Inputs Activities

### 25/26 Funding Agreement

VRU - £1, 047, 169.86

SV - £251, 266.90

Labour - £231, 125.12

Non-Labour - £20,141.78

### Strategic areas of focus

- Multi-Agency and Systems Change
- Evidence Based Practice
  - Data and Analysis
- Engagement and Communications

### **VRP** model

- Violence Reduction Partnership:
- Specified and Relevant Authorities and VCSEs across Hampshire and Isle of Wight
- Governance: Serious Violence Reduction
   Partnership (SVRP) via Strategic
   Partnership Day
- funded by the Home Office and based within the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

### Enablers

- Statutory requirement to meet Serious Violence Duty (under the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022)
- Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) based within the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) are a central team to convene the Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP)
- Existing multi-agency partnerships
- Analyst Networks
- Existing Data Sharing Agreements
- Thames Valley partnership to establish Hampshire and Isle of Wight Together (HIOWT)
- Established relationships with partners working directly with young people
- National evidence of effective interventions, including YEF Toolkit

### 1. Multi-agency and Systems Change

- Coordinate Strategic (SVRP) and Tactical (TVRP) collaboration with appropriate membership across the VRP, aligning to agreed Terms of References
- Promote delivery of lasting systems change, Core Membership accountability and challenging barriers to effective multi-agency working (SVRP)
- Active presence and voice at strategic and operational forums across geographical areas to influence a multi-agency systems response
  - Monitor Home Office required Success Measures

### 2. Data & Analysis

- Develop a Common Data Sharing Platform (HIOWT) and utilise sustainable data sharing platforms to identify individuals, communities and locations at increased risk of Serious Violence
- Maintain the Data and Analysis Partnership (DAP) Working Group, aligning to agreed Terms of Reference

### 3. Engagement and Communications

- Treating Young People and Community representatives as equal (to Statutory agencies)
- Embed the views and voices of communities and young people into the strategy and governance arrangements, as well as considering when to use communities to support the design of interventions
- Use the results of engagement involving community groups to inform the SNA

### 4. Evidence based practice

### Young Futures Prevention Panels:

• Develop and deliver the Young Futures Prevention Panels – Basingstoke, Portsmouth, Southampton and Isle of Wight

### **Focussed Deterrence:**

 Develop a Focused Deterrence (FD) model - Southampton in partnership with Police and Youth Justice Service by combining support, enforcement, and community engagement to reduce serious youth violence

### **Get Ready for Construction – Kings Trust:**

- Build relationships with stakeholders to support access routes for individuals with high need and are vulnerable to exploitation into education and employment
- Develop and deliver the 'Get Ready for Construction' Programme Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton

### RESET:

Monitor and evaluate effectiveness of the RESET intervention

### Choices (Years 6 and 7):

- Monitor and evaluate effectiveness of the Choices (Years 6 & 7 intervention)
- Map and understand sources of funding locally and nationally to plan for opportunities which may be created and look for opportunities for partners to collaborate on funding bids to maximise the impact of interventions
  - Utilise a Monitoring toolkit for tracking intervention outcomes
- Use the Evaluation findings for all Commissioned interventions to understand their future, including their ability to be funded sustainably by the VRP
  - Celebrate success for 'what works' to stakeholders across the VRP Implement the Home Office 23/24 VRP recommendations

# Outputs

### Multiagency & Systems Change

- VRP Response Strategy
- 25/26 VRP Annual Report
- 25/26 Sustainability Plan
- Outcomes Based Performance Framework

### Data & Analysis

- 24/25 VRP Strategic Needs Assessment
- VRP Data Strategy
- Partnership Data Tracker
- Common Data Sharing Platform (HIOWT)

### **Engagement and Communications**

- VRP Engagement Strategy
- VRU films Youth PACTS and Trusted Relationship campaigns
  - VRP Newsletter
- VRP Social Media and Website

### Evidence based practice

- Evaluation report for the Young Future Prevention Panels
- Evaluation report for the Focussed

  Deterrence Programme
- Evaluation report for the Kings Trust
  Programme
- VRP Evaluation Strategy
- Evidence and Evaluation Event ('What Works')
- VRP Theory of Change (including all VRU funded interventions)
- Evaluation of Commissioned interventions

### Outcomes

# Ownership and accountability to deliver the Public Health Response to SV is shared across the partnership and Specified and Relevant Authorities to understand their role

- Multi-agency working is strengthened and duplication is reduced
- Local partnerships use data to identify individuals and communities who are more vulnerable to violence or exploitation and collaboratively problem solve to manage
- Local partnerships understand local provision, identifying 'what works' and match provision to need
- Multi-agency and systems change leads to improved partnership communication and data sharing, helping improve public safety
- Multi-agency collaboration enables a positive cultural change in operational staff working in partnership to manage high risk and need
- Violence reduction efforts are sustained long term
- Effective evidence-based interventions lead to increased protective factors and decreased offending in at-risk individuals
- Specified and Relevant Authorities maintain an in-depth and ongoing understanding of the nature and drivers of Serious Violence, and the cohorts and locations impacted
- VRP Response Strategy is data-led and focused on priority issues, locations and cohorts
- VRP Response Strategy is informed by progress against strategic areas of focus
- Access to data via Hampshire and Isle of Wight Together is effective and resource efficient
- Trust and collaboration built across the VRP and with the Public
- Partners maintain a shared understanding of the views and needs of diverse young people and communities and these are reflected in the VRP response to Serious Violence
- Partners and Public are better informed about Serious Violence and the VRP response
- Evaluation evidence informs the local partnership response and national evidence base for Serious Violence reduction

# THEORY OF CHANGE 25/26

 $\mathsf{VRP}$ 

## **Impacts**

- Partnership response to Serious Violence is embedded and sustained through the whole-systems, Public Health Approach
- Effective multi-agency working processes are embedded
- NHS data on hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object (for all ages, and especially those under 25 years)
- In knife and sharp enabled Serious Violence recorded by the Police for all ages ,based on Police recorded crime data
- Homicides recorded by the Police, but especially among those victims aged under 25 years and in non-domestic settings (where the data allows)
- High levels of Public trust and confidence in the VRU and VRP
- Young people are willing to engage in support



### **Contextual Factors**

### Rationale

- Hampshire within 20 areas nationally with highest rates of serious violence
- Recognition of multiple partners responding to serious violence but not always working together
- Recognition of lack of robust shared data sharing arrangements
- Complex and varied drivers for serious violence, associated with vulnerability toother poor life outcomes
- Evidence supporting a whole-systems, public health approach to respond to serious violence
- Gaps in the national evidence base of what is effective for reducing drivers of serious violence

### **Assumptions**

- Partners regularly and meaningfully engage with the VRP
- Partners share data with the partnership
- Communities are willing to engage to share their views
- Communities engaged include those most affected by violence
- Young people identified as at-risk are willing and able to engage with interventions
- There is sufficient capacity and resource across the partnership to deliver the response to serious violence
- The response to serious violence is continued in any future absence of VRU funding

### Other contributing factors

- Wider response and prevention policy and activity affecting the drivers of SV (e.g. county lines and theft)
   alongside VRP-driven activity
- Co-interventions such as statutory support e.g. social care, received by young people engaging the VRP commissioned interventions

### Contextual factors

- Complex and varied geographical landscape
- Complex web of partners with multiple local authorities within VRP
- Data required is often sensitive and lack of continuity with key gatekeepers impedes Information
  Governance developments and continual sharing
- Risk factors have been amplified and complicated by Covid-19 and the cost of living crisis
- Devolution the transfer of powers and funding from national to local Government by creating regional Strategic Authorities with an elected Major
- Local Government Reorganisation changes in the current two-tier system of counties and district councils and forming new unitary local authorities

### Risks

- Competing priorities cause a lack of partner engagement
- Alternate data sharing arrangements are prioritised by partners
- Insufficient data sharing provides the partnership with an incomplete understanding of local violence and risk factors
- Insufficient public engagement limits the partnership's understanding of public sentiment and so the strategy is not accurately informed by this
- Varied obstacles prevent interventions from delivering as planned
- An end to VRU funding leaves a gap in the facilitation of violence reduction activity

