
Report To:	Education & Communities Committee	Date:	22 January 2013
Report By:	John Arthur, Head of Safer & Inclusive Communities	Report No:	EDUCOM/02/13/DH
Contact Officer:	Sharon Sale	Contact No:	01475 715912
Subject:	Inverclyde Violence Against Women Multi Agency Strategy 2012-2017		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Inverclyde Violence Against Women (VAW) Multi Agency Strategy 2012-2017 to members and seek endorsement of the strategy by the Appendix Committee.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 VAW has long term and enduring effects on women and their children who experience it. As well as the direct cost to victims there is also a significant effect on their families, communities and to the Scottish economy.
- 2.2 VAW is a Community Safety priority within the Safer Communities Service. Tackling it is an ongoing challenge and for many years the Scottish Government has recognised that it must be eradicated if we are to succeed in having the Scotland we aspire to live in. This strategy provides a commitment to develop coordinated, effective, efficient services together that meet the needs of those affected by VAW in Inverclyde.
- 2.3 This is the first strategy to be produced by the Inverclyde VAW Multi Agency Partnership (MAP). It sets the context, establishing the issues related to VAW and identifies the priorities that require to be addressed.

3.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Committee endorses the Inverclyde Violence Against Women (VAW) Multi Agency Strategy 2012-2017 as an outcome focused Strategy that sets out to address VAW through Multi Agency Working in Inverclyde.

John Arthur
Head of Safer & Inclusive Communities

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 While the priorities of the MAP are in relation to the wider VAW agenda, in Inverclyde Domestic Abuse is the most serious issue for which we have recorded statistics. Using police crime statistics, reports of domestic abuse incidents show an increase from 775 in 2011/2012 to 950 in 2011/2012. This year's figure is above the 10 year average for Inverclyde and it is known that the nature of domestic abuse as a crime is often under-reported. Increases in reporting could be attributed to heightened awareness leading to improved confidence in reporting and accessing support. The percentage of male victims has shown an increase from 2010/2011 from 20% to 24% in 2011/2012. Statistics still show predominately female victims (79% in 2010/2011 and 76% 2011/2012). According to Strathclyde Police figures the 10 year average figure for Scotland is 44,105 (2001 to 2010) which equates to 863 per 100,000 of population. Over the same period the figure for Inverclyde is 861 per 100,000 of population placing us just below the national average. Domestic Abuse approaches for assistance to Inverclyde Women's Aid in 2010/2011 totalled 805. In 2011/2012 approaches stood at 825 and were in relation to day centre, outreach and telephone services.
- 4.2 Scotland is often referred to as having the lowest conviction rate in Europe for rape. While this is an issue, comparisons with other countries are meaningless as the legal definition of rape in Scotland has historically been one of the narrowest in Europe. Thankfully the definition has now been widened with the development of the Sexual Offences Scotland Act (2009). In Inverclyde the majority of VAW that is recorded is in relation to Domestic Abuse. Although other forms of VAW occur, including rape, sexual assault and sexual abuse, police statistics are not large enough to allow inclusion in reported crimes due to the risk that individuals might be identifiable. While these crimes appear to be under-reported through Strathclyde Police, IWA offers a Sexual Abuse Line (SAL) Service to female victims of rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse and childhood sexual abuse. As well as providing a telephone helpline service SAL offers face to face support to survivors. In 2010/2011 the SAL service received 126 approaches for support and in 2011/2012 they received 139 approaches.

5.0 DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE

- 5.1 The Inverclyde VAW Multi Agency Partnership (MAP) is a sub group of the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Coordinating Group which is overseen by SOA Outcome Delivery Group 2 of the Inverclyde Alliance. The MAP has made a number of commitments to addressing VAW locally. The VAW Strategy 2012-2017 sets the context for VAW work locally through the four Ps, adopted from the Scottish Government, of **P**revention, **P**rotection, **P**rovision and **P**articipation. VAW will be addressed within the context of the 4 Ps - Prevention, Protection, Provision and Participation. This model will be used to address Physical, Psychological and Sexual Abuse providing local solutions to local issues. Individuals and organisations will be encouraged to embrace cultural change in relation to Violence against Women. Work will be developed to contribute towards the reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse, reduction in numbers of repeat perpetrators and an increase in the detection rate for Domestic Abuse offences.
- 5.2 Targeting services to women and children who need them remains a priority of the MAP. This strategy provides a commitment to develop coordinated, effective, efficient services together, that meet the needs of those affected by VAW in Inverclyde. The aim of the strategy is to establish an accurate picture of VAW issues in the Inverclyde area. This will assist decision making and to help ensure that the MAP makes the best use of resources when targeting identified issues. Addressing VAW requires an approach that is set firmly in the context of gender equality and can only be successful if it is tackled on a multi agency basis. Included in the strategy is an action plan which will be updated yearly to ensure that current emerging issues are addressed as they arise.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Strategic:

Endorsement of the VAW Strategy will allow the VAW MAP to progress with development work locally that links with the priorities of the SOA Outcome Delivery Group 2 of the Inverclyde Alliance.

6.2 Finance:

There will be no financial implications to the Council as a result of this strategy.

6.3 Personnel:

There will be no personnel implications to the Council as a result of the strategy.

6.4 Legal:

There will be no legal implications to the Council as a result of the strategy.

6.5 Equalities:

The strategy takes full cognisance of equality and diversity processes and procedures. This has been covered in section 5 – Inverclyde: Strategic Priorities.

6.6 Repopulation:

The strategy is aimed at reducing violence in Inverclyde

7.0 CONSULTATION

Members of the VAW MAP forwarded the strategy amongst their individual networks for consultation. The strategy was also sent to the Community Safety Coordinator's Group, Inverclyde Community Engagement Network and Inverclyde Child Protection Committee.



Inverclyde Women's Aid



**DRAFT
Inverclyde Violence against
Women Strategy**

2012/2017



**INVERCLYDE HOUSING ASSOCIATION
FORUM**



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This document can be made available in other languages, large print, and audio format upon request.

Arabic

هذه الوثيقة متاحة أيضا بلغات أخرى والأحرف الطباعة الكبيرة وبطريقة سمعية عند الطلب.

Cantonese

本文件也可應要求，製作成其他語文或特大字體版本，也可製作成錄音帶。

Gaelic

Tha an sgrìobhainn seo cuideachd ri fhaotainn ann an cànanan eile, clò nas motha agus air teip ma tha sibh ga iarraidh.

Hindi

अनुरोध पर यह दस्तावेज़ अन्य भाषाओं में, बड़े अक्षरों की छपाई और सुनने वाले माध्यम पर भी उपलब्ध है

Mandarin

本文件也可应要求，制作成其它语文或特大字体版本，也可制作成录音带。

Polish

Dokument ten jest na życzenie udostępniany także w innych wersjach językowych, w dużym druku lub w formacie audio.

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਆਡੀਓ ਟੇਪ 'ਤੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹੋਇਆ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Urdu

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں میں، بڑے حروف کی چھپائی اور سننے والے ذرائع پر بھی میسر ہے۔

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1. Foreword by Superintendent Mark Shepherd; Chair of Outcome Delivery Group 2

As Chair of the Single Outcome Delivery Group 2 with a remit to ensure that 'Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life' I am delighted to introduce the Violence Against Women Strategy 2012-2017.

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a blight on our society and has long term and damaging affects on women and their children who experience it. As well as the direct cost to victims there is also a significant effect on their families, communities and the Scottish economy.

Addressing VAW requires an approach that is set firmly in the context of gender equality and can only be successful if it is tackled on a multi agency basis. The VAW Strategy 2012-2017 sets the context for this work through the four Ps, adopted from the Scottish Government, of **P**revention, **P**rotection, **P**rovision and **P**articipation.

Tackling VAW is an ongoing challenge as is the need to deliver targeted services to women and their children who need them. For many years the Scottish Government has recognised that VAW must be eradicated if we are to succeed in having the Scotland we aspire to live in. This strategy provides a commitment to develop coordinated, effective, efficient services together, that meet the needs of those affected by VAW in Inverclyde.

**Mark Shepherd, Superintendent – Operations and
Partnerships – K Division, Strathclyde Police**

Chair, Outcome Delivery Group 2 (Social Regeneration)

2. Executive Summary/Introduction

The Inverclyde Violence Against Women (VAW) Strategy aims to establish the issues related to VAW in Inverclyde and identify the priorities to be addressed by the Inverclyde VAW Multi Agency Partnership (MAP).

Reducing Violence Against Women and their children is a priority within the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012-2014.

The Inverclyde Violence Against Women Multi Agency Partnership (VAW MAP) is committed to addressing Physical, Psychological and Sexual Abuse via the **4 Ps** set by Scottish Government:

- **Prevention** – to prevent, remove or diminish the risk of violence against women and its impacts on children and young people
- **Protection** – to protect women from victimisation, repeat victimisation or harassment by perpetrators and protect the children and young people affected
- **Provision** – to provide adequate services to deal with the consequences of violence against women and children to help them rebuild their lives
- **Participation** – to ensure policy making and practice development around violence against women is shaped by the experiences, needs and views of those who use services

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<p>Prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first meeting of the current VAW MAP in August 2009 identified Cultural Change in relation to Violence Against Women as a local priority. • Increasing public awareness was identified as a high priority in a consultation to assess the need for Child Protection, completed in February 2010. • A recommendation of the Inverclyde Child Protection Committee (ICPC) and the VAW MAP short life working group 2010 was that there should be a coordinated quality assured educational input on Domestic Abuse and wider VAW issues arising in secondary schools.
<p>Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using police crime statistics, reports of domestic abuse incidents show year on year increases. In 2010/2011 there were 775 reported incidents. This rose to 950 in 2011/2012 which is above the 10 year average for Inverclyde. In addition to this it is known that the nature of domestic abuse as a crime is often under reported.
<p>Provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse approaches from women for assistance to Inverclyde Women’s Aid, (IWA) including referrals from the Police, in 2010/2011 totalled 805. In 2011/2012 approaches stood at 825. • In 2010/2011 the Sexual Abuse Line (SAL) service received 126 approaches for support and in 2011/2012 they received 139 approaches. • In Inverclyde in 2010/2011, 80 children and young people and 2011/2012, 108 Children and Young People received support as a result of experiences of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Abuse.

<p>Participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the priorities of IWA is to encourage women to determine their own futures and help them achieve it. Outcome 3 of the Children’s Services funding says that ‘Children and Young People should have more involvement in decisions about their lives.’
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3. Our Aim and Vision: Purpose of the Strategy

Governance Arrangements: The Inverclyde VAW MAP is a sub group of the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Coordinating Group which is overseen by Outcome Delivery Group 2 of the Inverclyde Alliance.

Aim: Our overarching aim is to work in partnership to ensure that there is a strategic focus that actively seeks to address and reduce VAW tackling the drivers that allow it to permeate family and community life. This includes an approach that makes perpetrators visible, works on prevention and provides services that meet the current needs of women and their children affected by VAW.

Vision: Our vision is to live in a society where women and men value themselves and are valued equally and where women do not experience discrimination as a result of their gender. This vision cannot be achieved by any one organisation or service as it requires fundamental shifts in some deep rooted attitudes that translate to negative behaviour.

Eliminating violence against women and children is essential to achieving our vision, and the local partners recognise that existing patterns of violence are complex and require a number of approaches. This strategy identifies the key priorities as noted

below, and also highlights how these priorities relate to established strategic work streams across the Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership.

Inverclyde Violence Against Women Multi Agency Partnership Strategic Priorities

- Prioritise Violence Against Women within the context of the 4 Ps - Prevention, Protection, Provision and Participation to address Physical, Psychological and Sexual Abuse.
- Provide local solutions to local issues.
- Encourage individuals and organisations to embrace cultural change in relation to Violence against Women.
- Reduce the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse.
- Reduce the number of repeat offenders in Domestic Abuse incidents.
- Increase the detection rate for Domestic Abuse offences.

Relevant local Strategic Documents/Priorities

Safer Lives, Changed Lives. ‘A shared approach to tackling Violence Against Women in Scotland’	National Outcome	Local Governance	SHANARRI outcome Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected & Responsible, Included
Prevention - to prevent, remove, or diminish the risk of violence against women and its impacts on children and young people	NO9 - We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.	Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement 2012-17- Inverclyde Together. Local Outcome 2 - ‘Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of	Safe Healthy Achieving Included Nurtured

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		community life'	
Protection - to protect women from victimisation, repeat victimisation or harassment by perpetrators and protect the children and young people affected	NO7 - We have tackled significant inequalities in Scottish society.	Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012/14. The Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012-2014 sets out the strategic direction and priorities for community safety in Inverclyde for the 2 years highlighting 5 priorities including Violence Against Women and Children	Safe Nurtured included
Provision - to provide adequate services to deal with the consequences of violence against women and children to help them rebuild their lives	NO8 - We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.	Inverclyde Council Education and Communities Directorate Plan 2011-12. The Directorate Plan sets out an aspiration that that the people of Inverclyde will live, learn and work in a nurturing authority and that through the development of our nurturing communities the people of Inverclyde will be safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible and included.	Included Respected & Responsible Active Nurtured Achieving Healthy
Participation - to ensure policy making and practice development around violence against women is shaped by the experiences, needs and views of those who use services	NO5 - Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. NO6 - We live longer, healthier lives	Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement 2012-17 Inverclyde Together, Local Outcome 5: A positive culture change will have taken place in Inverclyde in attitudes to alcohol, resulting in fewer associated health problems, social problems and reduced crime rates. This will be the responsibility of the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy Delivery Plan 2010-2013. The plan includes relevant VAW priorities. One of the priorities of Inverclyde Women's Aid is to encourage women to determine their own futures and help them achieve this. Outcome 3 of the Scottish Government Children's Services funding says that 'Children and Young People should have more involvement in decisions about their lives.'	Respected & Responsible Achieving Safe Healthy Nurtured
	NO11 - We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where	The Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2012-2014 sets out the strategic direction and	Responsible & Respected Included

	people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.	priorities for community safety in Inverclyde for the 2 years highlights 5 priorities including Violence Against Women and Children	
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4. National Context

According to the Scottish Government the term ‘Violence Against Women’ (VAW) is defined as actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men, and women and children are predominately the victims. Violence against women can affect all women regardless of age, race, class, disability, religion or sexuality and its effects can be severe and long-lasting. VAW is rooted in gender inequality and is therefore understood as gender-based violence. VAW encompasses but is not limited to:

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, within the general community or in institutions, including: domestic abuse, rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse, incest and child sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in the public sphere; commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking;
- Dowry related violence;
- Female genital mutilation;
- Forced and child marriages;
- Honour crimes.

It is important to recognise that VAW can have a significant impact on children and young people. There is also strong evidence of links between domestic abuse and emotional, physical and sexual abuse of children. VAW occurs at considerable cost to communities in Scotland. It blights lives; restricts opportunities, puts pressure on health and emergency services, destroys families and perpetuates fear in communities.

5. Inverclyde: Strategic Priorities

In line with the Scottish Government's '**Safer Lives, Changed Lives, A Shared Approach to Tackling Violence Against Women in Scotland**' the Inverclyde VAW MAP is committed to addressing issues via the **4 Ps** set in the document:

- **Prevention**
- **Protection**
- **Provision**
- **Participation**

VAW is an abuse of a woman's **Human Rights**. In addition to the physical, emotional and mental affects on women it prevents them from participating fully in society, limiting access to resources and limiting ability to participate in activities such as work and education. "Violence Against Women is perhaps the most shameful rights violation, and it is possibly the most pervasive. It knows no boundaries of geography, culture and wealth. As long as it continues, we cannot claim to be making progress towards equality, development and peace." (UN Secretary General Kofi Annan).

Promoting **Equality and Diversity** underpins the principles of this strategy whilst recognising the gendered nature of men's violence against women and their children. The partnership aims to promote equality and diversity in all elements of its work in line with ongoing priorities.

The Equality Act 2006 amends the Sex Discrimination Act 1976 by placing a Statutory General Duty on all public authorities to:

- Eliminate unlawful sexual discrimination and harassment including discrimination in pay
- Promote equality of opportunity between men and women

The General Duty came into force on the 6th of April 2007 and Inverclyde Council is required to publish a Gender Equality Scheme by the end of June 2007. Specifically in relation to VAW, the Council has committed to comply with the Gender Equality Duty by:

- **Promoting equality of opportunity between men and women;**
 - Promoting equal access for men and women to council services contracted out to other agencies (e.g. for those affected by Domestic Abuse/Sexual Abuse, only women can access a service locally at the current time, through IWA. There is no equivalent service that exists locally for men at present.

- **Eliminating unlawful discrimination and harassment;**
 - Tackling sexual harassment and bullying in the workplace
 - Tackling gender hate crime and violence against women through Inverclyde MAP

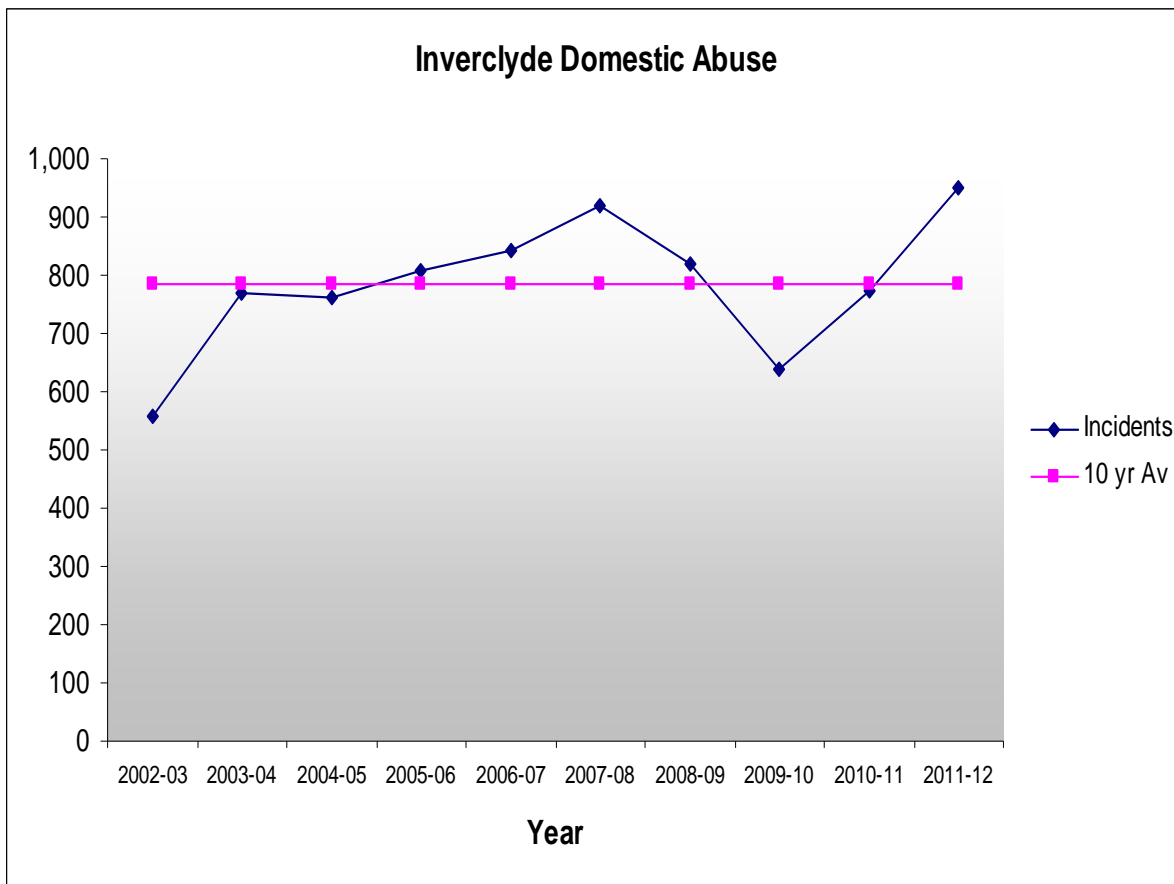
These are in line with the Single Outcome Agreement equalities objectives. Inverclyde Alliance has committed to use the equality legislation as a guide to the delivery of the SOA to achieve freedom from poverty, discrimination and disadvantage, but also freedom to be able to achieve things that, individually, matter most to us. The Scottish Government is clear that violence against women is a consequence of continuing inequality between men and women, and it is also a barrier to achieving equality.

6. Inverclyde Context

Strathclyde Police is committed to providing a professional and consistent approach to the victims of domestic abuse. Police procedures for dealing with domestic abuse have improved considerably over recent years. These changes have resulted in the force providing a robust, victim centred approach, ensuring

that vulnerable individuals receive support and protection they deserve when faced with the trauma of Domestic Abuse. Strathclyde Police compiled a toolkit which demonstrates best practice when dealing with both victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse incidents and to provide a framework for front line workers to follow.

Strathclyde Police Statistics



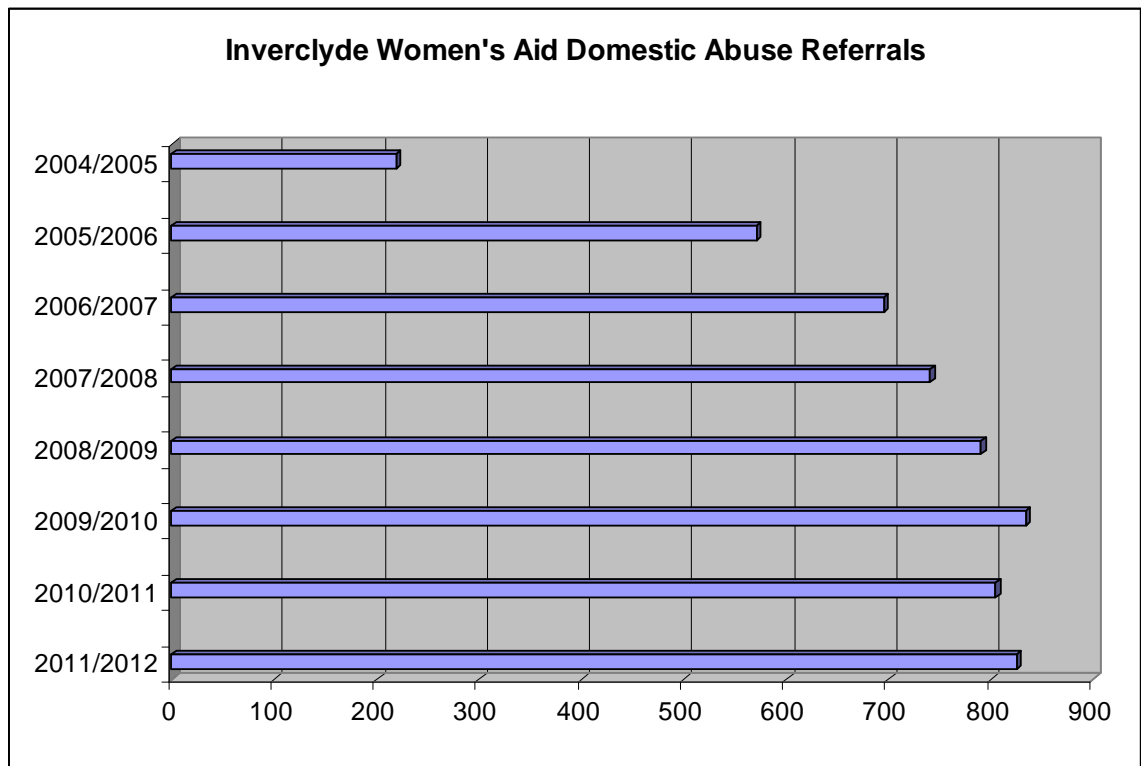
Using police crime statistics, reports of domestic abuse incidents show an increase from 775 in 2010/2011 to 950 in 2011/2012. This year's figure is above the 10 year average for Inverclyde and it is known that the nature of domestic abuse as a crime is often under reported. Increases in reporting could be attributed to heightened awareness leading to improved confidence in reporting and accessing support. The percentage of male victims has shown an increase from 2010/2011 from 20% to 24%

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in 2011/2012. Statistics still show predominately female victims (79% in 2010/2011 and 76% 2011/2012).

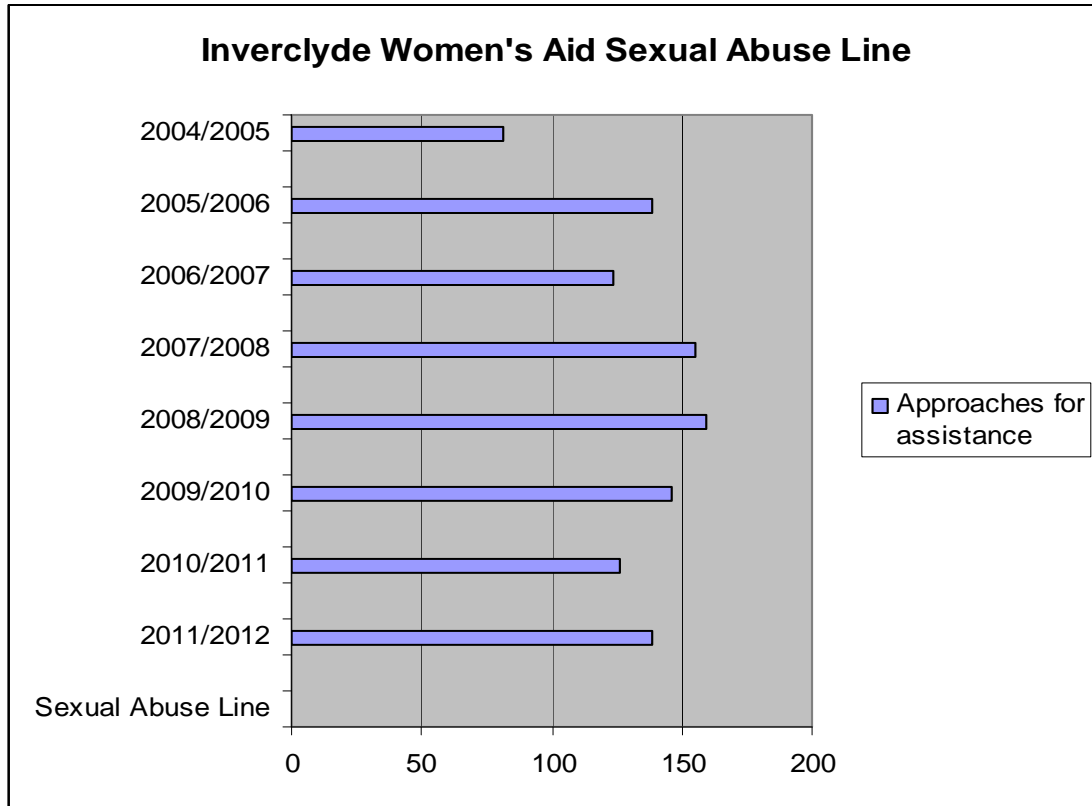
According to Strathclyde Police figures the 10 year average figure for Scotland is 44,105 (2001 to 2010) which equates to 863 per 100,000 of population. Over the same period the figure for Inverclyde is 861 per 100,000 of population.

Inverclyde Women’s Aid Statistics: Domestic Abuse



Domestic Abuse approaches for assistance to Inverclyde Women’s Aid in 2010/2011 totalled 805. In 2011/2012 approaches stood at 825 and were in relation to day centre, outreach and telephone services.

Inverclyde Women's Aid Statistics: Sexual Crimes



Scotland is often referred to as having the lowest conviction rate in Europe for rape. While this is an issue, comparisons with other countries are meaningless as the legal definition of rape in Scotland has historically been one of the narrowest in Europe. Thankfully the definition has now been widened with the development of the Sexual Offences Scotland Act (2009). In Inverclyde the majority of VAW that is recorded is in relation to Domestic Abuse. Although other forms of VAW occur, including rape, sexual assault and sexual abuse, police statistics are not large enough to allow inclusion in reported crimes due to the risk that individuals might be identifiable. While these crimes appear to be under-reported through Strathclyde Police, IWA offers a Sexual Abuse Line (SAL) Service to female victims of rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse and childhood sexual abuse. As well as providing a telephone helpline service SAL offers face to face support to survivors. In 2010/2011 the SAL service received

126 approaches for support and in 2011/2012 they received 139 approaches.

7. Action Plan Priorities

The action plan priorities for the Inverclyde VAW Strategy are set within the context of the National VAW outcome pillars in 'Safer Lives: Changed Lives' A Shared Approach to Tackling Violence Against Women in Scotland,' known as the 4 Ps; - **P**revention, **P**rotection, **P**rovision and **P**articipation.

7.1 Prevention

Child Protection

Although both Domestic Abuse and Child Protection have received considerable public attention in recent years, the overlap between them has not been adequately addressed. A number of studies have demonstrated the co-existence of child abuse in many situations of domestic abuse where children may be abused by the perpetrator or be accidentally injured in trying to protect their mother. The affects on children directly or indirectly witnessing domestic abuse can result in many negative developmental outcomes, emotional distress, and behavioural difficulties. In Inverclyde in 2011/2012, 108 Children and Young People received support as a result of experiences of Domestic Abuse and sexual abuse; 86 were supported by IWA through refuge and outreach services and 22 supported by Inverclyde Children 1st services on a one to one basis. Both services provide children and young people with the opportunity to access support at a time that is right for them on a voluntary basis.

There is also enhanced awareness of the increased risk of sexual abuse of children within homes where the mother is suffering Domestic Abuse and this is highlighted in a number of Scottish Government documents. To ensure that staff understand the links and are clear on their role, the

Inverclyde Child Protection Committee (ICPC) produced Domestic Abuse and Child Protection Practice Guidelines in consultation with the MAP.

Increasing public awareness was identified as a high priority in a consultation to assess the need for Child Protection, completed in February 2010. This led to development of a short life working group made up of representatives from ICPC and the VAW MAP. The aim was to raise public awareness of the impact of domestic abuse on children involving young people where possible. The group undertook a high school survey on awareness of DA, an artwork project that resulted in development of publicity materials, and an awareness raising campaign using these materials. Priorities identified on completion were as follows:-

- Women and children who have experienced Domestic Abuse and are at the recovery stage would benefit from group work support such as that offered by the Children Experiencing Domestic Abuse Delivery (CEDAR) programme.
- There should be a coordinated quality assured educational input on domestic abuse and wider VAW issues arising in secondary schools.

It was agreed that these priorities would be the responsibility of the MAP with ICPC being kept involved and informed of any developments.

Training & Awareness

Following cessation of Scottish Government funding of VAW Training Consortia across Scotland at the end of 2011, Inverclyde VAW MAP has committed to develop an ongoing VAW training programme. This will ensure ongoing awareness-raising within Inverclyde resulting in better responses for victims.

In order to affect cultural change in relation to VAW it is important that a high profile is maintained. This is achieved

through publicity campaigns and materials, advertising, presentations and involvement in events and strategies to raise awareness of the VAW work and service availability locally.

There is currently no budget accessible to local areas to deliver prevention work. IWA and Children 1st deliver sessions in partnership in primary schools at health days. The theme of the sessions is 'Positive expression of emotions and feelings' and fits under 'Mental, Emotional, Social and Physical Wellbeing' within the Curriculum for Excellence. Community Learning & Development Youth & Health Team delivers the 'Crush' Programme' in secondary schools in partnership with Inverclyde Women's Aid. The theme of the Crush programme is to challenge attitudes and myths within teenage relationships and address abusive behaviour and challenge gender stereotypes. It is intended that MVP Bystander will complement the awareness work that is being carried out in the Port Glasgow schools, reinforcing messages by teachers, peer leaders and other local services. It is hoped that in time this approach will be replicated across all High Schools in Inverclyde.

Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) Bystander Approach

The MVP Bystander Approach frames men's abuse of women as a societal problem whose roots lie in the institutional structures and cultural practices of a male-dominated society. This approach is partly based on the premise that men's silence in the face of other men's abusive or violent behaviour gives "implicit consent" to such behaviour. Thus, the MVP approach emphasises changing social norms as the key to prevention.

Aims of the MVP Bystander Approach: -

- To change attitudes and behaviour around the violence agenda particularly in relation to gender violence and bullying prevention
- To support and empower peers in schools, groups, teams, workplaces and other social units to speak up, challenge violence and change social norms
- In the short-term, those who benefit will be young people in identified schools, parents, youth workers and teachers/support/ health staff linked with the schools. In addition, friends, neighbours and families of people who have participated in the programme will benefit. In the long-term, the whole community will benefit from the MVP Approach.

Inverclyde Council Safer Communities Service was contacted by the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) to become a pilot area to develop the MVP Bystander Approach. After consideration by the Director of Education & Communities outlining the opportunity to develop the approach in Inverclyde and a strategic meeting with Education Senior Management Team the way forward it was agreed that a Business Proposal be sent to the VRU. Following this the two identified schools (Port Glasgow and St Stephen's High) were contacted to arrange for work to progress. The VRU arranged for the trainers on the MVP Scotland Bystander Approach to come from the USA to Scotland to deliver training to appropriate staff in the two Council areas - Edinburgh and Inverclyde.

Following the training to staff in our area we will use the format suggested in the training and work out how it can be most effectively applied in Inverclyde. Safer Communities coordinated the training and will maintain an ongoing developmental role in ensuring the approach remains on track and opportunities are taken to further develop the approach across Inverclyde and to monitor the change in violent culture in the area.

Work with Perpetrators

The Caledonian System is an accredited perpetrator programme endorsed by Scottish Government which is being piloted in some areas of Scotland. It brings the best of previous programmes together to provide an integrated approach to working with perpetrators while supporting the women and children who are affected by the Domestic Abuse. While the Caledonian Programme is what we aspire to in Inverclyde, unfortunately North Strathclyde Community Justice Authority was unsuccessful in its bid to deliver it in the first phase. Ad hoc counselling services have been provided by local organisations when available, however, priorities for Violence Against Women funding remain focused on services for women and their children. The national RESPECT phone line offers information and advice to support perpetrators to stop their violence and change their abusive behaviour. The main focus of the Respect phone line is to increase the safety of those experiencing domestic violence by engaging with the abusers and to reduce the risk.

7.2 Protection

Strathclyde Police: Support for women

All police officers attending domestic incidents must

- Ensure the safety of the woman and/or any children or other persons present
- Restore order
- Carry out a thorough investigation and gather all evidence available to prosecute the offender
- Provide safety advice and contact numbers to the woman of agencies that are able to assist

Each incident is followed up by a specially trained Domestic Abuse Liaison Officer who will ensure close

monitoring of the enquiry, and will provide a personal link to women either via telephone or personally, providing advice regarding legal rights and options as well as referrals if required to other agencies both voluntary and statutory. The force website (www.strathclyde.police.uk) provides online advice to victims of domestic abuse who can also report abuse online. The website has links to a further 11 support groups and 5 domestic abuse helpline numbers.

Strathclyde Police: *Support for children*

On all occasions where children are present during a domestic incident or ordinarily reside in the household where the abuse is taking place, the police attending will have concern for their welfare. A protocol is in place where the information regarding the incident is shared with the local Social Work Services and the Reporter to the Children's Panel.

Regular meetings take place between the Strathclyde Police Domestic Abuse Liaison Officer (who will have extensive knowledge of the families being discussed), Social Work and the Children's Reporter. At these meetings agency representatives discuss actions and areas where the children can be protected from the abuse.

There is also information and advice on the Strathclyde Police website under the 'keep safe' section for children and young people affected by Domestic Abuse.

Substance Misuse

Alcohol is the main 'drug' associated with drug-assisted sexual violence. In some cases alcohol or drugs have been taken voluntarily before the rape or sexual assault. Sometimes drinks are 'spiked' with stronger drinks, additional measures or drugs. This can happen anywhere and can be carried out by someone known or unknown to

the victim. The drugs that are used to spike drinks are sedatives and the effects of these are more powerful and dangerous if taken with alcohol. These drugs, (sometimes called “date rape drugs”) can take effect very quickly and the effects can last for hours. Rohypnol is well known, although many other prescription drugs and illicit substances are also used including ketamine, temazepam, valium, GBL and GHB. Rape Crisis Scotland statistics show that women are more likely to be attacked by someone they know and trust.

Drug dependency brings with it vulnerability for all, but particularly in relation to women. The need to finance and obtain drugs could leave them open to exploitation by dealers and debts arising from drug use may lead to violent attacks. In addition women may be exploited by partners as a means of obtaining money through prostitution or other criminal activity, thereby exposing them to additional risks. The prevalence of combined alcohol/drug misuse is resulting in increasing intoxication, loss of control and unpredictable and violent behaviour. The relatively cheap cost and easy availability of drugs like valium are also contributing to increasing intoxication and related violence. Women using these substances in high doses are more likely to be intoxicated, incapacitated and vulnerable to abuse. Anecdotal evidence in this area shows that at least within the heavier end drug using population, violence by men against women no longer carries the same social stigma and disapproval that it may have in the past.

Locally there have been a number of reports of serious acts of violence being carried out by one or more males against vulnerable women. Increasingly statutory services are carrying out Equality Impact Assessments on policies and procedures and high on the agenda in relation to discrimination are policies relating to women. This has begun to stimulate greater attention on the needs of women, and service policies and procedures relating to them. In order that services take these issues onboard,

relevant violence against women action plan items have been incorporated into the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy Delivery Plan 2010-2013.

7.3 Provision

Services for Women

Inverclyde Women's Aid (IWA) is the main provider of services to Women affected by violence and abuse. Inverclyde Women's Aid's vision is of a society in which women, children and young people are full and equal participants in a society unconstrained by the threat of domestic abuse or other forms of abuse, violence and oppression.

As a feminist organisation, IWA believes that ending domestic abuse means tackling its root cause, gender inequality. IWA provides:

- Free and confidential information and support to women and their children affected by Domestic Abuse
- Refuge provision
- Legal, housing and benefits advice
- Scatter flats
- Outreach and follow on support
- Support for women affected by rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault or childhood sexual abuse through the Sexual Abuse Line
- Training/information sessions
- CEDAR programmes (information below)

In order to provide the best services to meet the needs of women, children and young people in Inverclyde, IWA work in partnership with other local services and Women's Aid organisations across Scotland.

Services for Children

CEDAR Inverclyde

Inverclyde Women's Aid was successful in accessing Big Lottery funding to deliver a CEDAR project in Inverclyde for 3 years commencing in April 2012. The project will benefit children and young people from Inverclyde who have behavioural, emotional and social difficulties as a consequence of experiencing Domestic Abuse. It will also benefit their mothers.

The project will replicate the proven CEDAR model which has been piloted in Scotland and will have a multi-agency partnership approach which will include Social Work, Education, Health and Housing. The project will deliver a 12 week programme for children and young people. It aims to help them understand Domestic Abuse, manage their emotions and rebuild their relationship with their mother which can be damaged by the experience of Domestic Abuse. A separate 12 week group counselling programme for their mothers will run concurrently with the children and young person's programme. This will help mothers understand the affects of Domestic Abuse on their children.

CEDAR fits with the Scottish Government priority to give our children and young people the best start in life; ready to succeed. It also fits with SHANARRI outcomes (**S**afe, **H**ealthy, **A**chieving, **N**urtured, **A**ctive, **R**espected, **R**esponsible and **I**ncluded) which are set within the Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) outcomes: Successful Learners, Confident Individuals, Responsible Citizens and Effective Contributors.

The project also fits with the vision of the Inverclyde Parenting Strategy that sets out to achieve better outcomes for all children and their families and to

ensure that those who most need support, benefit from parenting support services.

Our vision in Inverclyde is that parents:

- feel confident in their role,
- are able to help themselves and their children,
- enjoy their relationships,
- are supported where necessary by interventions that are focused on needs and are timely and responsive.

Most parents try to ensure that their children are well cared for, are kept safe and well and are supported in their educational and social activities. Most parents rely on support to achieve this including family members and services such as childcare. This framework aims to complement these supports.

Children 1st

Children 1st Inverclyde Families Service, offers therapeutic support to children, young people and families affected by Domestic Abuse or Sexual Abuse. They aim to provide children and young people with the opportunity to access support at a time that is right for them. This service is accessed on a voluntary basis. It is important that individuals make an informed choice to attend. Workers support children from the age of 5 up to 18 as well as their non-abusing parents and carers.

Inverclyde Women's Aid

IWA offers emotional support to children and young people affected by Domestic Abuse or Sexual Abuse living in refuge or in the community. This can be on a one to one basis, group work, phone line, e-mail or drop-in. One to one sessions can be provided at a venue to suit the needs of the individual including in school.

Routine Sensitive Enquiry

Inverclyde Community Health & Care Partnership (CHCP) is committed to delivering training on routine enquiry to support the implementation of the NHS Chief Executive's Letter (CEL) 41 2008. Staff working in Mental Health, Maternity and Substance Misuse will be first to receive training on implementation of routine sensitive enquiry of Domestic Abuse. This approach means that provision is made to ensure a private conversation with all women using these services, away from their partner (who may be a perpetrator), where trained clinical staff then sensitively explore the woman's circumstances to try to ascertain if domestic abuse might be an issue. Staff are more comfortable with the universal approach because they are not being asked to make a judgement as to who might be a victim, and the routine approach helps build confidence, experience and skill base.

Housing and Homelessness

The Registered Social Landlords aim to meet housing need in Inverclyde and provide a range of services to their tenants. In doing this, they recognise that access to a safe, secure home free from domestic abuse and violence is essential for families and individuals to thrive. The RSLs commit to be responsive to the needs of women and their families suffering domestic abuse /violence. In practice, this means developing allocations policies which recognise the

urgent housing need of someone at risk of or suffering domestic abuse / violence and working with referral agencies to provide a direct route into alternative housing if this is required. They develop new homes to the 'secured by design' standard and have repairs policies which assist in maintaining security for tenants. We have developed a range of Wider Action Projects to help vulnerable tenants to sustain their tenancies which link in to all the other support services available. Inverclyde Local Housing Strategy 2011 – 2016 recognises Violence Against Women as an important priority.

7.3 Participation

Inverclyde VAW MAP is committed to developing participation work in the area through partnership working with other local organisations. Some participation work is already being carried out by IWA and this will be further developed over the period of the strategy. One of the priorities of IWA is to encourage women to determine their own futures and help them achieve it and Outcome 3 of the Children's Services funding approval is that 'Children and Young People have more involvement in decisions about their lives.'

Inverclyde Women's Aid, with the assistance of the VAW Coordinator, will lead on participation work with current and potential service users. Development of participation work will ensure that local services and potential service needs are monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis and that people living in the area have their views heard. Outcomes of participation work will be used to shape future services.

8. Action Plan items 2012-2017

The VAW MAP will commit to addressing local priorities in partnership through the 4 Ps:

- Prevention
- Protection
- Provision
- Participation

Priority	How it will be achieved	VAW Outcome	Completion & Lead Officer/Service
<p>Work in partnership to ensure that there is a Strategic focus that actively seeks to address and reduce VAW, tackling the drivers that allow it to permeate family and community life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold regular meetings of the VAW MAP to maintain the strategic focus across partner services and monitor progress on the Action Plan • Set up working groups to deal with specific issues as required • Ensure that VAW is included in local strategies, policies and action plans 	<p>Provision</p> <p>Provision</p> <p>Prevention</p>	<p>2012/2013 VAW Coordinator</p> <p>Ongoing VAW Coordinator</p> <p>Ongoing VAW Coordinator</p>
<p>Encourage individuals and organisations to embrace cultural change in relation to Violence against Women and aspire to live in a society where women and men value themselves and are valued equally and where women do not experience discrimination as a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver Multi Agency Domestic Abuse Basic Awareness courses to fundamentally shift deep rooted attitudes that translate to negative behaviour, and make perpetrators visible • Raise awareness at public events where information is distributed on local services that can provide support in relation to VAW • Work in schools to raise awareness of VAW and 	<p>Prevention Protection</p> <p>Prevention Protection</p> <p>Prevention Protection</p>	<p>2012/2013 VAW Coordinator IWA</p> <p>Ongoing VAW Coordinator IWA/MAP 2012/2013 VAW Coordinator/IWA/ CLD</p>

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result of their gender	<p>respectful relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee delivery of the MVP Scotland work in schools within Inverclyde 	Prevention Protection	2012/2013 VAW Coordinator
Address current service needs of women and their children affected by VAW and seek to provide local solutions to local issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that active participation takes place involving local services, service users and potential service users Take opportunities as they arise to develop and improve services locally Fund the Inverclyde Children 1st Service Provide funding to the Sexual Abuse Line to provide services to women who are affected by rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse and childhood sexual abuse Support the CEDAR Programme through local agency groups and nationally as appropriate 	Participation Provision Provision Provision Provision	2012/2013 VAW Coordinator/MAP Ongoing VAW Coordinator 2012/2013 Inverclyde Council 2012/2013 Inverclyde Council 2012/2013 2013/2014 2014/2015 IWA/VAW Coordinator/MAP
Address Violence against Women under the headings of Physical, Psychological and Sexual Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that prevention and training sessions demonstrate the different forms of VAW providing people with a clear awareness 	Prevention	2012/2013 VAW Coordinator
Reduce the percentage of offenders in Domestic Abuse incidents who are repeat offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is a robust referral system for women affected by Domestic Abuse from the Police to Women's Aid Ensure that active policing at high profile events remains a priority with a focus on perpetrators of Domestic Abuse 	Protection Protection Prevention	Ongoing Police/IWA Ongoing Police

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<p>Reduce the percentage of victims in Domestic Abuse incidents who are repeat victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that local services are continually publicised through events, leaflet drops, local and national campaigns and through training and awareness sessions • Ensure that services continue to meet the needs of women and children affected by VAW so that they are more in control of their lives and less likely to be repeat victims 	<p>Protection</p> <p>Provision Prevention Participation</p>	<p>Ongoing VAW Coordinator/IWA/MAP</p> <p>Ongoing VAW Coordinator</p>
<p>Increase the detection rate for Domestic Abuse offences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is a heightened awareness of the focus, forms of abuse, unacceptability of VAW and an awareness of the ways that offences can be reported, encouraging everyone to take responsibility for reporting 	<p>Protection</p>	<p>Ongoing VAW Coordinator/MAP</p>

Appendix 1

Violence Against Women in Context

A Gendered Analysis

Violence is unacceptable and the Scottish Government recognise that strong action needs to be taken to address the many forms. Priorities to address violence reduction are being woven into policies across the Government; however it is important to understand the causes of violence impacting on different groups. Evidence shows that men's and women's experience of violence differ and must be treated as such. While male on male violence is the most common form of general public violence there are a number of crimes, acts of violence and abusive behaviours that are perpetrated mostly by men and affect women and children disproportionately.

Although VAW is referred to as 'gender based' it doesn't mean that all perpetrators are male and all victims are female. A gendered approach recognises that VAW must be considered in a historical context, looking at meanings, impact and consequences relating to how men and women are expected to behave in order to fit with societal expectations of masculinity and femininity. A gendered analysis explains how VAW has persisted for centuries and has been viewed as culturally acceptable within the social environment affecting the prevalence, intention and consequences of abuse differently for men and women.

What is now referred to as 'Domestic Abuse' has been considered acceptable behaviour as a way of controlling and dominating women in the past and continues to be used by some today. To consider VAW in a more recent historical context, in Scotland it was considered legal for a man to rape his wife until 1989. While it is recognised that violence affects men, for the purpose of this strategy, our focus is on women and children.

A Worldwide Issue

Unite to end Violence Against Women

UniTE was Launched in 2008 and calls on governments, civil society, women's organisations, young people, the private sector, the media and the entire UN system to join forces in addressing the global pandemic of violence against women and girls. By 2015, UNiTE aims to achieve the following five goals in all countries:

- Adopt and enforce national laws to address and punish all forms of violence against women and girls
- Adopt and implement multi-sectoral national action plans
- Strengthen data collection on the prevalence of violence against women and girls
- Increase public awareness and social mobilisation
- Address sexual violence in conflict

The Scottish Picture

In addressing VAW this strategy contributes to the achievement of the following **National Outcomes**:

- We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society
- We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger
- We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk
- We live longer, healthier lives
- We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.

Services for Male Victims

While our priorities are around Violence Against Women, it is recognised that men can be affected by abuse too. The Men's Advice Line is a confidential helpline for male victims of domestic violence and abuse. It is supported by the Scottish Government and offers emotional support, practical advice and information on a wide range of services for further help and support. The focus is to increase the safety of men experiencing domestic violence (and the safety of their children) and reduce the risk.

Appendix 2

Inverclyde VAW Multi-Agency Partnership Membership

CHCP: Homelessness Service
Social Work Children & Families
Planning, Health Improvement and
Commissioning
Inverclyde Alcohol Service

Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS Child Protection Unit
Inverclyde Alliance
Inverclyde Child Protection Committee

Inverclyde Council: Education
Community Learning and Development
Safer Communities

Inverclyde Women's Aid
Oak Tree Housing/RSLs
Strathclyde Police

Appendix 3

Glossary of terms

Domestic Abuse: Domestic abuse (as gender based abuse) can be perpetrated by partners & ex-partners and can include physical abuse (assault & physical attack including a range of behaviour), sexual abuse (acts which degrade & humiliate women & are perpetrated against their will, including rape) and mental & emotional abuse (such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money & other types of controlling behaviour such as isolation from family & friends).’ (The Scottish Executive (2000))

Rape: If a person penetrates another person’s vagina, anus or mouth to any extent, either intentionally or recklessly without consent or any reasonable belief that they consent, the offence is known as rape.

Sexual Assault: If a person penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person by any means and to any extent, either intentionally or recklessly, touches them sexually, engages in any other form of sexual activity in which there is bodily contact (including by means of an implement or through clothing), ejaculates semen onto them or emits urine or saliva onto them sexually, without their consent or any reasonable belief that they consent, this is defined as Sexual Assault.

Sexual Abuse: Sexual Abuse (also referred to as molestation), is the forcing of undesired sexual behavior by one person upon another. When that force is immediate, of short duration, or infrequent, it is called sexual assault. The offender is referred to as a sexual abuser or molester. The term also covers *any* behavior by *any* adult towards a child to stimulate either the adult or child sexually. When the victim is younger than the age of consent it is referred to as child sexual abuse.

Child Sexual Abuse: Child sexual abuse is any type of sexual assault on a child under 16. It takes many forms: explicit sexual talk; showing pornography; sexual touching; lack of privacy to bath or undress; masturbation; and sexual intercourse. In more than three quarters of cases, an adult the child knows and trusts commits the abuse. The vast majority of abusers are men but women are also capable of sexual abuse.

Incest: Incest is sexual intercourse between close relatives. The type of sexual activity and the nature of the relationship between people that constitutes a breach of law or social taboo vary with culture and jurisdiction. When incest involves an adult and a child it is considered to be a form of child sexual abuse and is illegal in every developed country including the UK.

Ritual Abuse: Most abuse is ritualised in some way and, generally, people accept that children can be subjected to a range of terrifying and repetitive abusive experiences. One definition of Ritual Abuse is when one or more children are abused in a highly organised way, by a group of people who have come together and subscribe to a belief system that, for them, justifies their actions towards that child. This usually extends into family involvement and may have been practiced as a religion or a way of life for years.

Sexual Harassment and Intimidation at Work and in the Public Sphere: Sexual Harassment can include: someone making degrading, abusive remarks or gestures; being leered or stared at; being subjected to sexual jokes and sexual propositions; having to listen to comments about personal sexual activity or sexual preference; and, experiencing unwanted touching and bodily contact. Although Sexual Harassment happens everywhere, it is very common at work, which can make it especially distressing and difficult to deal with.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Activities such as pornography, Prostitution, Stripping, Lap Dancing, Pole Dancing and Table Dancing are forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation. These activities have been shown to be harmful for the individual women

involved and have a negative impact on the position of all women through the objectification of women's bodies. This happens irrespective of whether individual women claim success or empowerment from the activity. It is essential to separate sexual activity from exploitative sexual activity. A sexual activity becomes sexual exploitation if it breaches a person's human right to dignity, equality, respect and physical and mental wellbeing. It becomes commercial sexual exploitation when another person, or group of people, achieves financial gain or advancement through the activity. In the last 10 years over 300 adult entertainment clubs have opened up all over the UK with 21 in Scotland. This increase in venues offering adult entertainment involving nudity is part of the increased normalisation of the sex industry and exploitation of women for sexual purposes. Thanks to aggressive marketing from the industry, many lap dancing venues are promoted as upmarket gentlemen's clubs. They advertise glamorous jobs for women based on making huge amounts of money. Pole dancing/fitness classes are promoted as the sexy way to keep fit, increase your confidence and to please your man! However the reality of being involved in the lap dancing industry is rarely discussed. For many women working in lap dancing clubs the reality is not so glamorous or empowering.

Dowry-Related Violence: Dowry-related violence is a serious problem that affects the lives of women and girls. Dowry includes gifts, money, goods or property given from the bride's family to the groom or in-laws before, during or anytime after the marriage. Dowry is a response to explicit or implicit demands or expectations of the groom or his family. The United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women defines dowry-related violence or harassment as "any act of violence or harassment associated with the giving or receiving of dowry at any time before, during or after the marriage" (Good Practices in Legislation on "Harmful Practices" against Women, UN DAW, 2009). The violence and deaths associated with dowry demands can constitute Domestic Abuse. Similar to acts of Domestic Abuse, the acts used in dowry-related offences include physical, emotional, and economic violence, as well as stalking and harassment as means to obtain compliance or to punish the victim. Women often struggle with bringing successful claims of Dowry Related Violence, as emotional

and economic violence are difficult to prove in a court of law. However, Dowry Related Violence is distinct from Domestic Abuse in that the husband or current partner may not be the only perpetrator of Dowry Related Violence or death. In-laws, former spouses, or fiancés may also commit acts of Dowry Related Violence. While dowry is practiced in many different of the world, dowry-related violence is most prevalent in South Asia, in the nations of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The most common forms of dowry-related violence are physical assault, marital rape, acid throwing, wife burning, and other forms of violence. Perpetrators may also use methods of starvation, deprivation of clothing, evictions, and false imprisonment as a method of extortion. They often use violence disguised as suicides or accidents, such as stove or kerosene disasters, to burn or kill women for failing to meet dowry demands. Survivors of dowry-related violence often require similar services as survivors of domestic abuse. These women will require transport to shelters, emergency services, support programs, and legal assistance.

Prostitution: In the UK prostitution itself (the exchange of sexual services for money) is not a crime, but a number of related activities, including soliciting in a public place, kerb crawling, owning a brothel, pimping and pandering/procuring, are crimes. It is illegal to buy sex from a person younger than 18, although the age of consent for non-commercial sex is 16.

Pornography: Pornography is a multi million pound industry and produces 68 million search engine requests each day. It is now part of our popular culture, with images used in advertising, music videos and mainstream films and porn stars promoted as international celebrities. The porn industry produces more hardcore material that is both overtly cruel toward women and yet more widely accepted than ever. At the same time our culture denounces other forms of Violence Against Women. The dominant culture tries to justify Pornography saying that those who are anti-porn are somehow at fault, prudes, anti-sex, not “getting the message” or just “not with it”. This minimising of opposition acts as a silencing tactic and can deter people from becoming activists (Women’s Support Project 2011).

Trafficking: Strathclyde Police has recently established a Vice and Anti-Trafficking Unit which is intended to enable a more co-ordinated and effective approach to tackling Trafficking and Lothian and Borders Police has established a Serious Organised Crime Unit, one aim of which is to target human trafficking. In Scotland the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 contains an offence of Sexual Coercion which enables police and prosecutors to target traffickers who knowingly force or coerce someone else to engage in sexual activity. The Act also makes clear that sex is unlawful where the victim agrees or submits to sex because of violence or the threat of it, or where the victim has been unlawfully detained by the accused. Reducing the demand for trafficking is important in furthering prevention. As part of our effort to combat human trafficking for sexual exploitation it is necessary also to tackle the demand for exploitative forms of prostitution which helps create the demand for trafficking.

Female Genital Mutilation: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)/cutting is a harmful traditional practice that reflects deep-rooted gender inequality and represents a societies control over women. Within these cultures it is believed that FGM preserves a woman's virginity; ensures marital fidelity and prevents sexual behaviour that is considered deviant. It is also seen as a practice that makes girls "clean" and beautiful; removes parts of the genitalia perceived as "masculine", such as the clitoris. FGM is an extreme form of violence against women. Globally widespread, it is a predominant in Africa, Asia and the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, within some immigrant communities in Europe, North America and Australasia. Many countries, including the UK, having signed up to international conventions on FGM are obliged to take legal action against it. The Dignity Alert Research Forum (DARF) is an organisation based in Edinburgh that campaigns against FGM and provides support and information to people women affected. Inverclyde Child Protection Committee produced Female Genital Mutilation - Guidance on Best Practice in June 2011.

Forced and Child Marriages: A Forced Marriage is one where one or both parties are coerced into the marriage against their will and under duress. Duress includes both physical and emotional pressure, ranging from emotional pressure exerted on victims by family members, to more extreme cases involving assault, being held unlawfully captive, rape, and in some cases the threat of murder. Forced Marriage is a violation of internationally recognised human rights provisions and a form of violence against women; it cannot be justified on any religious or cultural basis. A clear distinction must be made between a Forced Marriage and an arranged marriage. An arranged marriage is one in which the families of both spouses are primarily responsible for choosing a marriage partner for their child or relative, but the final decision as to whether or not to accept the arrangement lies with the potential spouses. Both spouses give their full and free consent. The tradition of arranged marriage has operated successfully within many communities for generations. The Forced Marriage (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011 makes provision for protecting persons from being forced into marriage without their free and full consent. Forced Marriage Protection Orders can require those responsible to stop or change their behaviour. The courts have a wide discretion regarding the terms of the order, thus enabling them to respond flexibly and effectively to the circumstances of individual cases. They are also able to attach powers of arrest to orders, where there has been violence or threats of violence, or where there is a risk of significant harm to the victim. Failure to comply with an order may be punishable by imprisonment. The Act would also set out responsibilities of all agencies dealing with Forced Marriage issues. One particularly significant feature of the Act is that it enables third parties to make an application for a Forced Marriage Protection Order on behalf of the victim. This recognises that victims may feel unwilling or unable to take action against perpetrators who may be members of their family. The Forced Marriage Network Scotland brings together cross agency representatives to address the issues and share good practice.

Honour Crimes: Honour killing is the murder of a person accused of "bringing shame" upon their family. Victims have been killed for

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refusing to enter a marriage, committing adultery or being in a relationship that displeased their relatives. In many instances, the crimes are committed by family members against a female relative. More cases have reached the UK courts in recent years but a number of crimes still remain unresolved or undetected. In some parts of the world, women who have been raped have also been murdered for the 'dishonour' of being a victim and the 'disgrace' it brings to their family. Honour killing is believed to have originated from tribal customs where an allegation against a woman can be enough to defile a family's reputation - 'a life without honour is not worth living.'

"Honour" crime involves violence, including murder, committed by people who want to defend the reputation of their family or community. Honour killing is the murder of a person accused of bringing shame upon his or her family. It happens worldwide, from South America to Asia. The exact figure of how many men and women have been killed in the name of 'honour' is unknown. Not all countries keep official statistics and it's a crime that can be difficult to detect. But it's believed that the numbers of deaths are in the thousands. None of the world's major religions condone honour-related crimes. But perpetrators have sometimes tried to justify their actions on religious grounds. "People try to blame **Muslims**, **Hindus** or **Sikhs** but it tends to happen in families where there are the strongest ties and expectations. It's a very strong cultural issue." Leaders of the world's faiths have also strongly denounced a connection between religion and honour killings.

Appendix 4

Useful Contact Numbers

Alcoholics Anonymous	0845 769 7555
Alzheimer's	0808 808 3000
Base 75 -Prostitution	0141 204 3712
Benefits Agency -Greenock	0845 604 3719
Black and Ethnic Minorities Communities Project	0141 951 6123
Breathing Space Helpline	0800 83 85 87
Careline (Families)	0845 122 8622
Child Protection NSPCC Helpline	0808 800 5000
Childline (Children up to 18 years)	0800 11 11
Cloch Housing	01475 783637
Community Legal Services Direct	0845 345 4345
Carr-Gomm	01475 717171
CRISIS	0141 812 8474
CRUSE Bereavement	0141 889 2121
Domestic Abuse Helpline	0800 027 1234
Drinkline	0800 917 8282
Drugs Helpline	0800 776 600
Elder Abuse Response Helpline	0808 808 8141
Family Mediation Service	0141 332 2731
Financial Fitness	01475 729239
Everyman Project (address anger/abusive behaviour)	0207 263 8884
Glasgow Translation and Interpreting Service	0141 276 6850
Hermatt Gryffe Women's Aid (for Asian Women)	0141 353 0859
Inverclyde Advocacy Service	01475 730797
Inverclyde Alcohol Services	01475 715353
Inverclyde Carers Centre	01475 735180
Inverclyde Centre for Independent Living	01475 714350
Inverclyde Community Drugs Team	01475 715778
Inverclyde Community Mental Health Team	01475 558000
Inverclyde Council (Out of Hours)	01475 717 171
Inverclyde Counselling Service	01475 785 695

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Inverclyde Family Support Services	01475 714100
Inverclyde Harm Reduction Service	01475 502386
Inverclyde Homelessness Centre	01475 715880
	01475 633 777 Ext:
Inverclyde Royal Hospital (A&E)	4451
Inverclyde Social Work Office	01475 714100
Inverclyde Social Work Standby	0800 811 505
Inverclyde Women's Aid Service	01475 888505
Inverclyde Women's Aid Sexual Abuse Service	01475 888110
Jewish Women's Aid	0800 591 203
Larkfield Housing Association	01475 630930
LGBT Domestic Abuse Project	0141 548 8121
London Lesbian and Gay Switchboard	0207 837 7324
Mankind (24 hour line)	0870 794 4124
Mens Advice Line (Domestic Abuse Victims)	0808 801 0327
Men Against Sexual Abuse (MASA)	0141 550 2048
Money Matters	01475 715965
Moving On	01475 735200
National Association for People Abused in Childhood	0800 085 3330
National Debtline	0808 808 4000
National Drug Helpline	0800 776 600
National Health Service Helpline	0800 224 488
Oak Tree Housing	01475 807000
Paisley Law Centre	0141 561 7266
Parentline Scotland	0808 800 2222
Perpetrators Respect Support Line	0808 802 4040
Rape Crisis Glasgow	0141 552 3200
Rape Crisis Scotland Helpline	0808 801 0302
Relate (Rape & Sexual Abuse)	0808 800 0123
RCA Trust -Counselling	0141 997 0880
Riverclyde Homes	01475 712610
Routes Out of Prostitution	0141 287 5768
Samaritans	0845 790 9090
Sandyford Inverclyde Sexual Health Service	01475 504978
Scottish Child Law Centre (Under 18 only)	0800 328 8970
Seniorline (Advice for older people)	0808 800 6565
Shelterline (Housing)	0808 800 4444
Sheriff Clerk's Office	01475 787073

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Strathclyde Police (Greenock Division)	01475 492 500
Strathclyde Police Family Protection Unit	0141 532 6120
Strathclyde Police Female & Child Unit	0141 632 6121
Strathclyde Police Offender Assessment Unit	0141 532 6161
Special Needs in Pregnancy Service (SNIPS) at IRH	01475 633 777 Ext: 4833
Survivors UK (Men affected by Sexual Assault)	0845 122 1201
Victim Information and Advice	0844 561 3406
Victim Support National Helpline	0845 3030 900
Victim Support Inverclyde	01475 787300
Welfare Rights	01475 714461
Witness Service	01475 731431
Inverclyde Child Protection Committee www.inverclydechildprotection.org.uk	
Inverclyde Women's Aid Outreach	01475 888505
Inverclyde Children 1st	0141 418 5690
Childline	0800 1111
Inverclyde Text Service	07786 200 600
Domestic Abuse Helpline	0800 027 1234
Breathing Space Helpline	0800 83 85 87
Domestic Abuse Website for Young People www.thehideout.org.uk	

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Curriculum for Excellence: an overview

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/curriculumforexcellence/curriculumoverview/index.asp>

Early Years Framework

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<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/25104032/0>

Getting it right for every child

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk>

Getting Our Priorities Right 2003

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47032/0023960.pdf>

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UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking 2007

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/254429/0101030.pdf>

The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw.cedaw>

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

<http://www.unicef.org/crc/>