Tier 2: Vulnerable - Adults and children who are vulnerable as a result of abuse. Violent/ abusive incidents occurring, but not at a 'serious' level of risk / not actively seeking help / wants relationship to continue.

Victims from diverse community or has additional needs with limited access to services.

Advocacy Services – information, safety planning and support.
Police response to 999 calls.
Information about services /options available; Health Visiting / Positive Parenting Courses
Assessment of needs identified within universal services – health, education, early years, housing,
Supported Contact; Support and advice from specialist domestic abuse voluntary sector services

Tier 1: All Families / Universal

Universal Services - promote awareness	Domestic Abuse Education in schools and community
Primary Prevention campaigns / media	Children's Services - identification
Public information directories / websites.	DV Forum events, media awareness, training
Health Screening / identification	Housing services / tenancy agreements
Domestic Abuse Employment/HR Policies	

9. STRATEGY TIME-FRAMES & REVIEW PERIODS

9.1 The Strategy runs on a 5-year rolling programme. What this means is that every year we will review and refresh our Action Plan so that it always looks 5yrs into the future. By reviewing the strategy in this way we can be sure that we are routinely assessing our objectives and making sure that they remain both valid and responsive to the needs of our community.

9.2 Our Action Plan, which is revised annually, is made up of a series of objectives that will be achieved across the short and medium term. Long term objectives are those achieved through preventative measures, such as education work within schools, which may take a generation to achieve.

Short-term

Short-term objectives are those that will be achieved within a 2 year period.

Medium-term

Medium-term objectives are those that will be achieved within a 5 year period.

APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONSULTEES

The following services are being consulted on the Domestic Abuse Strategy.

Action For Children

Adult Mental Health Services

Criminal Bar Association

Drug & Alcohol Strategy

Education Department

Grefe

Guernsey Police

Guernsey Prison

Guernsey Probation Service

Guernsey Women's Refuge

Health & Social Services Department

Health Information Exchange

H M Procureur

Home Department

Housing Department

Judiciary

Maison Saint Pierre

Office of the Children's Convenor

Philippi Counselling

(Prosecution Directorate) Law Officers' Chambers

Relate

Safer LBG

Sarnia Housing

Services for Children & Young People

Orchard Clinic

Social Security Department

The Hampton Trust

Policy Council, States of Guernsey

Victim Support & Witness Service

Youth Commission

Youth Justice

A Survey was also carried out in June / July 2014 in order to consult with survivors of domestic abuse regarding the response by local services for victims of abuse. The results of this survey have been fed into the 2015-2020 Strategy and Action Plan.