



# A

# Annex A – Summary of key actions

## Prevention

### Awareness raising, the media and communications

Developing a national communications strategy designed to challenge attitudes towards VAWG among all members of the public, and to raise awareness of existing support services which support women and children affected by violence.

Launching this activity in early 2010 with a campaign targeting violence within teenagers' relationships run by the Home Office with support from the Department of Health and the NSPCC.

Working with the National Union of Journalists to draw up guidance for their members to ensure responsible reporting of violence against women and girls.

Publicising new offences aimed at reducing demand for prostitution (including paying for sex with someone subject to exploitative conduct, kerb-crawling and brothel closures).

Publication of Dr Linda Papadopoulos's review of the Sexualisation of Young People.

Develop a series of short films on sexual violence which will be made available to patients via NHS Choices.

### A whole school response to children and young people

Every school should make clear that all forms of VAWG are a safeguarding issue and ensure that all staff know how to deal with girls they identify as being affected, including when to refer to the school's designated senior person for child protection.

Key messages about VAWG and what schools can do to prevent and tackle it will be included in a range of existing and planned guidance to help mainstream it into school policies and roles.

Gender equality and violence against women and girls to be included in the school curriculum for PSHE and SRE.

DCSF will remit the Training and Development Agency for Schools (TDA) to include gender awareness and VAWG in the list of topics when the Agency reviews the Qualified Teacher Status Standards and associated guidance in 2010.

Ofsted to engage with students and staff in inspecting how a school undertakes its equality duties, works to prevent violence against girls and supports girls who are experiencing violence.



Continuing provision of £30 million to support ChildLine.

Revised guidance to be published on Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) following a public consultation.

Schools will be encouraged to work with outside organisations including those from the voluntary sector to offer advice and resources to support teaching about this issue.

DCSF together with the Anti-bullying Alliance to publish guidance on tackling sexist, sexual and transphobic bullying.

Governors will be supported and trained to address gender equality and VAWG issues.

### Early identification, early intervention

National Safeguarding Delivery Unit (NDSU) to develop guidance as part of a larger piece of work on referral and assessment systems for children affected by domestic violence.

Jobcentre Plus to enhance training to improve responses to victims of VAWG.

DCSF with the support of the Home Office, the Department of Health and Ministry of Justice, to increase investment

in Family Intervention Projects, leading to an increase in the number of families supported from 2,700 to 10,000 families per year by 2010/11.

DCSF to consult on the implementation of a framework for early intervention and support within schools.

The Home Office to fund an investigation into the feasibility of a national roll out of the 'Ugly Mugs' Scheme which will promote increased reporting of sexual assaults on sex workers through information sharing with the police and local projects. It will also facilitate rapid identification of offenders and improve early identification of repeat and mobile offenders across regions of the UK.

The Home Office to fund research and development of a film on forced marriages to be shown to women and girls from communities which are affected by forced marriage.

Connexions and other services working with schools to be further developed to ensure that they help and support victims.

Department of Health to take forward the recommendations outlined in 'Towards a Violence and Abuse Prevention Framework' launched in November 2008 to include working with stakeholders and delivery partners to assist preventing



violence and abuse, raising awareness of its health, social and economic impacts as well as benefits in preventing violence.

### Employer best practice

Ministry of Defence to publish an updated strategy on domestic and sexual violence by June 2010.

The Home Office, the CPS and the Cabinet Office will develop best practice for addressing VAWG in the workplace and will ensure that this is shared across all other government departments and non-departmental public bodies.

### Women's Safety

Publication of a review of Women's Safety in January 2010 including new measures to increase women's safety in public spaces. Actions will include:

- Development of accreditation criteria and systems for bus stations similar to the Secure Rail Stations Scheme.
- Establishing a dedicated stalking/harassment helpline.
- A named single point of contact in each police Basic Command Unit (BCU) for all matters relating to stalking and harassment.

## Provision

### Victims of VAWG have access to services

- Piloting a project to assist victims of domestic violence who have entered the UK on a spousal/partner visa, and have no recourse to public funds.
- Develop a new 24-hour sexual violence phone helpline. This will draw on the experience of existing helplines and good practice, including the Rape Abuse Incest National Network model in the USA.
- Developing a new online directory of VAWG services.
- Developing an online resource centre bringing together government guidance and other VAWG-related material.
- Identify a locality willing to pilot a Total Place-style approach to VAWG.
- We will continue to invest in specialist VAWG services (MARACs, IDVAs, ISVAs, help lines, SARCs) in 2010/11 and prioritise investment in VAWG thereafter.
- Seeking to honour the Government's Compact with the voluntary sector by moving to three-year funding arrangements with specialist third sector organisations working in this field where appropriate.
- Developing a standard local VAWG-data set and data tool to enable every local area to undertake an accurate needs assessment.



- Develop a 'ready reckoner' tool to enable commissioners to estimate need for local services in their area and ensure VAWG is included in the JSNA process to establish current and future needs of the population.
- Publish a recommended framework for local commissioners to bring together areas such as health, crime and children's services.
- Publish new guidance for PCTs on how best to commission services for victims of violence in line with the World Class Commissioning framework.
- Explore the development of a wide-ranging VAWG indicator in the national indicator set and look to mainstream VAWG into other national indicators.
- Improving the way VAWG is included in existing audit and inspection arrangements and in the Comprehensive Area Assessment process.
- Encouraging every local authority to have a co-ordinated VAWG strategy with a director-level champion working across partnership structures in the area (e.g. including LSPs, Children's Trust and CDRPs) to encourage areas to make arrangements that best suit local circumstances to drive this forward.
- Encouraging NHS Trusts to give attention to VAWG, the Department of Health will include tackling VAWG in the NHS Operating Framework.
- Department of Health and Home Office will fast-track examination by the NHS and police, of the feasibility of transferring budget and commissioning responsibility for forensic sexual offences examination work to the NHS at the earliest opportunity.
- We will continue to invest in developing a network of IDVAs to work with victims of domestic violence. Over £5 million will be invested in 2010/11 in IDVAs and the further roll-out of MARACs.

### Quality services in every area

- Working with a wide range of professional bodies and others to explore how VAWG could be included in initial training for all frontline staff or in continuing professional development. For healthcare staff this will be considered by the Health Taskforce on VAWG.
- We will support local partners to improve quality of services, starting with the key elements published in the Resource for Developing Sexual Assault Referral Centres in October 2009.
- An Awards Scheme to be launched to celebrate the achievements of local areas



delivering excellence in VAWG and to recognise best practice.

- Home Office and Department of Business, Innovation and Skills to run a pilot scheme providing advice for victims on employability and training.

## Protection

### Support victims from ‘report to court’

- Continue the roll out of MARACs to cover all geographical areas and reach at least 50,000 new victims a year by 2011.
- Consult on putting MARACs on a statutory basis.
- Continue to invest in local non-statutory support services for rape victims with £2.25 million central funding available in 2010/11 including from a surcharge on offenders.
- Work with Rights of Women to ensure their handbook Report to Court is made available to all victims of rape reporting to the police.
- Improve the way in which the CPS notifies victims if their case does not proceed to court.
- Ensure that a victim’s property seized as evidence is returned promptly and delays are explained.
- Train all IDVAs and ISVAs to be able to take victim personal statements.



- Ensure appropriate information about the CJS is distributed in places where victims may seek help e.g. GPs surgeries.
- All police officers to be trained in the DASH risk assessment tool.
- Implement statutory, multi-agency reviews of all domestic homicides by the end of 2010 to ensure that we learn how better to protect future potential victims.
- Explore how to enable third parties like IDVAs or other third sector organisations to apply for civil injunctions with the leave of the court on behalf of victims by enacting section 60 of the Family Law Act.
- Introduce new Domestic Violence Protection Orders giving police and courts the power to exclude perpetrators from victims' homes for up to 28 days to give victims a breathing space to apply for longer term protection.
- CPS to ensure that all rape specialist prosecutors complete the revised Rape and Serious Sexual Offences training course.
- All Chief Crown Prosecutors to receive specialist training in prosecuting and managing rape cases by January 2010.
- Ensure all force areas are following new ACPO/CPS guidance on rape investigation and prosecution with a joint ACPO/CPS support team visiting every area by March 2010.
- A Rape Monitoring Group to scrutinise local performance and advise on new performance indicators for the police and CPS in investigating and prosecuting sexual offences, particularly rape.
- Explore the feasibility of setting up and/or extending scrutiny panels, similar to those currently operated by the CPS in relation to hate crime and domestic violence.

### **Bringing more offenders to justice**

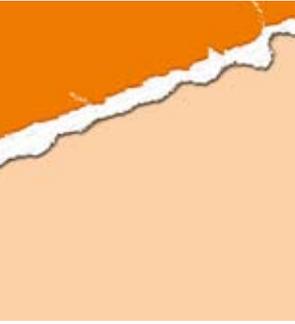
- Ask all Chief Constables to report on the adequacy of their training on rape and to ensure they are adequately trained to provide leadership to their areas on this issue.

### **Rehabilitate and better manage offenders**

- Continue to invest in evidence based perpetrator programmes in custody and the community for offenders in both the criminal and justice system with plans to provide additional places in 2010/11.



- Publish new national offender strategies for domestic violence and sexual assault perpetrators in 2010.
- Work to improve multi-agency information sharing on risky perpetrators through statutory and non-statutory partnerships like MARACs and MAPPAs.
- Ensure IDVAs are involved in MAPPAs in appropriate cases.
- A joint inspection of police and CPS areas by HMIC and HMCPSI, planned for Autumn 2010.
- We will provide support to MARACs and Local Safeguarding Children's Boards to agree joint working arrangements for identifying, protecting and supporting children affected by domestic violence.
- Exploring how to enable third parties such as IDVAs or other third sector organisations to apply for civil injunctions with the leave of court, on behalf of victims under Section 60 of the Family Law Act.



# Annex B – Key messages from the consultation

Below are the key themes and ideas arising from the consultation process. A wide range of suggestions and recommendations was made; the summary below only includes those issues which were mentioned by a clear majority of all respondents.

## Information sharing and confidentiality

Unlike all of the issues below, where there was broad agreement, there was clear dissent over this issue with a significant gap between statutory services on one side (with the exception of health) and survivors and the voluntary sector on the other.

In general, statutory sector providers wanted greater automatic information sharing between agencies with significant numbers recommending a mandatory duty. Survivors and the voluntary sector, however, tended to express concern over the increased potential for confidentiality breaches, stigmatising labels being attached to victims and for disclosure to lead the threats of removing the children. Many survivors gave personal examples of information sharing between professionals negatively affecting their situation and were concerned that further moves would result in fewer disclosures.

It may be worth noting that much of the mistrust appears to centre on the fact that most victims of VAWG do give their consent for the sharing of information when asked. As such, calls for new legislation or guidance by some agencies gives rise to the suspicion that services want to be able to share information without the requirement of victim consent.

*“It would be disempowering to women if agencies shared information without their permission, it could increase their isolation; women should be able to make the decision to report themselves. Forcing health professionals or housing officers to tell the police will remove options for safe spaces for women. What we need is sensitivity to these issues from the services women engage with. Women should be asked to fill in forms saying which agencies can speak to each other and which can’t.”*

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## Specialist women-only services

Widespread support was expressed for specialist women-only services. Victims in particular spoke very highly of women-only specialist services, often attributing their literal survival to their support.

*“Services need to take into account women’s needs in their design and delivery because of the bureaucratic and inflexible nature of many homelessness services, male-dominated environments and unwelcoming physical*

*layouts deter women from using them. The way in which services are delivered is as important as what is on offer.”*

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*“Two years ago I wouldn’t be here talking like this, I would be a blithering idiot in the corner, a wreck. Going to WAITS training days about empowerment and mixing with other black women in similar situations has transformed me and transformed my children’s lives because I feel stronger now.”*

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### **Secure sustainable funding for the voluntary sector**

Respondents repeatedly raised the lack of priority given to this issue by local strategic partnerships.

*“In the era of devolution, the ‘batting game’ between central and local government – where central government says local government has the responsibility for tackling VAWG in their local area, and local government says there are no local targets or funding on VAWG – is unacceptable. Women’s organisations are not able to penetrate their Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and have their say in local priority setting, as less than 2% of voluntary and community sector representatives are from the women’s sector.”*

### **VAWG to be included within the national curriculum**

There was overwhelming support for inclusion of VAWG within the national school curriculum with a majority of respondents from the online and paper surveys stating the VAWG was as or more important a subject to be taught within schools than the environment, drugs and alcohol, parenting, street violence, bullying or health and diet. Of the more substantive responses and from the focus groups with victims, there was additionally strong support for such inclusion beginning at primary school and for the inclusion to go beyond PSHE and be included within a range of subjects. Many respondents also emphasised the need for all schools, including religious, private and ‘special’ schools, to be included.

*“VAWG should be a whole school issue that is dealt with right across the curriculum and not just in specialised sessions. It should be written into the ethos of the school that such violence is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.”*

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*“Government should respond to the Home Affairs Select Committee’s recommendation that education on these issues is explicitly made part of the statutory school sex and relationships curriculum rather than being left to the discretion of individual schools.”*

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*“VAWG on PSHE/national curriculum – parents should not be able to opt out of this, should be ongoing, not a one off lesson.”*

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### **Mandatory accredited training and standards for all statutory sector staff**

There was strong support for statutory staff to be required to undergo specialist training on violence against women especially if they were to undertake a specialist VAWG role within their organisation. Where specific roles were mentioned, these were most likely to be: CJS staff; teachers; social workers; healthcare staff; job centre staff; and housing professionals.

There are increasing demands for voluntary sector staff to undertake accredited training and to meet national standards, yet, as several respondents pointed out, service users express far more dissatisfaction with their treatment in statutory sector services. There were also widespread calls for national policies, procedures and indicators so as to reduce the current postcode lottery – something which especially impacts on victims of VAWG who often relocate following their experience of violence.

*“Proper training and support for professionals who may encounter survivors of violence against women.”*

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*“Good quality training on VAWG delivered within qualification training for statutory sector professionals.”*

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### **Routine/selective enquiry across a range of public services but especially within health**

Both victims and stakeholders strongly supported the introduction of routine/selective enquiry across a range of public services. Although this has been supported by the Department of Health in maternity services since 2005, many respondents stated this was not happening in their area. Maternity services, health visiting, GPs, family planning, mental health services, job centres, housing and social services (particularly during child protection investigations) were all roles frequently mentioned as to where respondents felt routine/selective enquiry should be implemented.

*“VAWG routine enquiry should be compulsory across health services, all agencies need uniform screening tools, risk assessment, safety planning and referral pathways for violence against women.”*

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## Development of specialist VAWG services within healthcare settings and schools

Strong support was expressed for developing specialist services in non-stigmatising locations that women could access even when subjected to extensive monitoring by their abusers. Respondents also pointed out how this might encourage the implementation of routine enquiry within healthcare settings.

*“There should be a room at the doctors’ surgery for women who need to talk, who have needs more complex than a doctor can address in eight minutes, some kind of follow up support if you need it.”*

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## Increase in help and support for children affected by violence towards their mothers

In every type of consultation, respondents were emphatic that not enough was being done to support children affected by violence towards their mothers. Numerous examples were given of women who felt that social services and the police did not work closely enough together to help women protect their children from the effect of men’s behaviour in the context of VAWG.

*“Service users consistently raised the lack of services for children and of specific support for parenting in the context of domestic violence and their problem with attending generic classes/workshop where there was a lack of understanding and empathy around domestic violence in the group.”*

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*“Social services don’t seem like they are linked in to protect women. When I reported domestic violence, social services wrote to me and just threatened to take the kids off me and put them into care. Now I can’t call the police in case they punish me by taking my kids away. And men also punish you, they’re very good at manipulating you – it’s your fault, it’s your depression that’s causing this. Men punish you and agencies punish you, we can’t win either way.”*

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## Enforcement of existing laws

One of the consultation questions specifically asked about how perpetrators of VAWG could be better managed. The most common response to this was to call for more robust implementation of existing laws. Two areas in particular were highlighted as being poorly enforced: breach of bail conditions and harassment.



*“Models of good practice from European countries, such as the Austrian ‘removal law’, the Swedish emphasis on ‘course of conduct’ offences and laws which give statutory rights to victims and enable them to be a party to a legal case should be considered for implementation in the UK.”*

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*“When my partner was arrested for raping me, he was actually bailed by the police back to my house, I rang the police and asked what were they thinking of, why don’t the police check this kind of thing out? He raped me, he’s taken to the police station and charged, and is bailed back to the house where he was arrested. That just tells him he has every right to walk back to my house and threaten me.”*

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### **National media campaign aimed at changing attitudes**

There was overwhelming support for a national media campaign, and comparisons were regularly made with the scale of an investment made in the campaign to reduce drink driving.

*“We have ads about tax returns, taxing your car, but nothing about domestic violence and other kinds of violence against women. We need a campaign like the drink and drive one, an up front campaign on violence against women, with adverts on the telly.”*

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*“There needs to be a national media and public education campaign around power and control to highlight the damaging consequences of violence and personal responsibility.”*

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*“There should be media campaigns that focus on changing the behaviour of the perpetrator; at the moment campaigns are always directed at women. It’s men that need to change their behaviour.”*

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### **Better publicity of services and funding to deal with demand**

Lack of knowledge about available sources of help was raised by a significant majority of participants in the victim focus groups. Even where women had been aware of services, they frequently found accommodation was full, the helplines engaged or a six to twelve month waiting list for counselling services. Any increased publicity, therefore, must take into account the likely impact on services.

*“We need more awareness of what’s out there in terms of support services, we don’t know about these services or of the help women can get, and we’re in our early 20’s. It would be good to know where refuges and other support services are, and how to contact them, so that you could go there first, get the support you need when you’re feeling*

*at your most vulnerable, and then report to the police, instead of the other way round. They should be better advertised, maybe in the Yellow Pages, and especially in schools, colleges and universities.”*

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### **Culture of disbelief – even among key service providers – needs urgently addressing**

Victims of all different forms of VAWG described a strong culture of disbelief and unhelpfulness when they sought assistance. Statutory services were characterised as creating further obstacles which victims had to overcome to find safety. The police, social services and housing were especially highlighted as providing unsupportive and blaming responses.

*“I think a large part of the problem is that you feel like you’re being judged by these services that are supposed to be there to support you.”*

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*“I told social services and other statutory services but nobody believed me, or helped me. My husband was very clever. He told them what they wanted to hear. They didn’t speak to me.”*

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### **Strong support for a focus on prevention and that this should be much wider than just undertaking work in schools**

The suggestion that work on the VAWG agenda should have a much stronger focus on prevention was widely welcomed. While the most commonly made suggestion was that this should include work in schools – beginning at primary stage – strong support was also expressed for preventative campaigns on forced marriage and trafficking in source countries, self-defence courses (see below) and a national media campaign (see above).

*“Prevention needs significant investment in public awareness campaigns, work in schools and self-defence programmes for women and girls.”*

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*“Within interventions provided for perpetrators, consideration needs to be given to broader social frameworks and informal social support interventions in the broader prevention of violence.”*

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## No recourse to public funds

Particular anger was expressed about the situation of women with no recourse to public funds. This applied not just to women on spousal visas but also refugees and asylum seekers.

*“By removing rights from women subject to immigration control the UK Government has unwittingly created an environment that is conducive to the abuse and exploitation of these women. It has done this by placing increased power and control into the hands of spouses, partners, family members and employers and placing numerous barriers in the way of those seeking protection. As a consequence, women who seek to exercise their right to live free of violence risk destitution, criminalisation, detention and removal.”*

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## Self-defence

Evidence was provided of the wide-ranging benefits self-defence training could have from increasing women’s confidence when out and about, empowering them to leave violent men earlier and creating space for women and girls to come together to discuss safety issues. Respondents who commented on this issue strongly emphasised that such self-defence training should be women only, focus on building self-confidence as well as physical prowess and include women of all ages, abilities and ethnicities.

*“Long-term prevention needs significant investment in public awareness campaigns, work in schools and self-defence programmes for women and girls.”*

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*“Free self-defence classes for women of all ages.”*

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## Prostitution

Many respondents expressed surprise that prostitution was not included within the consultation as a form of violence against women.

*“It is notable that there is very little reference in the documentation to prostitution except for a brief mention in the context of human trafficking. Prostitutes are nearly always female and many are underage girls. They are frequently victims of violence including rape and murder. It is important that their claims of assault are investigated with the same rigour as that applied to similar complaints made by other victims.”*

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## C

# Annex C – Achievements and actions to date

## What has been done already to combat violence against women and girls?

### EXISTING ACTION PLANS

There have been a number of initiatives over the past few years that have made a real difference in supporting victims and holding offenders to account.

- While most of these developments have been focused on specific agencies and types of violence, more recently there have been moves within government to improve focus and co-ordination **across** government. For instance, the government has published action plans to address:
  - **domestic violence:** cross-government national domestic violence delivery plan (first published in 2005) focuses on placing the victim at the heart of the Criminal Justice System; managing perpetrators to reduce the risk they pose; and ensuring that the provision of specialist support services. The Plan also includes activity to respond to forced marriage, honour-based violence and female genital mutilation;
  - **sexual violence and abuse:** cross-government action plan (first published in 2007) aims to improve prevention, awareness, reporting and support;
  - **a co-ordinated Prostitution Strategy** (published in 2006); a cross-government strategy setting out a number of key objectives; challenging the view that prostitution was inevitable, the reduction of all forms of commercial sexual exploitation, an overall reduction in street prostitution; and the improvement of the safety and quality of life of communities affected by prostitution, including those directly involved in street sex markets;
  - **human trafficking:** a comprehensive strategy to combat human trafficking is contained in the UK Action Plan on Human Trafficking (first published in 2007 and updated annually). The Action Plan contains deliverables across four key areas of prevention, enforcement and prosecution, adult victim care and child trafficking;

- the **Action Plan for Tackling Violence 2008-II** (Refreshed with 45 new actions in August 2009) sets out plans to tackle serious violence more widely over a three year period. It includes key commitments to supporting victims and tackling violence against women and girls including work to improve criminal justice responses to sexual offences, protect children from sex offenders, tackle demand for prostitution and reduce street prostitution and roll out best practice in tackling domestic violence. We will continue to deliver on these commitments and build on them through the VAWG strategy;
- a strategy paper looking at women's safety in public spaces including plans for safer public transport is currently being prepared and will be published before the end of 2009; and
- **child sexual exploitation:** Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (published in 2009) reinforces the fact that child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It aims to help local agencies apply the core guidance in Working Together to Safeguard Children effectively in the context of sexual exploitation.

## New Offences

In recent years a legislative framework has been created which places the protection of victims of violence at the heart of both criminal and civil law, and seeks to hold perpetrators of violence accountable for their abuse:

- **Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985** made the practice of Female Genital Mutilation illegal in this country.
- The **Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003** restated and extended the provisions of the 1985 Act providing extra territorial effect.
- **Protection from Harassment Act 1997** – created the offences of harassment and putting someone in fear of violence and gave greater protection to victims of such offences through the creation of Restraining Orders. This was amended by Section 12 of the Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act 2004 which was implemented on 30th September 2009 and extended the 1997 Act to enable courts' to impose restraining orders on those convicted of any offence, and also on those who are acquitted for **any** offence. This will be possible if the court considers it to be necessary to protect a person from harassment by the perpetrator.



- **Sexual Offences Act 2003** – widened the definition of some offences (e.g. bringing non-consensual penile penetration of the mouth within the definition of rape), created new offences for behaviour that was not previously specifically covered by an offence (e.g. paying for sex with a child and voyeurism), extended the age covered by certain offences against children from 16 to 18 (e.g. familial sex offences), and gave additional protection to vulnerable adults. The legislation introduced for the first time, a statutory definition of consent, requiring that someone ‘agrees by choice [to sexual activity]’, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. It also strengthened arrangements for the monitoring of sexual offenders.
- The Act also introduced wide-ranging offences in England, Wales and Northern Ireland covering trafficking into, out of, or within the UK for any form of sexual offence (in Scotland this is dealt with in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003).
- **Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004** – strengthened Non-Molestation Orders by making the breach of this Order a criminal offence and enabled the extension of restraining orders under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.
- **Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007** – aimed at protecting the victims of forced marriages and preventing them from taking place.
- **Policing and Crime Act 2009** introduces a range of measures to help tackle prostitution. This will include making it an offence to pay for sex with someone who has been subject to exploitative conduct or deception. In addition, the Act will introduce other vital measures; removing the requirement to prove persistence when apprehending kerb-crawlers; and powers to allow police to close down brothels associated with certain prostitution- and pornography-related offences.
- Further to our existing legislation on trafficking, we are currently negotiating European legislation in the as part of the proposed new Framework Decision on human trafficking. This replaces the 2002 Framework Decision and proposes new EU measures aimed at combating trafficking, which includes strong enforcement against traffickers.

## D

# Annex D – Glossary of terms

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
BCS	British Crime Survey
BME	Black and minority ethnic
CAA	Comprehensive Area Assessment
CAADA	Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CJS	Criminal justice system
CLG	Communities and Local Government
CPD	Continuing professional development
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
DASH	Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families
DVPO	Domestic Violence Protection Order
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FIP	Family Intervention Project
FMU	Forced Marriage Unit
HBV	Honour-based violence
HMIC	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMCPSP	Her Majesty's Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Adviser
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Adviser
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MST	Multisystemic therapy
NHS	National Health Service
NOMS	National Offender Management System
NPIA	National Policing Improvement Agency
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
OASys	Offender Assessment System



Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PSHE	Personal, Social and Health Education
RASSO	Rape and Serious Sexual Offences
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SPOC	Single point of contact
SRE	Sex and Relationship Education
TDA	Training and Development Agency for Schools
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency
WNC	Women's National Commission
UN	United Nations
VAWG	Violence against women and girls

