Challenges Facing the Adult Safeguarding Agenda

A Buckinghamshire Safeguarding Adults Board information resource
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Introduction

There are many additional challenges facing the safeguarding agenda at this time. These have not traditionally been seen as central safeguarding adults work but are areas where vulnerable people appear to be specifically at risk or specifically targeted.

Some of these challenges are as a result of policies or initiatives such as the changes to the definition of regulated activity or personalisation. This is not meant to be critical of these approaches. We simply want to bring to your attention to particular areas of additional risk that need to be included in your thinking so we ensure these initiatives are wholly positive in the lives of adults at risk of abuse.

Other challenges are actual and specific threats to individual’s safety and wellbeing. These would include areas such as modern day slavery, forced marriage and human trafficking. These are risks to a wide range of people within our global society. However here we are looking at where an individual’s specific vulnerabilities are potentially taken advantage of, or indeed used, making them at very particular risk.

These areas will include issues that are illegal and responses should be led by the police. We have new legislation on forced marriage and the Modern Day Slavery bill is the next waiting to be passed.

Some people may need support to understand that they have been abused, to have the confidence and trust to report what has happened and to receive support and protection when they have done so. There are many specialist support services available are to help people with this. They also provide a valuable resource for professionals and others who want or need more information but wish to be sure they are getting it from a reliable source.

Some challenges are as a result of changes within our lifestyles. The internet and general use of technology has presented its own risks for adults at risk of abuse and for example cyberbullying. We could equally look at the risks presented by internet dating, shopping, the easy availability of pornographic materials or ‘medication’ and the risk of fraud or deception, financial and emotional.

BSAB feel that it is important to provide a resource for board members that looks briefly at current thinking in some of these areas and provides references and contacts for national, and where they exist, local services and information recourses.

This is not designed to be a comprehensive ‘text book’ simply a resource to raise awareness of these issues and pull together useful information.

Some of these subject areas are of particular sensitivity and/or complexity and will generally require that professionals are supported by specialists with the appropriate additional knowledge and expertise. Proceeding without this input potentially increases the risk to an individual or damages relationships with a community.

For each subject we have attempted to provide:
• definitions and information from reliable sources
• references available for further information,
• national and local services available where we have managed to source them.

We are sure there are many other resources of which we are not aware. This is a live document so please let us know of other information/resources so they can be added.
Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking

There have been a number of alarming cases in the media recently highlighting that there is far more modern day slavery, or forced labour happening in this country than has perhaps formally been realised or admitted too.

For people who have particular vulnerabilities, especially learning disabilities or mental health needs they can be additionally able to be manipulated and are sometimes easily drawn into these situations, and find it even more difficult to get out even if they realise the way they are being treated is unacceptable.

Definition

“Modern slavery is a brutal crime which knows no boundaries and does not discriminate on gender, age, creed, culture or race. Traffickers and slave masters exploit whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.”

Teresa May 2014

Human Trafficking

This international crime targets vulnerable people all over the world, it can involve moving people to different countries but can also involve trafficking within an individual’s own country.

Definition

Human trafficking is the movement of a person from one place another into conditions of exploitation, using deception, coercion, the abuse of power or the abuse of someone’s vulnerability. It is possible to be a victim of trafficking even if your consent has been given to being moved. Although human trafficking often involves an international cross-border element, it is also possible to be a victim of human trafficking within your own country.
Current Information on Modern Day Slavery

It is a growing issue, affecting men, women and children.

1,746 CASES REPORTED in the UK in 2013 - a 47% increase on the number of cases reported in 2012**.

But these are just the victims we know about. Slavery’s hidden nature means actual numbers are likely to be far, far higher.

UK National Referral Mechanism Statistics 2013

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 states that:-

“No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”

Modern Slavery is an international crime, affecting an estimated 29.8 million slaves around the world**. It is a global problem that transcends age, gender and ethnicities, including here in the UK and it’s important that we bring this hidden crime into the open.

It can include victims that have been brought from overseas, and vulnerable people in the UK, being forced to illegally work against their will in many different sectors, including brothels, cannabis farms, nail bars and agriculture.

Source Global Slavery Index

A key report earlier this year by the Centre for Social Justice, ‘It Happens Here: equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery’, argues that much more must be done to tackle human trafficking. The report criticised a lack of Government leadership and a ‘messy’ legislative framework, which has made it difficult for front-line professionals to address the crime locally. It also argues that official bodies are failing in their duty of care to victims, due to a lack of grasp on the scale of the problem and poor funding, and that very little support and care for survivors is provided. In its Second Report (October 2013), the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group on Human Trafficking has also highlighted the need for a stronger approach to data collection, greater awareness amongst front-line professionals, and coordination of prevention activities.

During a period of great change in the sector, this special symposium offers an invaluable opportunity for practitioners across the police, social and health services, NGOs and other key stakeholders to assess current progress in tackling the scourge of modern day slavery in the UK and examine the next steps to prevent trafficking, provide better protection to victims and secure successful prosecution of traffickers. In August 2013, the Home Secretary announced the introduction of a Modern Slavery Bill, in order to consolidate and strengthen legislation. The bill will increase the maximum sentence for trafficking offences and will introduce trafficking prevention orders, which
are designed to restrict the activity of offenders when they are released from prison so that they cannot cause further harm. The bill will also create an Anti-Slavery Commissioner who will hold Government bodies and law enforcement to account.

The Public Policy Exchange. 2014

The Modern Slavery Bill

To enable law enforcement to more effectively fight this crime, the Bill will:

- Consolidate and simplify existing modern slavery offences into one Act to provide clarity and focus when prosecuting traffickers and slave masters.
- Increase the maximum sentence available for offenders to life imprisonment.
- Create an independent Anti-slavery Commissioner to drive improvements and a better coordinated law enforcement response, working in the interests of victims.
- Strengthen powers to recover the sizeable profits that traffickers and slave masters make from this appalling crime.
- Introduce vital new tools to restrict the activity of criminals who have been convicted of modern slavery offences.
- Provide powers to enable police and Border Force to act where it is suspected that human trafficking or forced labour is taking place on board vessels at sea.

To enhance protection for victims, the Bill will:

- Create a statutory defence for victims of modern slavery so that those forced to commit an offence as a direct consequence of their slavery are not treated as criminals by the justice system.
- Empower courts, where the convicted trafficker or slave master has assets, to order that victims receive reparations.
- Provide statutory guidance that sets out how victims of modern slavery can be identified and supported effectively.
- Extend special measures so that all victims of modern slavery can be supported through the criminal justice process.
- Place a legal duty on public bodies, including the police, local authorities and borders and immigration, to notify the National Crime Agency about potential victims of modern slavery.
• Ensure that where the age of a victim of modern slavery is uncertain and there are reasons to believe that the person is a child, they are presumed to be one.

“We are taking steps to ensure slave drivers never think the UK is a safe space to operate in, and that victims of slavery are not ignored. To anyone involved in slavery let me be clear – we will track you down, prosecute you and lock you up, with your assets seized and confiscated.”

The Home Secretary, The Rt Hon Theresa May, MP

Human Trafficking

There are three main elements:

Movement – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people

Control – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim

Purpose – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs

National Crime Agency 2014

Human trafficking is a disturbing and abhorrent crime, with victims trafficked for prostitution, cheap labour, domestic servitude or criminal activity. It can affect men, women and children from all backgrounds with both British and foreign nationals being targeted. Despite overall crime falling, figures show that the number of victims of slavery in the UK rose 25 per cent in the last year. Alarmingly, it is widely believed that official trafficking statistics represent only the ‘tip of the iceberg’.

Following a number of recent high-profile cases, the Government has stressed its commitment to tackling this complex crime. Building on Human Trafficking: The Government’s Strategy (July 2011), the Government has outlined a number of new measures designed to strengthen prevention, protection and prosecution. The newly created National Crime Agency will now place all the Government bodies fighting trafficking under one organisation to encourage better coordination and information sharing. In August 2013, the Home Secretary announced the introduction of a Modern Slavery Bill, in order to consolidate and strengthen legislation. The bill will increase the maximum sentence for trafficking offences and will introduce trafficking prevention orders, which are designed to restrict the activity of offenders when they are released.
from prison so that they cannot cause further harm. The bill will also create an Anti-
Slavery Commissioner who will hold Government bodies and law enforcement to
account.

*The Public Policy Exchange 2014*

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**References for Further Information**

*It Happens Here: Equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery* © The Centre for Social Justice, 2013

**Draft Modern Day Slavery Bill. December 2013 Home Office.**


**Human Trafficking:** the Government Strategy July 2011

*NB. There are many articles and papers written on the subject. These are just a few examples.*

**Sex workers helping with human trafficking**

Source: Town Crier - Northants, Northampton, UK svannet.org/node/571
[January 2011]

**Police chiefs told to declare war on organised people trafficking**

Sean O'Neill, The Times, September 20, 2007
www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/crime/article2493384.ece

**FORCED LABOUR’S BUSINESS MODELS AND SUPPLY CHAINS**

Jean Allain, Andrew Crane, Genevieve LeBaron and Laya Behbahani
18 November 2013

**Britain's 'invisible army' of African slaves**

Emily Dugan, The Independent, 13 August 2007
www.alternet.org/economy/59724/britain%27s_invisible_labor_force%3A_african_children/

**Worthing care home couple’s trial for human trafficking**

Worthing Herald, 21 May 2009
www.worthingherald.co.uk/news/local/worthing_care_home_couple_s_trial_for_human_trafficking_1_244508
Stop the Traffik

**Sense it. Spot it. Stop it.** Toolkit for front line workers - valuable resource to help spot the signs of human slavery and what to do about it.

[www.stopthetraffik.org/spot](http://www.stopthetraffik.org/spot)

National Services and Resources

Developing the international response

Modern slavery is an international issue and the government is committed to working with other countries to prevent individuals from being exploited. Key activities have included:

- The Home Secretary’s launch of the ‘Santa Marta Group’, a group of senior international law enforcement chiefs, who will work on joint practical measures to strengthen and coordinate our response to tackling modern slavery globally;

- Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) coordinating work to tackle modern slavery overseas to help prevent individuals from getting involved in trafficking and slavery and disrupting routes coming into the UK. For example, as part of a joint FCO/Home Office project in December 2013, the NSPCC trained UK and Nigerian officials to better identify trafficked children;

- FCO working with other Governments and local NGOs to ensure safe return of victims to their home countries, including establishing a specific voluntary return and assistance package for Albania and a shelter for female victims trafficked from Vietnam to China;

- Department for International Development (DFID) contributing to combating trafficking in a number of ways, both directly and indirectly, including through support for the Ethical Trading Initiative; and

- DFID working with the International Labour Organisation, helping girls and women in South Asia avoid being trafficked to work in the domestic worker and garment manufacturing sectors in the Middle East.
How to Report it

Modern Slavery Helpline:  0800 0121 700  (24/7)

England & Wales:  The Salvation Army Human Trafficking Helpline:  0300 3038151

Northern Ireland and Scotland:  Migrant Help:  07766 668781

Scotland:  TARA  0141 276 7724

Throughout UK:  Police:  999  for emergencies or  101  for non-emergencies  (24/7)
Or  Crimestoppers  on  0800 555 111  anonymously

Local Services and Resources
Forced Marriage

This is thought to be a particular issue for people have learning disabilities where marriage would be illegal due to issues of consent and capacity. People are at risk of being taken out of the country, married and often impregnated and then returned. Jurisdiction issues make this a complicated and challenging area for the Local Authority and the police.

Definition

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognized in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be physical (including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence) or emotional and psychological (for example, when someone is made to feel like they're bringing shame on their family). Financial abuse (taking wages or not giving any money) can also be a factor.

*Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 2013*
Current Information

Forced Marriage Unit

The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) is a joint Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Home Office unit, which set up in January 2005 to lead on the Government’s forced marriage policy, outreach and casework. It operates both inside the UK, where support is provided to any individual, and overseas, where consular assistance is provided to British nationals, including dual nationals.

The FMU operates a public helpline to provide advice and support to victims of forced marriage as well as to professionals dealing with cases. The assistance provided ranges from simple safety advice, through to aiding a victim to prevent their unwanted spouse moving to the UK (‘reluctant sponsor’ cases), and, in extreme circumstances, to rescues of victims held against their will overseas.

The FMU undertake an extensive outreach and training programme of around 100 events a year, targeting both professionals and potential victims. The FMU also carry out media campaigns, such as 2012’s ‘right to choose’ summer campaign, where the FMU commissioned three short films to raise awareness amongst young people at risk of being taken overseas for forced marriage.

Legislation on Forced Marriage

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. This includes:

- Taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place)
- Marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they’re pressured to or not)

Breaching a Forced Marriage Protection Order is also a criminal offence.

The civil remedy of obtaining a Forced Marriage Protection Order through the family courts will continue to exist alongside the new criminal offence, so victims can choose how they wish to be assisted.

Details of the new law can be found on the Legislation website.

- Forcing someone to marry can result in a sentence of up to 7 years in prison
- Disobeying a Forced Marriage Protection Order can result in a sentence of up to 5 years in prison
References for Further Information

All the following resources are available from www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

Statistics on Forced Marriage collected by FMU
Forced marriage poster (PDF, 382KB, 1 page)
Statistics on forced marriage for 2012 (PDF, 154KB, 1 page)

Guidance for professionals
Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for dealing with forced marriage 2014
Guidance is for all persons and bodies who exercise public function in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and vulnerable adults.

Multi-Agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage 2014
Step-by-step advice for frontline workers. Essential reading for health professionals, educational staff, police, children’s social care, adult social services and local authority housing.

2010 Review of implementation of statutory guidance across public agencies in England and Wales

eLearning training for professionals
The e-learning training package to support professionals, including education, social and health care professionals, police officers, housing officers, the voluntary sector and others dealing with forced marriage in the course of their work

Using real life case studies, the training gives professionals a basic understanding of the main issues surrounding forced marriage, how cases can present and how to respond appropriately

This tool complements the multi-agency practice guidelines for professionals and should be read alongside the training

Guidance for Members of Parliament and constituency offices
The FMU are keen that MPs and their staff are aware of how best they can work to support constituents who may be facing forced marriage. The guidance above is available for all MPs and provides background information on forced marriage and describes best practice for supporting victims and dealing with their families.

Guidance for Registrars
The FMU have produced a factsheet for Registrars to refer to when they suspect or know about a forced marriage.
Our publications and other resources

The FMU has a number of free publications. These range from leaflets and posters to statutory and practice guidelines. If you would like to order hard copies of these publications, please email your request to the FMU stating:

- which publications you would like (please see list below)
- how many of each
- your full postal address and a contact number

While there are no set limits on how many copies you can order, you should think realistically about how many you need. If The FMU is unable to send you part of your order, they will contact you to let you know. They aim to dispatch all requests within 10 working days. Alternatively, you can download copies:

Leaflets

- What is a forced marriage?
- Forced Marriage Protection Orders (hard copies unavailable)
- Forced Marriage Protection Orders: how can they protect me? (hard copies unavailable)

Cards

- Marriage: it’s your choice: (PDF, 231KB, 2 pages) these are business-card sized and contain contact details for the FMU. They can be given to any potential victim. They are small enough to be placed in wallets/purses

Forced Marriage poster

- Poster (English, A3)

Handbook

- Forced Marriage: A Survivors Handbook

National Services and Resources

This section gives details of national support agencies including addresses, telephone numbers and an explanation of the service. There are also excellent regional organisations that can help victims of forced marriage and the contact details for many of these can be found on the FMU website at www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage.

Outreach programme

The FMU runs an outreach programme across the UK to raise awareness of forced marriage. FMU has delivered outreach events to a number of statutory agencies and other organisations across a range of sectors, including:
- Local Authority Safeguarding Teams across England and Wales
- Police Forces across England and Wales
- The UK Judiciary
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) across England and Wales
- Women’s Aid
- Victim Support
- A variety of Charities and NGOs
- A number of secondary schools and colleges across England and Wales
- A number of Airport officials across the UK, including UKBA and Airline Carrier staff

Domestic Programme Fund

The Domestic Programme Fund (DPF) provides funding to charities for small-sized projects in the UK that will deliver against some of the objectives listed below. With the introduction of new legislation this year, the FMU fully recognises that protecting victims and ending forced marriage can only be achieved if all of the partners across government, non-governmental organisations and key agencies work collectively.

The Asian Family Counselling Service
020 85713933
Website: www.asianfamilycounselling.org
This is a national service offering counselling on marital and family issues for Asian men and women.
The national helpline is open from 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday. Telephone counselling is also available.

Careline
020 8514 1177
This is a national confidential counselling line for children, young people and adults on any issue including family, marital and relationship problems, child abuse, rape and sexual assault, depression and anxiety.

Honour Network
0800 5999 247
Website: www.karmanirvana.org.uk
The Honour Network helpline is a confidential helpline providing emotional and practical support and advice for victims and survivors (male & female) of forced marriage and/or honour based violence and abuse. It provides advice and support to potential victims, victims in crisis and professional agencies.

Iranian and Kurdish Women’s Rights Organisation
0207 490 0303 (9.30-5.00) or 07862 733511 (24hrs)
Website: www.ikwro.org.uk
IKWRO provides advice, support, advocacy and referral in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, Dari and Farsi to women, girls and couples living in Britain, in particular helping
women facing domestic violence, forced marriage and ‘honour’-based violence. Their mission is to protect Middle Eastern women at risk of ‘honour’ killings, domestic violence, forced marriages and female genital mutilation, and to support them in upholding their right to live without fear or oppression.

Respond
0808 808 0700 (helpline)
020 7383 0700 (admin line)
020 7387 1222 (fax line)
E-mail: admin@respond.org.uk
Website: www.respond.org.uk
Respond provides a range of services to both victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse who have learning disabilities and those who have been affected by other trauma. They also offer support and training to families, carers and professionals.

Paladin Team - Heathrow
07747 055938
Practitioners may refer a child or young person to the Paladin Team at Heathrow for a wide variety of child protection issues. There may be concerns that a child or young person is an unaccompanied minor, an asylum-seeking child, being trafficked or about to be forced to marry. The team can be contacted directly on the above number. The service is available from 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.

Honour Network
0800 5999 247
Website: www.karmanirvana.org.uk
The Honour Network helpline is a confidential helpline providing emotional and practical support and advice for victims and survivors (male & female) of forced marriage and/or honour based violence and abuse. It provides advice and support to potential victims, victims in crisis and professional agencies.

Gatwick Travel Care
01293 504283
Website: http://www.gatwick-airport-guide.co.uk/disabled-facilities.html
This service ensures that young people are able to leave the airport and arrive at their destination safely and without delay. Victims of forced marriage may require assistance when they arrive at Gatwick and Travel Care can be contacted for advice.
The service is available
9am to 5pm Monday to Friday
9am to 4pm Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays.

Heathrow Travel Care
020 8745 7495
Website: www.heathrowtravelcare.com
This service ensures that young people are able to leave the airport and arrive at their destination safely and without delay. Victims of forced marriage may require assistance when they arrive at Heathrow and Travel Care can be contacted for advice. The service is available from 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
**ForcedMarriage.net**  
**Website:** [www.forcedmarriage.net](http://www.forcedmarriage.net)  
This website is for young people facing forced marriage. It provides advice, information and essential contacts to help young people who fear they may be forced to marry or those who are already in a forced marriage.

**Contact**  
Telephone: **+44 (0) 20 7008 0151**  
Email: [fmu@fco.gov.uk](mailto:fmu@fco.gov.uk)  
Email for outreach work: [fmuoutreach@fco.gov.uk](mailto:fmuoutreach@fco.gov.uk)  
Facebook: Forced Marriage page  
Twitter: [@FMUnit](https://twitter.com/FMUnit)  
Media enquiries: **+44 (0) 20 7008 3100**

**Local Services and Resources**

**Throughout UK:**  
Phone the Police: **999** for emergencies and **101** for non-emergencies, 24/7  
Or Crimestoppers on  
**0800 555 111** anonymously
Honour-based Violence

Honour killing is the murder of a person accused of "bringing shame" upon their family.

Victims have been killed for 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.'

Definition

The terms “honour crime” or “honour-based violence” or “izzat” embrace a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women), including assault, imprisonment and murder, where the person is being punished by their family or their community. They are being punished for actually, or allegedly, undermining what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour. In transgressing this correct code of behaviour, the person shows that they have not been properly controlled to conform by their family and this is to the "shame" or "dishonour" of the family.

Home Office figures suggest there are around 12 “honour” killings each year, but the total is likely to be far higher. So-called “honour”-based violence occurs in communities where the concepts of honour and shame are fundamentally bound up with the expected behaviour of families or individuals, especially women. “Honour” killings represent the extreme end, but there is a spectrum of other forms of violence associated with “honour”.
Current Information

What is honour based violence?

Honour based violence is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community.

It is often linked to family members or acquaintances who believe someone has brought shame to their family or community by doing something that is not in keeping with the traditional beliefs of their culture. For example, honour based violence might be committed against people who:

- become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion
- want to get out of an arranged marriage
- want to get out of a forced marriage
- wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional within a particular culture

Women and girls are the most common victims of honour based violence however it can also affect men and boys. Crimes of ‘honour’ do not always include violence. Crimes committed in the name of ‘honour’ might include:

- domestic abuse
- sexual or psychological abuse
- forced marriage
- being taken and held against your will
- assault

A forced marriage is one that is carried out without the consent of both people. This is very different to an arranged marriage, which both people will have agreed to.

The police take honour based crime very seriously and deal with each individual case sensitively and confidentially, they work to keep victims safe and prevent further crimes from happening. This approach has meant that more people than ever are turning to the police for help.

References for further information

*Domestic Violence, Forced Marriage and “Honour”-Based Violence*
*Sixth Report of Session 2007–08 Volume I Report, together with formal minutes Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed 20 May 2008*

*Hannana Siddiqui, BME women’s struggles against forced marriage and honour based violence, Safe, vol.22 (2007)*

*Iranian and Kurdish Women’s Rights Organisation (IKWRO)*
House of Commons Library, Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Bill [HL] Committee

Dr Nazia Khanum OBE, Forced marriage, family cohesion and community
engagement: National learning through a case study of Luton, (March 2008)

January 2007

Southall Black Sisters, Domestic violence, Immigration and No recourse to public
funds: a briefing to amend the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Bill 2004,
http://www.southallblacksisters.org.uk/research.html

National Services and information

Forced Marriage Unit
020 7008 0151
fmu@fco.gov.uk

National Domestic Violence Helpline
0808 2000 247

Careline
020 8514 1177

Child Line
0800 11 11

Muslim Women’s Helpline
020 8904 8193

Asian Family Counselling Service
020 8571 3933

Call IKWRO now:
Mon to Fri 9.30-5.30 0207 920 6460

For out-of-hours emergencies call
Kurdish / Arabic: 07846 275246
Farsi / Dari / Turkish: 07846 310157
If you are in immediate danger dial 999

24 Hour National Domestic Violence Helpline
0808 2000 247
Website: www.womensaid.org.uk

Aanchal (Newham-based, London)
0845 4512547 (24 hour helpline) Asian languages spoken

Afruca (Africans Unite Against Child Abuse)
0161 953 4712
Website: www.afruca.org

Asylum Aid
020 7247 8741
Website: www.asylumaid.org.uk

Border & Immigration Agency
01304 873 126
Website: www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk

Forced Marriage Unit
020 7008 0151
Website: www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

Immigration Advisory Service
020 7976 1200

Iranian & Kurdish Women’s Rights Organisation
0207 490 0303 (24 hrs)
Website: www.iasuk.org

NASS (Public Enquiry Office)
0870 606 7766

Honour Based Violence Strategic Action Group Refugee Action
023 9285 7561
Website: www.refugee-action.org.uk

Refugee Council
020 7346 6700
Website: www.refugeecouncil.org.uk

Refugee Legal Centre
023 9286 1469
Website: www.refugee-legal-centre.org.uk

The Ann Craft Trust
0115 951 5400
www.anncrafttrust.org
The Ann Craft Trust offers advice to professionals, parents, carers and family members on issues relating to the protection of vulnerable children and adults.
You can contact them about general issues but they are also happy to give advice about specific cases. If they are unable to answer your question, they will try to find you the most appropriate person to talk to about your concerns.
If you have been abused and would like to talk to someone contact the Respond Helpline on 0808 8080700.

Citizens Advice Bureau
www.citizensadvice.org.uk
The Citizens Advice Bureau offers free, confidential and impartial information and advice on a wide range of subjects including consumer rights, debt, benefits, housing, employment, immigration, family and personal matters. For a list of branches, see “Citizens Advice Bureau” in the telephone directory.

Henna Foundation
02920 498600 / 496920
Henna Foundation operates a “one stop” service that works to meet and advance the needs, concerns and aspirations of Asian and Muslim children and families. It also assists voluntary, statutory services and Government agencies to improve engagement and delivery of mainstream services. Henna Foundation hosts a National (multi-disciplinary) On-line Forced Marriage & HBV Directory and Knowledge Centre (to go live soon).

Language line
020 7520 1430
Website: http://www.languageline.co.uk/
This service can provide an interpreter on the telephone immediately in 100 different languages, 24 hours a day. This is not a free service.

Local Women’s Aid specialist domestic violence services
Website: www.womensaid.org.uk
There are nearly 370 organisations providing specialist domestic violence support services in England. For information about these go to www.womensaid.org.uk
The Survivors Handbook provides information for survivors in many different languages. TheHideout.org.uk provides information for children and young people about domestic violence and it is interactive.

Minority Ethnic Women’s Network Wales (MEWN Cymru)
029 2046 4445
Website: www.mewn-cymru.org.uk
MEWN is an umbrella body representing ethnic minority (visible and non-visible) women across Wales, regardless of their age, religious observance, ethnicity or life choices.

MIND
0845 7660163
0208 5192122 (legal helpline)
www.mind.org.uk
MIND is a mental health charity working for a better life for everyone with experience of mental distress. Their services include a legal helpline.

**Free phone 24 Hour National Domestic Violence helpline**
Run in partnership between Women’s Aid and Refuge 0808 2000 247

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**NSPCC**

**Asian child protection helpline**
Bengali speaking advisor
0800 096 7714

Gujurati speaking advisor
0800 096 7715

Hindi speaking advisor
0800 096 7716

Punjabi speaking advisor
0800 096 7717

Urdu speaking advisor
0800 096 7718

English speaking advisor
0800 096 7719

This free, confidential service for anyone concerned about children at risk of harm offers counselling, information and advice. The service also connects vulnerable young people, particularly runaways, to services that can help.

**It is open Monday – Friday 11.00 – 19.00.**

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**NSPCC**

0808 800 5000 (helpline)
0800 056 0566 (text phone)

Website: [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)

This free, 24-hour helpline provides information, advice and counselling to anyone concerned about a child at risk of abuse.

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**Respond**

0808 808 0700 (helpline)
020 7383 0700 (admin line)
020 7387 1222 (fax)

E-mail: admin@respond.org.uk

Website: [www.respond.org.uk](http://www.respond.org.uk)

Respond provides a range of services to both victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse who have learning disabilities and those who have been affected by other trauma. They also offer support and training to families, carers and professionals.

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**Reunite International Child Abduction Centre**

PO Box 7124
Leicester
LE1 7XX

0116 2555345 (admin line)
Reunite is the leading charity specialising in international parental child abduction. It operates a 24-hour advice line providing advice, support and information to parents, family members and guardians who have had a child abducted or who fear abduction. Reunite also supports and informs parents who have abducted their children and assists with international contact issues. Reunite’s advice is impartial and confidential to one or both parties involved in an international parental child abduction case. Reunite also provides information and support on the issue of forced marriage.

Samaritans
08457 90 90 90
www.samaritans.org
This is a 24-hour helpline that provides confidential support to any person in emotional distress

Shelterline
0808 800 4444
www.shelter.org.uk
This service provides emergency access to refuge services.

Southall Black Sisters
020 8571 9595
www.southallblacksisters.org.uk
This is a resource centre offering information, advice, advocacy, practical help, counselling, and support to black and minority women experiencing domestic abuse. Southall Black Sisters specialise in forced marriage particularly in relation to South Asian women. The office is open weekdays (except Wednesday) 10.00 – 12.30 and 13.30 – 16.00.

Victim Support
0845 30 30 900
www.victimsupport.org
Victim Support offers information and support to victims of crime, whether or not they have reported the crime to the police. All help given is free and confidential. You can contact Victim Support direct, or ask the police to put you in touch with your local group. The national helpline is open from 9am to 9pm Monday to Friday and from 9am to 7pm on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Voice UK
0845 122 8695
www.voiceuk.org.uk
Voice UK is a national charity supporting people with learning disabilities and other vulnerable people who have experienced crime or abuse. They also provide support and advice to their families, carers and practitioners.
Welsh Refugee Council
029 2048 9800
www.welshrefugeecouncil.org
The Welsh Refugee Council is an independent charity that empowers refugees and asylum seekers to rebuild their lives in Wales. They provide advice, information and support for asylum seekers and refugees in four offices in Cardiff, Newport, Swansea and Wrexham. They offer specialist services in areas such as housing, health and employment. They are actively involved in policy development and campaign for refugee rights.

Throughout the UK:
Phone the Police: 999 for emergencies, 101 for non-emergencies (24/7)
Or Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111 anonymously

Local Services and Resources
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (sometimes referred to as female circumcision) refers to procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The practice is illegal in the UK.

Definition

It has been estimated that over 20,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM) in the UK each year, and that 66,000 women in the UK are living with the consequences of FGM. However, the true extent is unknown due to the 'hidden' nature of the crime. The girls may be taken to their countries of origin so that FGM can be carried out during the summer holidays, allowing them time to 'heal' before they return to school. There are also worries that some girls may have FGM performed in the UK.

NHS Choices 2014

Current Information

Forms of mutilation

FGM is usually carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15, most commonly before puberty starts.

The procedure is traditionally carried out by a woman with no medical training. Anaesthetics and antiseptic treatments are not generally used and the practice is usually carried out using knives, scissors, scalpels, pieces of glass or razor blades. Girls may have to be forcibly restrained.

There are four main types of FGM:

Type 1 – clitoridectomy – removing part, or all of the clitoris.

Type 2 – excision – removing part or all of the clitoris and the inner labia (lips that surround the vagina), with or without removal of the labia majora (larger outer lips).

Type 3 – infibulation – narrowing of the vaginal opening by creating a seal, formed by cutting and repositioning the labia.
Other harmful procedures to the female genitals, which include pricking, piercing, cutting, scraping and burning the area.

Effects of FGM

There are no health benefits to FGM. Removing and damaging healthy and normal female genital tissue interferes with the natural functions of girls' and women's bodies.

Immediate effects

- severe pain
- shock
- bleeding
- wound infections, including tetanus and gangrene, as well as blood-borne viruses such as HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- inability to urinate
- injury to vulval tissues surrounding the entrance to the vagina
- damage to other organs nearby, such as the urethra (where urine passes) and the bowel
- FGM can sometimes cause death.

Long-term consequences

- chronic vaginal and pelvic infections
- abnormal periods
- difficulties passing urine and persistent urine infections
- kidney impairment and possible kidney failure
- damage to the reproductive system, including infertility
- cysts and the formation of scar tissue
- complications in pregnancy and newborn deaths
- pain during sex and lack of pleasurable sensation
- psychological damage, including low libido, depression and anxiety (see below)
- flashbacks during pregnancy and childbirth
- the need for later surgery to open the lower vagina for sexual intercourse and childbirth

Psychological and mental health problems

Case histories and personal accounts taken from women indicate that FGM is an extremely traumatic experience for girls and women, which stays with them for the rest of their lives.

Young women receiving psychological counselling in the UK report feelings of betrayal by parents, regret and anger.
The legal situation

FGM is illegal in the UK. It is also illegal to arrange for a child to be taken abroad for FGM. If caught, offenders face a large fine and a prison sentence of up to 14 years.

What you can do

If you are worried about someone who is at risk of FGM or has had FGM, you must share this information with social care or the police. It is then their responsibility to investigate and protect any girls or women involved.

References for further information

If you are a health or social care professional who may come into contact with girls and women at risk of FGM, you can read the Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines on Female Genital Mutilation (HMG 2011) (PDF, 1.63Mb).

These guidelines contain detailed advice and guidance in relation to the protection of girls who may be at risk of FGM, as well as the care and treatment of women who have already undergone FGM.

Also see the following:

- Government declaration against female genital mutilation
- Foundation for Women’s Health Research & Development (FORWARD)
- Equality Now
- Daughters of Eve
- The FGM National Group
- 28 Too Many
- The Royal College of Midwives paper on FGM (2010)
- Royal College of Nursing FGM guidance (2006) (PDF, 1.03Mb)
- Childline
- NSPCC
- Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines on FGM (PDF, 312kb)
- What to Do If You Are Worried a Child is Being Abused (HMG 2006)
National Resources and Information

FORWARD
020 8960 4000
Website: www.forwarduk.org.uk
This service is an African Diaspora led UK-registered campaign and support charity dedicated to advancing and safeguarding the health and rights of African girls and women, in particular female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced and child marriage.

helpline: 0800 028 3550
Email: fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk

FGM support services
To find FGM support and services near you, try the FGM help and advice postcode finder.

Police Service - Child Abuse Investigation Command/Project Azure: 020 7161 2888

GOV.UK information on FGM
Forced Marriage Unit

Other organisations
28 Too Many; email 28 Too Many; 020 8447 1904
Africans Unite Against Child Abuse
Agency for Culture and Change Management UK (ACCM UK); email ACCM UK
BAWSO; email info@bawso.org.uk; 029 20644 633; 24-hour helpline 0800 731 8147
Birmingham Against FGM (email)
Bristol against Violence and Abuse (BAVA)
Dahlia Project (support group); 020 7281 8970
Daughters of Eve; (text them on 0798 303 0488)
Equality Now; 020 7304 6902
FGM National Clinical Group
Foundation for Women’s Health Research & Development (FORWARD); 020 8960 4000
Greater Manchester FGM Forum; email j.hussain-lala@bury.gov.uk
Iranian and Kurdish Women’s Rights Organisation (IKWRO); 020 7920 6460
Karma Nirvana; 0800 599 9247
London Black Women’s Health and Family Support (bwhafs); 020 8980 3503
London Safeguarding Children Board
Manor Gardens Health Advocacy Project (North London); 020 7281 7694
Ocean Somali Community Action (OSCA); 020 7987 5833
Local Resources and Information

Throughout UK

Phone the Police: 999 for emergencies, 101 for non-emergencies (24/7)
Or Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111 anonymously
The Potential Risk Presented By Personalisation and Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

The advent of personalisation raises a series of issues about risk and regulation – with increasingly polarised views. While some believe that direct payments and personal budgets could put people more at risk of abuse and exploitation, others feel that they may reduce risk by giving people greater control over their lives. Against this background, this paper argues that:

- Risk is important – but people using services often perceive this in a disempowering way as something that is imposed on them by the system.
- We reduce risks if we identify them in advance and plan what to do in an emergency – and the support planning involved in personal budgets can help to improve this.
- We might protect people better if we could focus our safeguards on those people who really need it – rather than spreading our resources too thin by trying to put everyone through the same system (which can be unnecessary for some and not enough for others).
- Personalisation and safeguarding are (or at least should be) two sides of the same coin – although they are too often seen as separate processes locally.
- Adequate support is crucial and this must be fully tailored to the individual.

Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2014

Current Information

Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

‘Regulated Activity’ is work which involves close and unsupervised contact with vulnerable groups including children, and which cannot be undertaken by a person who is on the Disclosure and Barring Service's Barred List.

The concept was introduced by the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 as part of the Vetting and Barring Scheme. Following the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act amendment in 2013, the definition of ‘Regulated Activity’ has been narrowed so as to
reduce the type and number of activities falling within it. It is now designed to cover those activities which provide the highest levels of risk arising from the nature of the post and access to vulnerable people.

**Regulated activity relating to adults**

There are six categories of people who will fall within the new definition of Regulated Activity (including anyone who provides day to day management or supervision of those people):

**Providing health care:**

Providing personal care (e.g. providing/training/instructing/or offering advice or guidance on physical assistance with eating or drinking, going to the toilet, washing or bathing, oral care or care of the skin, hair or nails because of an adult’s age, illness or disability; or prompting and supervising an adult to undertake such activities where necessary because of their age, illness or disability);

Providing social work

Providing assistance with cash, bills and/or shopping;

Providing assistance in the conduct of a person’s own affairs, e.g. by virtue of an enduring power of attorney;

Conveying- transporting an adult because of their age, illness or disability either to or from their place of residence and a place where they have received, or will be receiving, health care, personal care or social care; or between places where they have received or will be receiving health care, personal care or social care. This will not include family and friends or taxi drivers.

There is a duty on a ‘regulated activity provider’ to ascertain whether a person is barred before permitting that person to engage in Regulated Activity.

It is a criminal offence for a barred individual to take part in Regulated Activity, or for an employer/voluntary organisation knowingly to employ a barred person in a regulated role.

*Changes. DOH. October 2013*
Personalisation

Personalisation is a social care approach described by the Department of Health as meaning that “every person who receives support, whether provided by statutory services or funded by themselves, will have choice and control over the shape of that support in all care settings”.

While it is often associated with direct payments and personal budgets, under which service users can choose the services that they receive, personalisation also entails that services are tailored to the needs of every individual, rather than delivered in a one-size-fits-all fashion.

It also encompasses the provision of improved information and advice on care and support for families, investment in preventive services to reduce or delay people’s need for care and the promotion of independence and self-reliance among individuals and communities.

As such, personalisation has significant implications for everyone involved in the social care sector.

References for Further information

Disclosure and Barring Service - GOV.UK
https://www.gov.uk/government/.../disclosure-and-barring-service

The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) helps employers make safer recruitment decisions and prevent unsuitable people from working with vulnerable people.

CHANGES. Information Leaflet Department Of Health. October 2013

DBS update service - GOV.UK
https://www.gov.uk/dbs-update-service

17 Mar 2014 - The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) update service lets applicants keep their DBS certificates up to date online and allows employers to update the information they have.

National Services and Resources

SCIE elearning: Personalisation - Social Care Institute for Excellence

www.scie.org.uk/publications/elearning/personalisation/ What is personalisation? …work and advising on the policy at a national ... in the elearning resources are taken from the Social Care TV..
SCIE: Personalisation resources - Social Care Institute for Excellence

www.scie.org.uk/adults/personalisation.asp Implications of personalisation, including personal budgets, for professionals, carers and people using services.

Personalisation and dementia - Mental Health Foundation

www.mentalhealth.org.uk/.../Dementia-Choices-Resource.pdf Personalisation and dementia A resource for trainers on self-directed support ... National policy related documents and practice guidance

Personalisation of Social Care & The Future of Care Management

www.dhcarenetworks.org.uk/_library/Personalisation_In place of professional judgement determining the rationing of social care resources, ... drawing in sources of natural ... Understanding personalisation & care ...

Personalisation: good practice - | autism | Asperger syndrome |

www.autism.org.uk/.../good-practice-in-personalisation.aspx Personalisation aims to ... More transparent allocation of resources, ... The Metropolitan Borough of Bury has commissioned The National Autistic Society to ...
Radicalisation

Section 1 of the Terrorism Act 2000 defines terrorism as “the use or threat of action...designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public... for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.”

- **Radicalisation** is defined in the Prevent Strategy as “the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.”
- **Extremism** is defined in the Prevent Strategy as “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.”
- **“Violent extremism”** is considered by the Prevent Strategy to mean the endorsement of violence to achieve extreme ends.

*Home Office 2014*

**Current Information**

**From Gov UK:**

On 7 July 2005, 52 people were killed and more than 770 others injured in attacks on the London transport network carried out by four men from West Yorkshire who had been radicalised by the ideology and rhetoric of Al Qa’ida. The nature of the current, deadly threat facing the UK from home-grown terrorism was fully exposed for the first time. This was only one of a number of terrorist plots which caused the British authorities to shift their attention over the past decade from external threats to national security to those lying within the UK borders. Radicalisation is one of four strategic factors identified in the Government’s counter-terrorism strategy, known as CONTEST, that have enabled terrorist groups to grow and flourish.[1] Yet four years after 7/7, the reasons why some British-born and raised individuals are vulnerable to violent radicalisation remain unclear.

On taking office in 2010, the Coalition Government announced a wholesale review of the Prevent Strategy (often referred to simply as “Prevent”), which was drawn up to tackle violent radicalisation in the UK in the wake of the 7/7 bombings.[2] The original strategy had attracted criticism for its alleged exclusive focus on Muslim communities, spying, and unhealthy conflation of law enforcement with integration policy. The outcome of the Prevent Review was published in June 2011.

In anticipation of this, the police decided in May 2011 to launch an inquiry that would test the evidence base for the Prevent Review and explore issues regarding its...
implementation. They undertook to examine the root causes of violent radicalisation in the UK, the individuals and groups particularly vulnerable to radicalisation and the locations where this radicalisation tends to take place, in relation to the primary terrorist threats facing the UK. Specifically, they intended to:

- Determine the major drivers of, and risk factors for recruitment to, terrorist movements linked to (a) Islamic fundamentalism (b) Irish dissident republicanism and (c) domestic extremism;
- Examine the relative importance of prisons and criminal networks, religious premises, universities and the internet as fora for violent radicalisation;
- Examine the operation and impact of the current process for proscribing terrorist groups;
- Consider the appropriateness of current preventative approaches to violent radicalisation, in light of these findings, including the roles of different organisations at national and local level; and
- Make recommendations to inform implementation of the Government’s forthcoming revised Prevent strategy.

Section 1 of the Terrorism Act 2000 defines terrorism as "the use or threat of action ... designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public ... for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause."

Radicalisation is defined in the Prevent Strategy as "the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism."

Extremism is defined in the Prevent Strategy as "vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas."[3]

"Violent extremism" is considered by the Prevent Strategy to mean the endorsement of violence to achieve extreme ends.

The Terrorist Threat

The Government concluded in its Prevent Review that the Strategy should continue to focus on radicalisation linked to the main terrorist threat facing the UK, from groups that are usually collectively referred to as Islamic fundamentalist, Al Qa’ida-related, or Islamist terrorists (we will use this last term). Other than the 7/7 bombings, some of the most high-profile Islamist plots discovered by the authorities involving British citizens or residents over the last decade included:
• the attempt by Richard Reid to detonate explosives in his shoes while on board a flight from Paris to Miami in December 2001;
• the conviction of Kamel Bourgass for his role in a plot to produce ricin for use in a terrorist attack in London in 2003;
• the conviction of five men in 2004 for attempting to produce explosives to attack utility companies, the Ministry of Sound nightclub, Bluewater Shopping Centre and Amec construction firm;
• the conviction of four individuals who tried and failed to detonate bombs on London’s transport network on 21 July 2005;
• the conviction of seven individuals in connection with the Bojinka II Plot to blow up six to ten flights from the UK to the US;
• the discovery in June 2007 of two improvised devices in a car outside the Tiger Tiger club near Trafalgar Square—the following day the two perpetrators drove a Jeep packed with gas cylinders into the lounge at Glasgow Airport; and
• the jailing of Rajib Karim for 30 years in March 2011 after he joined British Airways in order to plan suicide bombings.

The threat level from such groups has reached the highest level of CRITICAL over the past decade (meaning an attack is expected imminently) but was most recently lowered in Great Britain from SEVERE (meaning an attack is highly likely) to SUBSTANTIAL (a strong possibility) in July 2011. [4]

However, the Government also believes that "Prevent should be flexible enough to address the challenge posed by terrorism of any kind" and cited two further forms of terrorism in the Strategy.[5] Firstly, it noted the threat from Northern Ireland-related terrorism had "increased significantly" over the past two years.[6] The current threat level from Northern Ireland-terrorism is set separately from that for Great Britain and currently stands at SEVERE. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has responsibility in government for Northern Ireland-related terrorism with most relevant policy areas the responsibility of the devolved administration.

Secondly, the Strategy cited extreme right-wing terrorism, which in the UK has been "much less widespread, systematic or organised than terrorism associated with Al Qa’ida";[7] however, there are 17 people in Britain currently serving prison sentences for terrorism offences who are known to be associated with extreme right-wing groups.[8] Although the last major terrorist attacks by a right-wing extremist in the UK took place in 1999,[9] there have been more recent convictions for offences connected with planning terrorist attacks, including:

• Nathan Worrell, jailed for at least seven years in December 2008 for possessing material for terrorist purposes and racially aggravated harassment;
• Neil Lewington, convicted and sentenced for at least six years in September 2009 on seven separate charges, including preparing acts of terrorism;
• Martyn Gillett, sentenced to 16 years in prison in June 2008 for preparing for terrorist acts and possessing articles and collecting information for terrorist purposes;
• Ian and Nicky Davison, convicted in May 2010 of preparing a terrorist attack to target Jews, Muslims and ethnic minorities using ricin poison; and
• Terence Gavan, jailed for 11 years in January 2010 for assembling one of the largest arms caches found in England in recent years.[10]

Delivery of the PREVENT Strategy

The Prevent Strategy is coordinated by the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism in the Home Office and delivered in partnership with a number of other Government Departments and statutory agencies and community groups at a local level. The Home Office currently funds Prevent coordinators in 25 priority local authority areas and also provides grant funding for project work within these areas. The Home Office provides further funding to police forces for officers to fulfil Prevent coordination and engagement roles. Key to local Prevent delivery is the Channel program, a multi-agency program coordinated by the police to identify individuals vulnerable to radicalisation and direct them towards appropriate support, supplied by a Channel provider. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office provides funding for Prevent work overseas (which we do not consider in our Report).

References for further information

The Rise of Muslim Foreign Fighters: Islam and the Globalization of Jihad by Thomas Hegghammer in pathways to radicalisation · radicalisation · regions · research · world — 15 aug, 2014

Roots of Violent Radicalisation by House of Commons home affairs committee in causes of radicalisation · discussions on policy · policy documents · regions · research · uk — 6 feb, 2012

Prisons, Terrorism and Extremism: critical issues in management, radicalisation and reform by Andrew Silke in causes of radicalisation · discussions on policy · radicalisation · regions · research · world — 29 jul, 2014

HM Government, Contest: The UK's Strategy for Countering Terrorism, 2011. The other three factors are conflict and instability; ideology; and technology.
"Prevent" is one of four strands of CONTEST. The others are "Protect", "Pursue" and "Prepare".


The Security Service website, [https://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/threat-levels.html#history](https://www.mi5.gov.uk/output/threat-levels.html#history)


HM Government, *CONTEST: The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism*, July 2011, p 30  Ev 89, para 1.18

Hansard, 26 April 1999, col. 37ff.


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**National Services and Resources**

**Throughout the UK**

Phone the Police: **999** for emergencies, **101** for non-emergencies **(24/7)**

Or **Crimestoppers** on **0800 555 111** anonymously

**Local Services and resources**
Identification of Safeguarding Variations in Different Cultures and Religious Groups

As well as Black and minority ethnic families facing similar pressures of family life as other families, it is more likely that some BME families could face extra stress due to poverty, poor housing, unemployment and low income, immigration issues, language difficulty, mental health issues or discrimination. They may also lack awareness of, or access to, appropriate services which could help them.

There are cultural differences in raising children and perceptions of disability - what might seem acceptable in one family or community may be deemed inappropriate in another. Some people, particularly those who are new to the UK, may be confused about what are acceptable practices in the UK context and this may lead to questioning by various agencies about their caring style and in more serious cases, investigation by services or the police. Some cultural practices are against the law in the UK, such as female genital mutilation.

‘Culture’ is no excuse for harming anyone. All children have a right to be protected from harm and we need to be clear about the difference between culturally specific practice that is not harmful, and incidents of abuse that may be linked to cultural or religious beliefs.

Safer Communities Network 2014

Current Information

Safeguarding Adults and protected characteristics

Safeguarding adults also has relevance for other groups with protected characteristics under the Equalities Act – race; religion and belief; sex; sexual orientation; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity. This is particularly related to dual discrimination with disability.

Race:

- The Parliamentary Office for Science and Technology published a Policy Note (Ethnicity and health) in 2007 which examines the extent of ethnic inequalities in health. Black and minority ethnic (BME) groups generally have worse health than the overall population, although some BME groups fare much worse than others, and patterns vary from one health condition to the next. Evidence suggests that the poorer socio-economic position of BME groups is the main factor driving ethnic health inequalities.
• There is strong evidence of inequalities between ethnic groups in England in the incidence of severe mental illness. The 2006 ‘AESOP’ study of ethnicity and psychosis in England found rates of psychosis up to nine times higher for African Caribbean communities than for the White British population, six times higher for African communities and increased risks of a smaller degree for other Black and minority ethnic groups. In contrast, rates in the Caribbean and Africa are comparable to the overall rate in England. Since 2005, the Healthcare Commission’s annual Count Me In census has consistently found rates of admission for the Black ethnic groups to be around three times higher than average.

• Published work demonstrate that people with learning disabilities from Black or minority ethnic communities face inequalities in terms of outcomes or because they are excluded from mainstream, generic, or learning disability services or policy – Hatton C (2005)

Religion and Belief:

Prevalence of violence related to religion or belief is recognised by the Home Office. Police are obliged to record hate crime where the incident is motivated by prejudice or hate based upon faith.

Sexual Orientation:

• A study by Imperial College London in 2004 demonstrated a possible link between levels of homophobic discrimination and mental ill-health among lesbian gay and bi-sexual people. Researchers found that the incidence of mental distress, including anxiety, depression and self-harm, was higher than average among the participants.

• Research from Stonewall, Being the Gay One (2007) drew attention to widespread discrimination and negative attitudes towards gay, lesbian and bisexual employees within health services.


• Incidence of violence related to homophobia is recognised by the Home Office Police are obliged to record hate crime where the incident is motivated by prejudice or hate based upon sexual orientation.

Gender Reassignment:

Evidence reported in Department of Health Briefings for Health and social care; Tran’s Peoples Health, suggests that large numbers of people seeking gender re-assignment are refused NHS treatment: 17% were refused (non-trans related) healthcare treatment by a doctor or a nurse because they did not approve of gender reassignment; 29% said that being trans adversely affected the way they were treated by healthcare
professionals; 21% of GPs did not appear to want to help or refused to help with treatment. People with other disabilities such as learning disability or mental health needs are likely to be further discriminated due to assumptions related to the labels attached to them.

References for Further Information

The impact of spirituality on mental health. A literature review of the evidence linking spirituality and religious expression with different aspects of mental health and, in particular, different mental health problems. Written by Dr Deborah Cornah. (2006)

Improving services for people with learning disabilities, Hatton C (2007) improving Services for people with learning disabilities from minority ethnic communities.


Action on Elder Abuse; Hidden Voices: Older Peoples Experience of Abuse (2006)


Care and Compassion; Report of the health service ombudsman on ten investigations into NHS care of older people; Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman 2011

Carers UK (2008a) Profile of Carers Research

http://www.carersuk.org/Policyandpractice/Research

Care Service Improvement Partnership/ National Institute for Mental Health Excellence

Mental Disorders, suicide and deliberate self-harm in lesbian gay and bisexual people, 2007

Care Quality Commission; Guidance about Compliance Essential Standards of Quality and Safety (2009)


National Services and Resources

Local Services and Resources
Domestic Abuse

Definition

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behavior, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional’

Home office 2014

Current Information

From ‘Hidden Hurt’

Domestic abuse or domestic violence is the term used to describe any abusive behaviour within an intimate relationship between two people. Generally, people will first think of physical violence, such as hitting, beating and slapping, but domestic abuse also covers emotional, mental, verbal, sexual, spiritual and financial behaviours perpetrated by one person on another within an intimate relationship. Abusive behaviour is used to exert control within a relationship.

Very rarely is one form of domestic abuse found by itself. Generally where one form of abuse exists, it is within the context of other forms of abuse. Hence a perpetrator of physical violence will also subject his victim to emotional and verbal abuse. Abuse rarely stays the same, but usually increases both in severity and frequency over a period of time.

In severe cases, domestic violence can lead to the victim of abuse being killed by the abuser. In other cases, the constant emotional and verbal abuse can slowly erode the victim’s self-confidence and self-esteem. While physical abuse can, and often does, cause serious physical harm, often requiring medical intervention, emotional abuse hurts us deep inside and can leave permanent psychological and emotional scars.
Many people experience abuse within the so-called ‘cycle of abuse’ or ‘cycle of violence’, in which periods of comparative calm or peace (known as the ‘honeymoon stage’) will be followed by a build-up toward an abusive episode. Though it may appear as though these periods of apparent calm are non-abusive, they are in actual fact simply part of a manipulative cycle, in which the abuser feels in control of their partner and situation and may show repentance for pain caused, or even promise to change. Often it is these periods of apparent calm which give the victim of abuse the hope that change can be achieved, and the abuse will stop; this keeps them trapped in the abusive relationship.

The Victim of Abuse

Domestic violence affects people from all social, racial and financial backgrounds. It affects men and women, old and young, heterosexual couples and homosexual couples alike. It may start almost immediately, or only after several years of being in a relationship. Though both victims and perpetrators of abuse come from all backgrounds, the shock, pain, confusion, feelings of guilt and betrayal of trust experienced as a result of being subject to domestic violence is common to all.

Many sufferers of domestic violence do not speak out about what is happening at home, but suffer in silence – often for years. They may try to deny it to themselves, not wanting to admit to the reality of the abuse; they may feel shame about the abuse, as though it were their fault. A feeling of guilt about the abuse is almost universal – the victim of abuse believing, and being told by the perpetrator, that they or their actions are the cause of the abuse. This has a double effect: it enables the abuser to continue to feel justified in continuing their destructive behaviour, as the victim takes responsibility for the abuse, and also allows the victim to continue to believe that they can change the situation and can in some way control the abuse and stop it. Real change in a perpetrator of abuse, however, is sadly very rare.

Above all, it needs stressing that the victim of abuse is not responsible for the abuse and violence, but is being manipulated and coerced by the perpetrator.

Some Long-term Effects of Abuse

While it seems obvious that physical violence can result in long-term effects and even disability (if not death), the consequences of suffering ongoing emotional abuse are often overlooked or minimised. As stated earlier on, emotional abuse can affect us deep inside and leave permanent emotional and psychological scars. Those who have been abused often experience long-term feelings and reactions, which can cause a lot of distress, including flashbacks, sudden feelings of anxiety, an inability to concentrate or feelings of unreality. These reactions and feelings are a normal reaction to a traumatic event and in their extreme form – especially where accompanied by depression and suicidal ideation – can be considered Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), which requires medical assistance and support.

Even where the abuse does not have physical long-term effects or result in PTSD, the survivor of an abusive relationship will often suffer low self-esteem and feelings of worthlessness. Survivors commonly comment on feeling somehow ‘different’ to their
peers, as though their experiences have in some way set them apart from the rest of society. Due to the controlling aspects of an abusive relationship, the survivors may find it difficult to make personal decisions and easily feel overwhelmed by everyday tasks. Throughout the abusive relationship, the victim of abuse will use various different coping mechanisms to survive emotionally and physically which are a necessary strategy while in such a situation, but can be debilitating in a non-abusive environment, and these have to be unlearned. Since abuse and violence within an intimate relationship are also a huge betrayal of trust, the survivor of abuse will often also have difficulty learning to trust someone else and open up emotionally for fear of being betrayed again.

Why Are Some People Abusive?

It would be nice if all abusers walked around with a big ‘A’ for ‘abuser’ on their forehead so that they are easily discernible by anyone 'normal' and always comply with the stereotypical image so often portrayed in the media. In actual fact one of the main problems encountered by victims, friends, family and various agencies dealing with the consequences of an abusive relationship is how 'normal' the abuser seemed. Many victims of abuse comment on how their partner is like ‘Jekyll and Hyde’ – seems fine and lovely one moment or in public, but presents a completely different personality in private, or at a different time. Often the victim of abuse will spend hours trying to work out what is causing the abuse and what makes their partner abusive.

Some people believe that abuse is only a case of bad anger management on the part of the perpetrator – and no doubt in some cases the abuser does have a problem dealing with anger in a non-destructive manner – but on the whole, the reasons or causes of abuse are much more deep-rooted and complicated than a problem with anger or bad moods. There are various theories which try to explain why abuse takes place, including the theory that abuse is due to our living in a patriarchal society in which men perceive themselves as having a born right to control women and believe them to be their inferiors. This however does not explain why abuse should occur within homosexual relationships, nor why in some cases it is the woman who is abusive toward her male partner. Another theory holds that abuse is a learned behaviour, i.e. that children who witness domestic violence at an early stage, will automatically go on to be abusive themselves, and while this does hold true for some perpetrators, the majority of abused children do not go on to abuse their partners in adulthood, nor does it explain why some adults from apparently non-abusive homes should carry on to become abusive themselves.

What is clear is that most abusers do not have feelings of either good self-esteem or self-worth themselves and feel the need to control their environment to feel in control (safe and secure) themselves. Where their attempts to control another person are successful, this abusive behaviour and belief in the ability to control their environment is increased – hence the chances of them changing is theoretically decreased the longer the abusive relationship continues.

In some cases abusive behaviour can be the result of mental illness, for instance someone suffering from schizophrenia may be violent toward their loved ones or destroy their belongings.
Someone suffering from a **dissociative disorder** (DID) may also act out in a violent manner or be emotionally abusive. While the effects on the victim can be equally damaging or lethal, this abuse has to be considered within the context of the illness rather than specifically within the context of an abusive relationship as such.

**Is it Possible to Spot a Potential Abuser?**

While not all abusers act in the same way, it is sometimes possible to predict the likelihood of the person you are currently, or are about to become, involved with being abusive, since many, if not most, display some common tendencies. These may include excessive jealousy, controlling behaviour (often disguised or excused as concern), quick involvement and pressuring their boyfriend/girlfriend to commit to them early on. They may have unrealistic expectations from either their partner or the relationship itself, may try to isolate their partner from family, friends or other social interactions, and are often hyper-sensitive, getting easily hurt or offended. Very rarely will an abusive person accept responsibility for any negative situation or problem, but will tend to shift the responsibility onto other people or situations in general. In a similar way, abusers will shift the blame/cause of their feelings outside of themselves, seeing their emotions as a reaction to other people or situations rather than stemming from themselves.

Other warning signs may include cruelty toward animals and/or children, the ‘playful’ use of force in sex, threats of violence or punishment, a belief in rigid stereotypical gender roles in a relationship, force used during an argument, and breaking or smashing objects.

While these potential warning signs may be helpful, the best defence against ending up as a victim of abuse may be to maintain a strong sense of self and ones’ personal boundaries, while at the same time realising that if one does find oneself in an abusive relationship, it is not ones’ own fault, and there is help available to escape.

**How to Help a Friend Experiencing Abuse**

If a friend confides in you that they are experiencing domestic violence, there are various ways in which you can help them. Here are a few suggestions:

- **Believe what they are telling you and be understanding** – the chances are that you are hearing only about of the tip of the iceberg.

- **Inform yourself as much as possible about domestic abuse/violence** and the resources available to victims and survivors – check out the web, local libraries and health centres, etc.

- **Be supportive toward your friend**: reassure them that the abuse is not OK and not something they have to put up with, but don’t try to tell them what to do about it, let them make their own decisions knowing that you will be there for them regardless of their choice at that moment in time, even if it is staying with their abuser.

- **You can provide practical assistance by accompany them to their GP or local hospital** if your friend is hurt and needs medical assistance, or by offering your address for info packs or your telephone for phone calls.
• Help your friend to plan a safe strategy for leaving, bearing in mind that they will know what is and what is not safe, while ensuring that you don’t pressurise them into doing something which they may have doubts about.

• Remember to look after yourself while supporting your friend!

References for Further Information

National Services and Resources

Local Women’s Aid Specialist Domestic Violence Services
Website: www.womensaid.org.uk
There are nearly 370 organisations providing specialist domestic violence support services in England. For information about these go to www.womensaid.org.uk
The Survivors Handbook provides information for survivors in many different languages. TheHideout.org.uk provides information for children and young people about domestic violence and it is interactive.

All Wales Domestic Abuse Helpline
0808 8010 800
This service provides information, support, and practical help, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to women experiencing domestic abuse. It can refer women and their children to refuges throughout the UK. They will discuss the practical and legal options available, and if the young person wishes refer them to a local Women’s Aid specialist domestic violence service, or other sources of help. All calls are taken in strictest confidence. Alternatively, you can contact the local Women’s Aid service through the local phone book, or access the Women’s Aid website www.womensaid.org.uk

BAWSO Women’s Aid – (Wales)
0800 731 8147
www.bawso.org.uk
This is an all Wales, voluntary organisation. It provides a specialist service to Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) women and children made homeless through a threat of domestic abuse or fleeing domestic abuse in Wales. They have purpose built refuges across Wales. They also provide emotional and practical support for BME women living in social housing. The service is accessible 24 hrs a day.
Men’s Advice Line
0808 801 0327
Website: www.mensadviceline.org.uk
This service provides a freephone confidential helpline for all men experiencing domestic violence by a current or ex-partner. This includes all men – in heterosexual or same-sex relationships. The service gives men the chance to talk about what is happening to them and provides them with emotional support and practical advice. The advice line also has information about specialist services that can provide advice on legal, housing, child contact, mental health and other issues. The helpline is open Monday to Friday 10am – 1pm and 2pm –5pm.
You can also email us: info@mensadviceline.org.uk

Local Services and Resources

• **Outreach Service** - is a free service for women who, either now or in the past, have been treated badly by an intimate partner or ex partner or a close family member.

• **Children and Young People Services** - Includes a Child Support Worker who offers support and guidance to children and young people who arrive with their mother/guardian and also “Helping Hands” for children that are not in the refuge, but would benefit from some help.

• **IDVA Service** - The service provides confidential support and information to people living in Buckinghamshire who have been referred to the MARAC. An IDVA can work with the victim to ensure that their views are heard by the other agencies/organisations, safety planning, someone to listen and helping the victim to prosecute their abuser. There is also a male IDVA for male victims.

• **The Freedom Programme** - looks at the way that abusive men behave and what they believe about the roles of men and women in society, to recognise potential future abusers and help women come to terms with their experiences.

• **Domestic Violence Engagement Worker (Chiltern and South Bucks)** - Funded by Thames Valley Police and Bucks County Council, the DVEW works with victims and perpetrators of reported ‘standard risk’ domestic abuse to facilitate support through providing over the telephone and facilitate support through information, referral to agencies and the neighbourhood policing team.

• **Rape Crisis (Aylesbury and Wycombe)** - exists to support women affected by sexual assault, rape or child abuse. The service is for women over sixteen affected by sexual violence. All counsellors are qualified and receive training in supporting women who have experienced abuse. Men/boys are directed to an appropriate source of support.
• **Victim Support** - Victim Support is here to help anyone affected by crime, not only victims and witnesses, but their friends, family and any other people involved. Offers emotional support and practical help.

• **Aylesbury Women's Aid** - 01296 436827

• **Wycombe Women's Aid** - 01494 461367

• **East Berkshire Women's Aid** – 0800 0852654

• **Victim Support** - 08454 503883

• **Thames Valley Police** – 999 or non-emergency 101

• **Asian Women Helpline** - 01494 446366

• **Men's Advice Line** – 0808 801 0327

• **Shelterline** - 0808 8004444

• **National Domestic Violence Helpline** - 0808 2000 247

• **Broken Rainbow** - 0800 999 5428
Cyberbullying

Whilst most people can usually define traditional bullying, many struggle to comprehend cyberbullying.

Definition

To remove all the mystery, let’s break it down by beginning with a definition of bullying. Whilst there is no legal definition of bullying in the United Kingdom most would agree with the Bully-Watch definition of “Bullying is repeated assertive behaviour by an individual or group intended to hurt another either physically or mentally”.

We now need to consider the word “cyber” which is defined as

“1) A combining form indicating computers
2) A prefix that means ‘computer’ or ‘computer network’ ”

Current Information

It’s really important to remember that almost all electronic devices now contain embedded computers, therefore it’s important to remember that “cyber” relates to mobile telephones, smart phones tablets and more - not just computers connected to the internet.

If we now combine our understanding of the words above we can see that cyberbullying is the use of the internet, emails, texts, chat-rooms, and so on to repeatedly cause mental anguish to another. Unsurprisingly, this is very close to an online definition given by Wikipedia:

“Cyberbullying is the use of the Internet and related technologies to harm or harass other people, in a deliberate, repeated, and hostile manner.”

Bullywatch 2014

Just because cyberbullies use a different media it doesn't make the bullying attack any less serious or painful for the victim. The taunting may be similar to that seen in traditional bullying. Victims may be cyberbullied about their appearance, beliefs, circumstances or any other perceived weakness, just like traditional bullying.
Cyberbullying is defined in legal glossaries as:

- Actions that use information and communication technologies to support deliberate, repeated, and hostile behaviour by an individual or group, that is intended to harm another or others.
- Use of communication technologies for the intention of harming another person
- Use of internet service and mobile technologies such as web pages and discussion groups as well as instant messaging or SMS text messaging with the intention of harming another person.

Examples of what constitutes cyberbullying include communications that seek to intimidate, control, manipulate, put down, falsely discredit, or humiliate the recipient. The actions are deliberate, repeated, and hostile behaviour intended to harm another. Cyberbullying has been defined by The National Crime Prevention Council in the US as: “When the Internet, cell phones or other devices are used to send or post text or images intended to hurt or embarrass another person.”

A cyberbully may be a person whom the target knows or an online stranger. A cyberbully may be anonymous and may solicit involvement of other people online who do not even know the target. This is known as a ‘digital pile-on.’

Manuals to educate the public, teachers and parents summarise: "Cyberbullying is being cruel to others by sending or posting harmful material using a cell phone or the internet." Research, legislation and education in the field are ongoing. Basic definitions and guidelines to help recognize and cope with what is regarded as abuse of electronic communications have been identified.

Cyberbullying involves repeated behaviour with intent to harm

Cyberbullying is perpetrated through Harassment, Cyberstalking, Denigration (sending or posting cruel rumours and falsehoods to damage reputation and friendships), Impersonation, Exclusion (intentionally and cruelly excluding someone from an online group).[15]

Cyberbullying can be as simple as continuing to send e-mails or text messages harassing someone who has said they want no further contact with the sender. It may also include public actions such as repeated threats, sexual remarks, pejorative labels (i.e., hate speech) or defamatory false accusations), ganging up on a victim by making the person the subject of ridicule in online forums, hacking into or vandalizing sites about a person, and posting false statements as fact aimed a discrediting or humiliating a targeted person. Cyberbullying could be limited to posting rumours about a person on the internet with the intention of bringing about hatred in others' minds or convincing others to dislike or participate in online denigration of a target. It may go to the extent of personally identifying victims of crime and publishing materials severely defaming or humiliating them.
In Social Media

Cyberbullying can take place on social media sites such as Facebook, Myspace, and Twitter. “By 2008, 93% of young people between the ages of 12 and 17 were online. In fact, youth spend more time with media than any single other activity besides sleeping.” There are many risks attached to social media sites, and cyberbullying is one of the larger risks. One million children were harassed, threatened or subjected to other forms of cyberbullying on Facebook during the past year, while 90% of social media-using teens who have witnessed online cruelty say they have ignored mean behaviour on social media, and 35% have done this frequently. 95% of social media-using teens who have witnessed cruel behaviour on social networking sites say they have seen others ignoring the mean behaviour, and 55% witness this frequently

References for Further Information

http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/downloads/Safer_Internet_Day/2013/Have_your_Say_survey_.pdf

nce_II_pupils.pdf

http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/39351/1/EU_kids_online_final_report_%5BLSERO%5D.pdf

http://www.nfer.ac.uk/nfer/publications/95001/95001.pdfCyberbullying and Children and Young People with SEN and Disabilities

National Services and Resources

Useful websites:
www.bullying.co.uk
Click on Advice Section on the website for advice and information about staying safe and how to deal with cyber bullying.

www.cybermentors.org.uk
Young people helping and supporting each other online.

www.digital-stalking.com
Information about all aspects of cyber stalking.

www.kidscape.org.uk/cyberbullying
Information for children and young people, parents and carers on all aspects of cyber bullying.

www.knowthenet.org.uk
Information on all issues relating to cyber bullying including information on identity theft.

www.respectme.org.uk
Scotland’s anti-bullying service. Respect Me works with all adults who have a role to play in the lives of children and young people to give them the practical skills and confidence to deal with bullying behaviour.

Cyberbullying Resource Center
Facebook Family Safety Center
Facebook Help Center
StopCyberBullying.org –

See more at: http://www.staysafeonline.org/stay-safe-online/for-parents/cyberbullying-and-harassment#sthash.adbuJvY2.dpuf

Local Services and Resources

Throughout UK:
Phone the Police: 999 for emergencies, 101 for non-emergencies (24/7)
Or Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111 anonymously