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Agenda Item: 11

Integration Joint Board

Date of Meeting: 30 November 2022.

Subject: Orkney Community Justice Annual Report.

1. Purpose

1.1. This report presents Members with the annual return sent to Community Justice Scotland (CJS) from Orkney Community Justice Partnership (OCJP) for Awareness.

2. Recommendations

The Integration Joint Board is invited to note:

2.1. The Community Justice Local Area Annual Return for 2021-22, attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

2.2. The impact of justice services on improving outcomes for those subject to court disposals locally.

2.3. The priority areas which will be the focus of the next reporting year as follows:

- Implementation of Safe and Together training across the OCJP, a continued focus on domestic abuse reporting, with the aim of addressing offending behaviour.
- Continued development of a Strategic Needs and Strength Assessment as part of the review of the local Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP).
- In line with CJS recommendations, all partners within the OCJP understand their responsibilities to community justice and contribute effectively.

2.4. The Executive Summary, attached as Appendix 2 to this report, which summarises the Annual Return.

3. Background

3.1. CJS was established to provide assurance to Scottish Ministers on the collective achievement of community justice outcomes across Scotland. CJS also provides strategy, training and insight to support partners to prevent/reduce reoffending, making communities safer.

3.2. CJS works with partners to drive change by identifying improvements and challenges in the criminal justice system. They also identify worldwide expertise, best practice and opportunities for commissioning and introduce fresh ideas which inspire innovation and change.

3.3. At a local level, strategic planning and service delivery is the responsibility of local Community Justice Partnerships. The statutory partners are required to produce a local plan for Community Justice, the CJOIP, including engagement with and involvement of the Third Sector in the planning, delivery and reporting of services and improved outcomes.

3.4. The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 states that the statutory Community Justice partners must:

- Have regard to the national strategy, the national performance framework, the local outcomes improvement plan for the area (This is the plan that is prepared and published under section 5(1) of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.), and any Guidance issued by Scottish Ministers.
- Consult with CJS, such community bodies and other persons in relation to the area as they consider appropriate. Third Sector service providers will fall under the definition of 'community bodies'.
- Consider which community bodies are likely to be able to contribute to the preparation of the plan and make all reasonable efforts to secure their participation. Where a community body wishes to participate in the preparation of the plan to any extent, the Community Justice partners must take such steps as are reasonable to enable it to do so.

3.5. The OCJP is chaired by the Chief Officer, Orkney Health and Social Care Partnership and papers are available for public scrutiny [here](#).

4. Key Findings

4.1. As in recent years, planned activity in the current reporting year has been severely restricted due to the global pandemic. The activity and proposals in this annual report will be delivered in subsequent years. CJS recognised this in the return sought.

4.2. Furthermore, the ongoing national review of Outcomes Performance and Improvement Framework, which is nearing publication, necessitates a local review of the Orkney CJOIP, with further partners engagement.

4.3. Despite the challenges of the pandemic Orkney has offered a contribution to the seven National Outcomes, set by CJS, and efforts will be refocussed as part of the wider island recovery going forward.

4.4. The impact of justice services on improving outcomes for those subject to court disposals locally is detailed in paragraphs 2 and 4 within Appendix 2 to this report.

4.5. Section 9 within Appendix 1 provides further detail on the three priority areas noted at 2.3 and a summary is contained within Appendix 2 entitled 'The Year Ahead'.

5. Contribution to quality

Please indicate which of the Orkney Community Plan 2021 to 2023 visions are supported in this report adding Yes or No to the relevant area(s):

Resilience: To support and promote our strong communities.	Yes.
Enterprise: To tackle crosscutting issues such as digital connectivity, transport, housing and fuel poverty.	No.
Equality: To encourage services to provide equal opportunities for everyone.	Yes.
Fairness: To make sure socio-economic and social factors are balanced.	Yes.
Innovation: To overcome issues more effectively through partnership working.	Yes.
Leadership: To involve partners such as community councils, community groups, voluntary groups and individuals in the process.	Yes.
Sustainability: To make sure economic and environmental factors are balanced.	No.

6. Resource and financial implications

6.1. The Justice Social Work Services grant allocation for 2021/22 was £287,415 which covers a range of services and programmes.

6.2. In addition to the core funding there is also a financial allocation of £62,500, to support collaborative work across Community Justice Partnerships. This funding has continued into financial year 2022/23. This funding is primarily used to fund a 35 hour Community Justice Planning, Performance and Information Officer.

7. Risk and equality implications

7.1. There are no risk or equality implications directly arising from this report.

8. Direction required

Please indicate if this report requires a direction to be passed to:

NHS Orkney.	No.
Orkney Islands Council.	No.

9. Escalation required

Please indicate if this report requires escalated to:

NHS Orkney.	No.
Orkney Islands Council.	No.

10. Authors and contact information

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11. Supporting documents

11.1. Appendix 1: Orkney Community Justice Annual Report 2021/22.

11.2. Appendix 2: Executive Summary Report 2021/22.

Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland
Local Area Annual Return Template Guidance
2021-22 – Orkney Community Justice Partnership

April 2022



1) Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Name of local authority area/s	<i>Orkney Islands Council</i>
Name and contact detail of the partnership Chair	Name: Stephen Brown Email: stephen.brown3@nhs.scot Telephone: 01856 873535 Ext 2601
Contact for queries about this report	Name: Matt Webb Email: matthew.webb@orkney.gov.uk Telephone: 07554228919

2) Template Sign-off from Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair
<p>Date:.....29 Sept 2022</p> <p>Name:...Stephen Brown, Chief Officer, Orkney Islands Council – Chair OCJP</p>



3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.

There has been no change to the Governance structure in recent times.

Presently the Orkney Community Justice Partnership (OCJP) Board is formed by the statutory partners, as identified in the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 (The Act), alongside third sector representatives. This discharges requirements as laid out in The Act, which brought together all agencies involved in planning, delivery and monitoring of community justice services to improve outcomes for service users and the wider community.

OCJP provides updates to the Orkney Partnership Board (OPB) and the Integrated Joint Board (IJB) and ultimately the Chief Officers Group (COG), through both verbal and written reports. As part of community planning the Chair of OCJP was formally welcomed onto the OPB, which enriched links to national bodies, which were previously outwith the scope of local community planning process.

Progress reports in relation to projects or actions contained in the Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) are provided as required. Partnership members and agencies will individually report to their respective Boards/Committees as appropriate.

National accountability remains with the submission of an annual report to Community Justice Scotland (CJS), which details progress and intended activity against the CJOIP, taking account of any national recommendations.

4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

These recommendations were published at the end of the reporting year and concern 3rd sector engagement, futures planning, and compliance with the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. Please detail what work partners have undertaken, or intend to undertake, in response to the following 2020-21 recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Partnerships should build on work undertaken within the reporting period relating to third sector identification and engagement, and apply lessons learned to ensure they have established mechanisms to identify and engage with victim organisations as well.

a) What local strengths or recent progress relates to recommendation 1?

There is no doubt small communities, such as Orkney, benefit from closer working relationships and this has been evident for many years locally. Furthermore, this strength is experienced not only by the Orkney Community Justice Partnership (OCJP) but across wider elements of community planning. This led to better outcomes for victims and taking a person's centred approach with different organisations working together to ensure there is a holistic approach towards victim's needs, communicating with each other.



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

Representatives from Victim Support Scotland (VSS), Women's Aid Orkney (WAO), Orkney Rape and Sexual Assault Service (ORSAS), Relationships Scotland Orkney (RSO), Right There – formerly Y-People (RT) are the main third sector organisations (TSO), with a presence in Orkney. Alongside statutory agencies they support victims and survivors across the County, including some from outwith who move to Orkney for emotional care/support. These groups have been strong and active contributors to the OCJP since inception and continue to offer support, particularly in a rural environment, where statutory services are sometimes not as well represented due to geography.

Whilst representation is strong from TSO, there is also a well-connected network in Orkney, VAO remains a receptive and contributing partner to facilitate access to specialist support and help signpost those in need of support to relevant agencies.

Despite recent challenges the TSO continue to work across the partnership, where possible, acting jointly to avoid duplication and maximising low staffing models to achieve the best possible outcomes. This is easier to achieve due to strong working relationships which already exist amongst the representatives, however every opportunity is sought to develop this still further. In compilation of this response the Third Sector was well represented with demonstrable close working relationships evident at Workshops to gather evidence of activity by and across the Partnership.

During this reporting period local Third Sector groups led on initiatives in Orkney such as:

- Peedie Birds Campaign – Orkney Rape & Sexual Assault Service (ORSAS)
- Support from ORSAS to the Tak- A- Stand Instagram campaign to raise awareness of sexual violence and harassment.
- Relationships Scotland (Orkney) – Substance Misuse Support & Outreach Worker
- Orkney Domestic Abuse Forum in conjunction with Orkney Public Protection Committee combined inter-island bid to the Equally Safe Fund, which saw the successful creation of Domestic Abuse Coordinators posts, working together in Women's Aid - Orkney, Shetland & Western Isles. (Three separate local authorities).

Families Outside and Apex, whilst based externally to Orkney, continued to offer support to persons in custody and their families, additionally helping them prepare for release and into Throughcare support.

Traditionally, numbers of persons serving custodial sentences are low, single figures, so links to support organisations are infrequent. To enhance that, engagement work is underway to bring third sector organisations in Orkney, addiction services and support groups, external to Orkney, together, to close the networking gap and make discourse and leveraging easier to achieve.

TSO forums regularly share information where appropriate and are comfortable in doing so, however during workshops to collate this annual return the message was consistent and clear from them. The pandemic has had a significant impact on their ability to respond, with most TSO just managing to survive. Post pandemic support has seen an increase demand upon their services and one which they are struggling to meet, given the absence of any additional funding.

Recommendation 3: Partnerships should undertake (or evidence the work already undertaken) to understand the future need and demand on their services: in particular, but not constrained to, recovery from the pandemic.



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

b) What gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services have been identified?

As with many local authorities Orkney has been engaged in a Strategic Needs and Strength Assessment (SNSA), whilst work is ongoing to renew the Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP). This is looking at demand increase (or decrease) and how this manifests itself. There are clear signs of increased demand.

RSO report 27% increase on Client support sessions from the previous year. This also represents a 23% increase from pre-pandemic levels.

VSS tell a similar story with increased demand to both Victim and Witness Services in Orkney.

ORSAS report an increase in the number of persons supported, rising to 71. Pre pandemic levels averaged about 50 persons accessing this service.

Women's Aid received referrals from 119 women and 36 associated children or young persons (CYP) and supported 149 women and 60 CYP. Sadly, this trend continues to see an upward curve from the previous year.

The pandemic also led to changes in delivery methods, from traditional face to face support being moved to on-line platforms, which took time to transition with the need for Partners to procure hardware/software not only for themselves but ensuring clients also were able to access relevant platforms. There were additional challenges from Service users who were unable to adapt to technological developments with the resultant gap of a loss in support.

Mental Health was also a challenge which had an impact on service providers as well as service users. – evidence of increased demand with a more than doubling of Emergency Detentions (16). Additionally other mental health officer assessments almost trebled (62) during the reporting period. Whilst not all persons in need of mental health support are engaged with or have been engaged with the Justice System, it demonstrates the local pressures experienced with mental health support. Such pressures mean those who have or are engaged with the Justice System and who are in need of mental health support have faced competing challenges to access support during this time, which is an additional hurdle in their journey of recovery and is not conducive to avoiding re-offending.

Case Study from Scottish Prison Service, supported by Families Outside, identified a prisoner from Orkney with the following circumstances. As with other remote communities' families faced increased cost traveling to mainland Scotland and onto the relevant prison. Consequently, visits to this prisoner were infrequent. Following the swift move to online or virtual visits this prisoner received increased family contact. Whilst this was not a physical meeting it did 'move' any family interaction from the sterile environment of a prison visiting hall to a more virtual experience. This allowed the prisoners to see live images of the family home, the garden, pets, and other relatives with an overall enhanced visit experience along with a greater number of family interactions. This was also achieved with significantly reduced costs to the prisoner's family.

There is also a gap in the provision of services to address the behaviour of perpetrators of domestic violence locally. Whilst 'National' programs exist, there are some significant challenges in delivering these services to remote and rural communities. Locally, work



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

undertaken by the Domestic Abuse Forum has seen the development of a White Ribbon Orkney status project to raise awareness of the issues of domestic abuse and encourage men to be more vocal in condemning domestic violence. This awareness raising is targeted at predominantly male audiences to reduce instances of domestic violence and through this it is hoped to influence the behaviour perpetrators of domestic violence.

In addition, Third Sector /NHS partners are exploring ways of connecting medical personnel to prisoners, maximising the Attend Anywhere (NHS application). This will also be developed for housing applications and other appointments which can now take place virtually, with added savings but more importantly achieving efficiency.

c) How has this been identified?

Gathering of data for the SNSA has partially identified some of these gaps, however service providers, particularly across the support sector, whether it be addictions or emotional support, are identifying this increase through their own statistics and experiences.

d) How will partners respond?

As is the norm, services respond, however during the gathering of information for this report, and during some consultation sessions, an emerging trend has manifested itself. Providers, particularly across the Third Sector, are increasingly concerned with this increase in demand, with a raised expectancy level being placed on partners without providing the resource required to fulfil those expectations.

Currently there are three Needs Assessments, at various stages, are underway in Orkney, across Health, ADP and CJ and partners contributions allow them to contribute by way of response.

e) What has restricted progress in this recommendation?

Partners are still experiencing spikes in infection which impacts on people's desire to come together, work together, socialise, interact, meet or even to discuss options to get back to the new normal. This was still the case as recently as the Summer of 2022, with infection rates back on the rise.

Third sector is part of the mental health strategic group; however, it has struggled to meet due to a lack of capacity across both statutory and non-statutory partners, which has restricted progress.

During this reporting period most Partners were still in a Covid response phase, which impacted on their ability to make headway with this recommendation. In many instances Partners report their progress as simply surviving the pandemic with limited opportunities to develop actions during this time.

DBI project is underway and growing but more investment needed from referral pathway partners to help with that growth to realise maximum benefit.

Recommendation 4: Partners should note their collective statutory responsibilities under the Act to ensure that:

- all partners are aware of the statutory obligations, and that clarity and agreement is sought over partner expectations and contribution to ensuring these are met



4) Progress From 2020-21 Recommendations

- all national partners understand and comply with their individual responsibilities to supporting partnerships achieve their aims (section 35)

f) What work has been undertaken or planned to make improvements against recommendation 4?

As a consequence of Covid, partners focus was solely on getting through the pandemic. Successive lockdown events and the impact they had on the community, particularly people's mental health, affected partners abilities to undertake or plan any improvements during the relevant reporting period.

The local coordinator for Community Justice was still transferred from his post during this reporting period, as part of the Covid response, which had a direct impact upon the Partnership's ability to come together. However, line-management oversight ensured that limited online discussion continued, obligations were met regarding Partnership engagement, minutes were published and the submission of a local annual return to CJS achieved to ensure compliance. Partnership responsibilities and duties were also considered, with a refreshment exercise now ongoing. (See section 9)

An updated position statement was also published in November 2021, relation to the CJOIP, with regards to its extension. In particular, Section 22(2) a, b & c of The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 were all pertinent. Building on the close working relationships within the OCJP between statutory partners and third sector organisations, and future decisions about commissioning of third sector services providing an opportunity to clarify what is expected from different partners. In addition, how their contribution to achieving statutory objectives will be resourced.

g) What did this achieve?

At a basic level it achieved compliance for the Partnership, whilst many of the contributing partners were still engaged in frontline emergency Covid response.

h) In what ways did local partnership compliance to the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 change during 2020/21?

The CJOIP expired in March 2021, whilst the local coordinator was transferred to frontline Covid response duties, however an extension statement was published. The renewal process is underway, with the SNSA under development. With the new Strategy only recently published, the new OPIF awaited and the Orkney LOIP due for renewal, the publication of the updated Orkney CJOIP is not anticipated until 1 April 2023, at the earliest. This will include an updated participation statement.

A public facing annual report is online and the duty of cooperation continues.

Meeting frequency compliance struggled due to Partner capacity and the absence of a Coordinator, however managerial oversight across the wider service ensured compliance, in the main, was unaffected.



<p>5) Covid-19 Pandemic Impact</p>	<p>The pandemic continued in 2021-22. This section should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership. This can include impact on the improvement activity, partner collaboration, delivery of services.</p>
<p>Challenges / Negatives</p>	<p>Positives / Opportunities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continued absence, in this reporting period, of the Community Justice Coordinator, who had been redeployed onto Covid response duties along with sickness had the most direct impact on advancing Community Justice in Orkney. • Consequence of Covid there was a heightened demand for access to Mental Health, addiction & emotional support experienced, however by virtue of restrictions there was an inability to meet this. This added significant pressure, which is still ongoing for third sector organisations. • Increased waiting lists to meet demand across statutory and non-statutory partners, as demonstrated in the above stats from ORSAS/WA/RSO. Perception/experience amongst some of greater demand but no additional support available to meet it. • Temporary cessation of the local Court Users Group presented a barrier for discussion; however, this has been reconvened now. • Court Backlog with the consequential Increased requests for CJSW Court Reports as Courts began to reopen. Added pressure on a small justice team. • Increased demand for assessments for high-risk case work e.g. domestic and sexual offending related work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust Line Management arrangements ensured continued compliance with CJ requirements, with the resultant use of new mediums, MS Teams/Zoom etc, to facilitate Partnership discussions. • Local wellbeing event held (Papdale Primary School), where many local services came together as restrictions eased with information for parents and carers. • CPO arrangements were relatively unaffected, in part due to the use of other activities, however with the smaller numbers this was easier to maintain and where necessary catch up once restrictions eased. • Cost for training has significantly reduced, particularly where travel from Orkney is no longer necessary with savings made in both time and financial outlay. This has also resulted in greater opportunities for training which hitherto would not have been as accessible. Third sector observed this more than most, but equally applicable across this and other Partnerships. • Similarly, with meetings moving on-line opportunities to participate were increased for Orkney based participants, whilst costs to attend both financially and time based, reduced. A more meaningful link to forums and national events. As we move back to a more normal environment



<p>5) Covid-19 Pandemic Impact</p>	<p>The pandemic continued in 2021-22. This section should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership. This can include impact on the improvement activity, partner collaboration, delivery of services.</p>
<p>Challenges / Negatives</p>	<p>Positives / Opportunities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to marking system of custody cases, which removed the local element for decision and local court no longer hearing custody cases. 	<p>consideration should be given as to how this can be meaningfully maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was also felt within Orkney itself, where residents/participants on the non-linked islands, who previously would have to travel to Orkney ‘mainland’, by flight or ferry, with additional costs, including overnight accommodation. • On-line counselling allowed for some form of service to continue. • The “pandemic drove a horse and cart through historic barriers”. Prisoner and their families were suddenly able to deposit cash through electronic transfers for the first time, modernising outdated practices. As with training and meetings above, virtual prison visits from remote communities became easier. This saved families cash on travel and accommodation as well as increasing social contacts, albeit through a digital medium. Specific local experience in Orkney which was of benefit to a prisoner. This extended to funerals which could be viewed virtually and whilst considered on a case-by-case basis any request made was less likely to be denied as the prisoner remained in the prison establishment, with zero transport costs or security risk. Prisoners happier as they were able to access ‘visiting’ opportunities that were not previously available.



5) Covid-19 Pandemic Impact	The pandemic continued in 2021-22. This section should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership. This can include impact on the improvement activity, partner collaboration, delivery of services.
Challenges / Negatives	Positives / Opportunities
	BENEFIT'S DERIVED CANNOT BE LOST IN ANY RETURN TO NORMALITY, WHICH IS PARTICULARLY PERTINENT FOR REMOTE AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE</p> <p>Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice</p>	<p>With regard to the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies ➤ Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision ➤ Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery ➤ Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO ➤ Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on ➤ Perceptions of the local crime data
<p>New activities: What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome one?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>As with all seven outcomes, significant challenge experienced due to the absence of a dedicated CJ Coordinator to develop and drive local initiatives alongside societal restrictions, which prevented anything other than survival, literally and metaphorically of contributing partners.</p> <p>Some partner engagement undertaken as part of the ADP needs assessment, particularly seeking comments from those with lived experiences.</p> <p>Online publication of information and updates on public facing website for Community Justice in Orkney.</p>	<p>Reduced meeting frequency and limited development opportunities.</p> <p>Contribution to Strategic Assessment (ADP)</p> <p>Limited opportunities to advocate Community Justice were explored.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome one?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p>Publication of annual public facing booklet with community information in regard to Community Payback Order (CPO) activity undertaken throughout Orkney.</p> <p>Furthermore, signage displayed at locations and on equipment and materials, which were worked on as part of any CPO activity within the community.</p> <p>Restart Orkney initiative continued where broken furniture was repaired and returned to the charity to sell at an affordable price to members of the community, with any funds raised put back into the charity. Restart is part of Employability Orkney, a registered charity established to provide a range of sustainable supported employment, training, and volunteering opportunities for those with a barrier to gaining employment. This broad remit includes individuals with learning disability, physical disability, mental health needs, alcohol/substance misuse needs, ex-offenders, care leavers, long-term unemployed and anyone who experiences a disadvantage in entering the labour market. The social enterprise element, Restart Orkney sells good quality second hand furniture, household items and white goods at affordable prices</p> <p>Where repair is not possible the furniture is recycled and provided free to vulnerable and older members of the community as heating fuel. Other bags of firewood are also provided to another local charity for sale to raise funds.</p>	<p>A raised awareness within Orkney in regard to CPO activity and an increased understanding of what purpose it serves. In addition, it helped the people who were subject of the CPO's to contribute to the community and help their reintegration with tangible activities.</p> <p>Those in receipt of the firewood received assistance with their heating, with fuel poverty a significant issue in the area. Every little helps!</p> <p>Repairs to furniture locally, overcomes transport costs and allowed residents, in financially challenging situations to access affordable goods.</p>



<p>6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes</p>	<p>This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.</p>
<p>Acknowledgement received in various forms from members of the public recognising the benefit of CPO activity. Such testimonials will now be included in future annual booklet.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way</p>	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way ➤ Partners have leveraged resources for community justice ➤ Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries <p>Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA</p>
<p>What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome two?</p>	<p>What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>Relationships Scotland – Orkney engaged the services of a full-time Substance Misuse Support Worker, with the aim of trialling a partnership approach, where the Support Worker can be brought in by other services when they encounter someone who they think would benefit from help to address their substance misuse issues. The Support Worker would build a relationship with the individual, and with their family, to help them access treatment and address the underlying issues, including making onward referrals as appropriate.</p> <p>The main aims of the role were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take a person-centred, holistic approach by referring/signposting individuals, and their family members, to appropriate services which 	<p>Support & Outreach Worker has directly worked with 9 cases: 6 individual clients who are engaged in harmful levels of substance use, and 3 family members who are impacted by this behaviour, using the CRAFT (Community Reinforcement and Family Training) model - a total of 47 one-to-one sessions to date. Overall, service worked with 13 substance misuse cases (including support and specialist counselling) offering 184 sessions of which 139 were attended. This is 40% up on the previous year.</p> <p>A particular success of the project has been the close joint working between the Substance Misuse Support Worker and our specialist Substance Misuse Counsellor, whose work is commissioned by the Orkney Alcohol and Drugs Partnership. Some clients who are</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

can address the various aspects of life that have been affected by the substance misuse (e.g. debt, housing, relationships, mental health etc) and liaise between services, arranging multi-agency reviews where appropriate

- raise awareness locally, especially in remote rural areas, of the help and support which is available and how to access it
- to provide outreach in communities, working in collaboration with others on the ground including GP surgeries, community nursing, health visitors and others.

A gap has been identified within existing services in Orkney: when an individual experiencing issues as a result of substance misuse comes into contact with emergency, mental health, housing, community justice or other services, these services address the immediate issue but do not have the resources to support the individual or their family to help them access help and treatment for the substance misuse issue.

From the progress report to CORRA June 2022 (i.e. reporting on the period Oct 21 – Mar 22):

struggling with alcohol/drug use find it difficult to engage in therapy because of the level of past trauma they have experienced and the ongoing influence of drugs/alcohol on their lives. Working closely with the Support Worker has enabled clients to access help with harm reduction, enabling them to reduce consumption and become more stable, to a point where they can then engage more productively in therapy, with a view to achieving long term change.

The Substance Misuse Support & Outreach Worker started in October 2021 and the initial focus was on building relationships with other professionals to promote the service and promote a partnership approach built around the individual. This involved contact with:

- Primary Care: GP surgeries across Orkney were contacted, meetings held with individual GPs and a presentation about the service was given to the regular GPs meeting. Isles GPs advised on how best to support clients living in remote island communities. This has resulted in GPs starting to refer patients.
- Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS): a referral pathway was agreed, and the service is now on the SFRS register of possible onward referrals following a home visit; and they have leaflets to give out to people who can self-refer.
- Police Scotland: contact has been made with local officers and leaflets provided for them to hand out to members of the public they come into contact with about the substance misuse support service.
- NHS Inform: the substance misuse service is now featured on the Scottish Service directory, creating more ways for people to find us.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

- Islands Wellbeing Coordinators: meetings have been held with co-ordinators based on ferry-linked islands to make them aware of the service and explain the referral process.
- Community Justice: there has been ongoing communication with the team, and we are currently working jointly on an initiative for all local services to share information about the support available to individuals and families, to encourage uptake of support.
- Anti-social Behaviour Investigation Team: a meeting was attended to discuss links to the substance misuse support service.
- Community Mental Health Team: the Support Worker met with the Alcohol & Drugs team to discuss collaborative working with clients and referral pathways. When we identify that a client is also working with a CPN, we arrange meetings with the allocated CPN to discuss creating a holistic package of support tailored to the individual client's needs. We are also starting to see referrals come through from the team.
- Social work: where Social Services are involved, we liaise with the individual/family social worker to share appropriate and necessary feedback about the client's progress and to support plans to help the family to move forward. This has included the Support Worker attending Team Around the Child meetings, for example. We have received referrals from Social Work to support clients with harm re-education.
- Orkney Bliide Trust is a local mental health charity which provides Distress Brief Interventions as part of a test of change pilot project. Discussions have been held with them, resulting so far in one referral (the programme only got under way in March 2022).



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

Discussions at the Orkney Domestic Abuse/Violence Against Women & Girls Forum (ODAF), identified a needs gap in respect of capacity amongst partner agencies to effectively deliver local coordinated activity in this area. A funding opportunity presented itself through the Equally Safe fund, however it was further identified that this challenge was experienced in other island settings such as Shetland and Western Isles. Following a discussion presented to the Independent Chair of the three island Public Protection Committees, discussions were brokered, and Women’s Aid were identified as a sponsor agency for the application and to where postholders could be employed.

- Other third sector services: awareness-raising meetings have been held with a range of local service providers including Age Scotland, Advocacy Orkney, Citizens Advice, Red Cross, Right There (formerly Y-People), Voluntary Action Orkney/Connect service for young school leavers, Women’s Aid Orkney, Orkney Rape and Sexual Assault Service, Orkney Street Pastors.
- Samaritans: discussions are ongoing in relation to a joint initiative to trial drop-in sessions on the Orkney mainland and also some outer islands.
- Youth Workers Forum: the Support Worker attends quarterly meetings of local services which work with young people.
- Regular meetings of the Alcohol & Drugs Partnership Wider Services Group and Orkney Community Alcohol Partnership have been attended.

Impact was a successful bid, which resulted in the employment of a post holder in Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles, offering three additional individuals to undertake this valuable work and help grow the DAF, including championing additional services to address perpetrator behaviour.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>Codesign of Z fold services information leaflet by Partners, which Police Scotland provided to persons in their custody and other vulnerable adults. One-stop document that is left with individuals, which signposts them to local and national support networks. They can choose to access this document at any time, in particular in a more lucid/sober moment.</p>	
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome two?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p>Y change (Y-People now Right There) continued to offer wellbeing support for all ages.</p> <p>ORSAS were able to continue to work and provide inputs to young persons at school around the prevention work.</p> <p>Families Outside (FO) continued to deliver Awareness Raising Session for Statutory and Third Sector Organisations about the work undertaken by them to support prisoners and their families in Orkney, although the medium of deliver changed, input still reached the target audience. As a national charity in Scotland working exclusively on behalf of families affected by imprisonment they speak to thousands of families each year, providing information and support on issues such as housing, finance, and emotional support.</p>	<p>Support available to vulnerable young people continued at a time when they were most in need, some of whom were engaged with the Justice System.</p> <p>ORSAS delivered prevention sessions to 627 young people. They were based in secondary schools, junior high schools, primary schools by request and other youth settings like youth café, SEAL. Included in these numbers in the young people referred to our COMET+ individually tailored prevention sessions for care experienced young people and those with additional support needs. COMET+ has been a project of ORSAS since 2019</p> <p>Families Outside - Raised awareness of the impact that imprisonment has on families, improved practice and developed knowledge and skills of participants required when supporting families affected by imprisonment. Orkney has low numbers of persons serving custodial sentences, however nonetheless FO continued to offer support during this time.</p> <p>Two cases of support consisting of 1 Adult and 1 Professional with the main issues of support required around:</p>



<p>6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes</p>	<p>This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.</p>
<p>Families of prisoners are innocent victims of crime. Children who suffer a member of their family being imprisoned are now recognised by the Scottish Government as experiencing an adverse childhood experience. This can have later life implications on their physical and mental health unless they are provided with the appropriate support and protective factors. Prisoners who maintain positive relationships with families are 6 times less likely to reoffend.</p> <p>MAPPA is delivered in Orkney, as part of the Highlands & Islands Strategic Oversight Group and this provides quality assurance, training, governance, peer support and primarily manages risk in the community. This continued during the challenging Covid period with regular meetings, however due to the geography these were already on-line, so no major changes or challenges experienced. It remained an Agenda item at OCJP meetings raising wider partnership awareness and providing a means for partnership engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information on Prison / Community Justice System ▪ Visiting / Maintaining Contact – including Virtual Visits ▪ Concerns for person in prison ▪ Own emotional / mental wellbeing <p>Aim to break the offending cycle to avoid children of prisoners becoming prisoners themselves. Statistically those with ACE's are represented in a higher proportion of prisoners and those engaged with the Justice System.</p> <p>Collective MAPPA report shared amongst the Partnership and published on website.</p>
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability</p>	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services ➤ Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs ➤ Initiatives to facilitate access to services ➤ Speed of access to mental health services ➤ % of people released from a custodial sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) registered with a GP



<p>6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes</p>	<p>This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) have suitable accommodation c) have had a benefits eligibility check ➤ Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending
<p>What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome three?</p>	<p>What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>Development of the Distress Brief Intervention (DBI) Process in Orkney, in partnership with local Mental Health Charity, The Blide Trust, offering a framework for improved inter-agency co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation across a wide range of care settings. Initially police and ambulance made referrals through established pathway, with a guaranteed response within 24 hours. Followed up from the Blide Trust with compassionate community-based problem-solving support, wellness and distress management planning, supported connections and signposting for a period of up to 14 days, although flexibility available around this timeframe.</p> <p>This was further enhanced with the creation by CJ partners of a Z-fold signpost card, which is handed out by police to persons in custody and other vulnerable individuals who they come into contact with, which directs them to local and national support services.</p> <p>Families Outside are working with remote communities, such as Orkney, seeking financial assistance for families with visits, ongoing discussion to get agreement from SPS that they will fund a % of the cost. A lot of families are not on benefits and as such don't qualify for help. Any support or agreement to support island families is on a</p>	<p>Early stages of assessment, however assistance has been provided to vulnerable individuals, a proportion of whom were/have been engaged with the Justice System. Plans to train additional referral personnel and to open a third pathway with Community Mental Health teams. This will hopefully ease pressure on the statutory mental health services which are under increasing demand as evidenced above.</p> <p>Awareness raising of local support services amongst vulnerable persons, with a view to diverting those, particular with addictions, into a more supported lifestyle, with the aim to prevent reoffending.</p> <p>Discussion has been ongoing with SPS however Partnership support will hopefully assist in reaching agreement. Unfortunately, a further consequence of Covid saw some prisoners from Orkney moved beyond Inverness and Aberdeen, the traditional locations where our prisoners serve their sentences. Further increase in costs for families</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

case-by-case basis and would benefit from a long-standing agreement.

As detailed above the Relationships Scotland – Orkney substance misuse support role was designed to take a partnership approach to overcome barriers around access to Services.

The Community Justice Partnership is represented at the Local Employability Partnership (LEP) and has specific actions within the 3-year delivery plan. The LEP has representation from a wide range of partners across statutory, private and third sector with the remit of planning, implementing, and delivering inclusive, proactive and coordinated employability support that meets individuals and community need.

Working to the No One Left Behind (NOLB) approach the LEP aims to design, deliver, and implement integrated and collaborative support for those who require it most and support a no wrong door approach. Avoiding attendees being sent from one partner agency to another, which can sometimes lead to a drop off from engagement.

Some of the challenges apart from the consistent ones across Orkney such as geography etc have been that the LEP is recently established and NOLB is a systems change which takes time to embed.

Significant time has been spent looking at current provision, potential gaps and how to address these, developing effective knowledge channels so all partners know what is available where and developing effective referral and reporting mechanisms to report progress.

but as detailed above alternatives options were explored and benefited some during this time.

This new joint working arrangement is in the early stages of assessment, however additional funding has been secured to take forward into subsequent years where a better assessment of the joined-up approach and enhanced access to support around particularly welfare, health and wellbeing can be measured. The role has facilitated the referral pathway to ensure people in need can access the right help at the right time.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>A 3-year delivery plan has now been developed and signed of so we will be working to meet identified priorities and outcomes which both Criminal and Community Justice are part of. Discussions have commenced re how partners can work collectively to support individuals within the community justice system progress towards training, learning, sustainable and fair employment. This work is ongoing.</p>	
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome three?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p>The number of prisoner releases annually are routinely low and never above single figures, which should ensure that the local authority, who have the statutory duty for homelessness, should always be able to respond to such instances. However, to avoid complacency, a joint housing and prison protocol, along with a public facing information leaflet, detailing housing options for those receiving a custodial sentence, is in place and was reviewed to ensure concurrence during this reporting period. This ensured compliance with the Sustainable Housing On Release for Everyone (SHORE) standard. This is complimented by a similar protocol for Young People leaving care, which lends additional support to a vulnerable group, who are statistically more likely to experience prison or at least be engaged with the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Prisoner homeless interviews, pre-release, are now much easier to facilitate with the onset use of MS Teams, which in the case of a remote local authority like Orkney, has significant dividends in regard to time and financial savings, driving efficiency. Face to face interviews is still optional with a view to moving to hybrid model for all homelessness work.</p>	<p>During the relevant reporting period there was one person released from custody, who was supported back into the community through this process.</p> <p>Work has been ongoing to strengthen partnership links with the newly created Social Security Scotland and develop the established links with Department of Work and Pensions from whom many of the devolved payments are transitioning. This will further enhance benefits eligibility checks.</p> <p>There has also been a development of relationships with SPS, which has led to greater access and sharing of information on prisoner numbers to allow for better forward planning. This compliments the well-established close working relationship between housing services and SPS.</p> <p>With the low numbers of prisoner releases each year achieving GP registration, accommodation and benefits eligibility should be 100% compliant.</p>



<p>6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes</p>	<p>This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.</p>
<p>For individuals undertaking community-based sentences an ASB policy, having conversations with both parties along with Acceptable Behaviour Contracts with police and, environmental health representatives in an effort to avoid having to move the householder and help reduce ASB reoffending or linked criminality associated with the property through this means.</p> <p>To help those engaged with the criminal justice system maintain stability in their lives and help sustain their tenancy housing support is provided. A public facing leaflet is available for those in need. This can help signpost them to other support groups available and assistance can also be provided for entitlement checks. Those 'moved on' from young persons supported accommodation particularly benefit however the Partnership also wins if we can help them to maintain their house/tenancy.</p> <p>Assistance with Utilities, maintaining a budget even something as simple as putting rubbish out on the right day all help. Many of these individuals who are navigating the justice system have no experience or have ever been shown the basics of running a household. Support provided not to have a failed tenancy helps these individuals achieve stability and are less likely to reoffend.</p>	<p>Low numbers involved so limited data available, however work is ongoing to develop a more holistic approach with the aim to develop a multi-agency forum to consider prisoner releases, encouraging more interconnectivity around reintegrating prisoners back into the community.</p>
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending</p>	<p>Where applicable have regard to the following indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs ➤ Effective risk management for public protection ➤ Quality of CPOs and DTTOs ➤ Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard] ➤ Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs , DTTOs and RLOs) Number of short-term sentences under one year
What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome four?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p>Tactical interventions and establishment of specialist GP's to support addicts in the community.</p> <p>Use of other activities used to support some vulnerable services users, included Y-change programme.</p> <p>10 Tablet devices purchased along with programmes of work delivered allowing joint meetings as part of supervision/unpaid work for other activity facilitated in a group format, including those who wished to join remotely. Options around Tutored and Non-Tutored courses which offer a range of educational inputs around First Aid, Stress, Apex Interview guidance, Healthy Eating and Nutrition, Money Management, Alcohol Awareness, Physical Wellbeing and Equality & Diversity.</p>	<p>Support services were maintained for those most in need at this time.</p> <p>Reduced chance of a backlog in relation to CPO's, which continued to be serviced through other means and maintaining virtual contact to offer support to those under the management of community payback. More support to reduce chance of reoffending, although difficult to offer a quantitative measurement.</p>
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome four?	What was the impact of these activities?
Diversions from prosecution arrangements continued with early discussions between Public Protection - Service Manager and local Procurator Fiscal to maximise opportunities where appropriate.	Small numbers, however expected due to low levels of criminality in Orkney. Whilst it is early no re-offending has been identified.



<p>6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes</p>	<p>This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.</p>
<p>During this time 5 referrals were made with 5 cases accepted. 4 of whom were under the age of 20 years.</p> <p>During this period of reporting 29 CPOs awarded by the court, with Zero SDSs or DTTOs issued in Orkney. 2 Procurator Fiscal Work Orders, both female, were issued.</p> <p>Work continued with the use of “other activities” for vulnerable service users on CPOs through local mental health charity, local kennels and other charities.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed.</p>	<p>Have regard to the following indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
<p>How do partners measure outcome five for individuals?</p>	<p>If this information has been collated, what does it show?</p>
<p>Partnership is still experiencing challenges around wider measurement around this Outcome, however assessment of CPO/Supervision exit questionnaires identified positive outcomes in all of submissions received. Return rate of approx. 48% which is hoped to be improved upon in the coming year.</p> <p>Challenge will be to address wider aspects around this outcome going forward.</p> <p>See above in relation to support to those being released in relation to housing and benefit eligibility checks, which continue to be serviced locally. Aim to encourage more joined up approach amongst all the partner agencies going forward.</p>	<p>Positive and therapeutic relationships were typically held with their individual CPO workers with many responses listing the value in being able to talk about their offending openly and the reasons for it. Many cited benefits in this and how it helped them understand the reasons for their actions and how their conduct impacted upon others.</p> <p>Improved confidence and self-worth were evident with many taking responsibility for their actions when reflecting on what had taken place. Improvement listed in personal relationships also and most felt the CPO experienced had benefited them to understand their actions but also encourage them with their efforts to reintegrate back into the community.</p>



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
	It is however recognised that those who completed these exit questionnaires tend to be the successfully completed CPO, however accessing the thoughts of the unsuccessfully completed CPO's participants is the bigger challenge.
If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome five.	
No case study available, again the challenge comes around small populations to achieve this whilst not identifying an individual in the community.	
NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities	Have regard to the following indicator. ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas. How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?	If this information has been collated, what does it show?
Within the Employability Support Team each individual has a designated Employability Key Worker (EKW) who works with the individual to co-produce a bespoke and holistic Individual Development Plan which details personal goals, targets and aspirations. The EKW then works with the individuals to support them to work towards learning, education, training, and sustainable and fair employment. These plans are regularly monitored, reviewed and progress recorded.	Early stages with regards to data collection and at this time five individuals, supported through this route have been identified as engaged with the criminal justice system, which is 5% of those supported during the entire reporting period by the Employability Team. This is based on voluntary disclosures so the figure could be higher. In subsequent years data gathering will be more receptive and linked to the CJOIP with a view to highlighting anonymised case studies, demonstrating direction of travel and positive outcomes experienced.



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
<p>The Employability Team also record progress against strategic outcomes and report this on a quarterly basis. This includes number of starts, number of people access/completing training, number of people that have gained a qualification, number of people gaining work experience/volunteering etc. number of positive progressions from the service.</p> <p>Case studies are also prepared as part of evidence gathering process.</p>	
If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome six.	
Nothing available locally at this time.	
NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	Have regard to the following indicator. ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas. How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?	If this information has been collated, what does it show?
<p>Limited additional context other than what has been provided as per outcome six above. Partnership has been challenged to consider and report on future case studies, which will help demonstrate progress against this.</p> <p>The CPO Exit Questionnaires offer some information in support of this, however in the main, persons completing this will be conforming and abiding by their payback order. The gap comes in measuring those whose resilience and change for self-management are not</p>	



6) Performance Reporting – National Outcomes	This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.
enhanced and more importantly what can we, as a Partnership, do about it.	
If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome seven.	
Whilst Exit Questionnaires exist the challenge is anonymising in such a small population.	

7) If you have identified other local community justice activities and outcomes which go beyond the national outcomes, then record them here.	Local outcomes
Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Not applicable	

8) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
Achievements	Challenges
Compliance.	Without wishing to overstate the experience of this Partnership, however the Pandemic experience was very much about Health being the focus of support from all contributing partners. Maintaining compliance was achieved with little room for development of the Community Justice concept. With capacity now improving all partners



8) What other achievements and challenges happened?

are looking to refocus their efforts, including what can be achieved for Community Justice.

9) Additional Information including, next steps for the partnership

Implementing Safe and Together within the partnership will offer perpetrator focussed intervention as remote areas struggle to access some of the National programmes. The Scottish Government's vision to make Scotland a fairer and more equal society where everyone is valued, protected, and respected includes commitment to the principles of the Safe & Together Model (led by the Safe & Together Institute): to keep children who have experienced domestic abuse safe and together with their non-abusive parent, while supporting and acknowledging non-abusive parents' protective efforts and ensuring perpetrators are held accountable for their abuse. Indeed, Scotland's Programme for Government commits to the Safe & Together Model with the Protecting Scotland's Future report stating, "Violence against women and girls is a breach of human rights. It is unacceptable in any society – everyone has the right to live free from the threat of violence and abuse. We have committed to ending it for good and our actions are focused on properly securing the rights of women and girls....We will promote the principles of the Safe & Together Model."

During 2020-21 (latest available figures) Police Scotland recorded 51 incidents of Domestic Violence per 10,000 population in Orkney, one of the lowest rates in Scotland. However, in 2021-22 Orkney Women's Aid supported 149 women, a number that is anticipated to grow, with a similarly high number of women requesting support from Orkney Rape and Sexual Assault Services (ORSAS), which supported 54 (new) survivors in 2021-22. As we know it is likely that these figures are only the tip of the iceberg with the majority of domestic abuse going unreported or even, unrecognised. Adoption of S&T in Orkney will hopefully be implemented in the current financial year.

Continued development of the SNSA to inform the development of a new Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan, taking account of the soon to be published (1 April 2023) Orkney Local Outcome Improvement Plan. With the aim of identifying SMART actions for partners in line with the new Strategy for Community Justice and OPIF, once published.

With a dedicated Community Justice Coordinator back in post work continues around all the Recommendations, in particular encouragement to all Partners to fully understand their obligations, duties and responsibilities as laid out in Section 35 of the Act.



9) Additional Information including, next steps for the partnership

All Partners of the OCJP must so far as reasonably practicable co-operate, in the exercise of their respective functions in relation to community justice, with each other person or group of persons falling within that subsection. In particular:

- Sharing of information
- Providing advice and assistance
- Co-ordinating activities (and seeking to prevent unnecessary duplication)
- Funding activities together





Working together to make a real difference

Orkney Community Justice Partnership - Executive Summary – Annual Report 2021/22

Foreword

Orkney Community Justice Partnership is pleased to present this local report, drawn from the return provided to Community Justice Scotland, each September, as part of the annual reporting cycle.

Community Justice (CJ) was revamped in 2016 with a move to more local arrangements. It remains a collection of individuals, agencies and services that work together to support, manage and supervise people who have committed offences, from the point of arrest, through prosecution, community disposal or custody and alternatives to these, until they are reintegrated into the community. CJ is about smart justice, where people who have broken the law are held to account and supported to reconnect and contribute to their communities.

Such actions are captured within the annual return to Community Justice Scotland (CJS). This in turn informs [CJS's national report](#). Following the IJB in March 2022, it was agreed to provide this document, which summarise the template report to assist with interpretation of local activity.

Background

Local communities and the third sector are a vital part of CJ, which aims to prevent and reduce reoffending and the harm that it causes, to promote desistance, social inclusion, and citizenship. Partners work collaboratively to achieve the aims and objectives set out in the report. The content of the original report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area was agreed by the Community Justice Partnership and was then shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements. The Community Justice (Scotland) Act, 2016 placed a duty on community justice statutory partners to produce a Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP).

The local plan expired in March 2021, however an extension statement was published to reflect the current landscape. Namely that the National Strategy for Community Justice (the Strategy), was recently revised and published. Furthermore, CJS revised the Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework (OPIF),

which was submitted to Scottish Government for approval. Finally, the community planning cycle will see the renewal of the Orkney Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) in April 2023. Revision of any one of the three elements above requires CJ partnerships to review their own CJOIP. In parallel to the expected publication of the three aspects above, work continues on a Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA), which will inform the development of Orkney's next CJOIP.

CJS Partnership Recommendations

During the last reporting cycle (2020/21), four recommendations were made for consideration by Community Justice Partnerships (CJP):

1. Build on work undertaken within the reporting period relating to third sector identification and engagement, and apply lessons learned to ensure they have established mechanisms to identify and engage with victim organisations as well.
2. Consider using more specific impact and evaluation data, alongside life stories, to demonstrate progress against person-centred outcomes in the 2021-22 annual return. For example, Community Payback Order (CPO) exit questionnaires, Public Social Partnership (PSP) and third sector outcome data.
3. Undertake (or evidence the work already undertaken) to understand the future need and demand on their services: in particular, but not constrained to, recovery from the pandemic.
4. Note their collective statutory responsibilities under the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 to ensure that: all partners are aware of the statutory obligations, and that clarity and agreement is sought over partner expectations and contribution to ensuring these are met and that all national partners understand and comply with their individual responsibilities to support partnerships in achieving their aims (section 35).

Annual Report Summary 2021/22

There has been no change to governance arrangements within the Partnership during the preceding year, although there have been some changes in personnel occupying roles, who were welcomed into the group and encouraged to contribute where possible.

As with all other local authority areas this year's Community Justice reporting continued to have been significantly impacted by the pandemic with many partners, particularly non-statutory groups, reporting challenges they faced to remain operational. All partners highlighted ongoing adaption in service delivery to reflect, firstly the implementation of restrictions and thereafter their easing. Some concerns were identified about a raised expectancy level being placed on some organisations with an increase in demand for service, without providing the resource to fulfil those expectations. Agencies reported a growth in client support around domestic abuse, relationships breakdown and mental health challenges when compared to the previous year.

In response to the four recommendations from CJS for Partnerships to consider, Orkney continued to benefit from the strong bonds within the partnership, with

excellent working relationships visible. Particularly evident amongst our third sector organisations and the long-established interfaces between them and the statutory partners. This avoided duplication and helped maximise low staffing models to achieve best possible outcomes in the circumstances.

During this reporting period local Third Sector groups led on initiatives in Orkney such as:

- Peedie Birds Campaign – Orkney Rape and Sexual Assault Service (ORSAS).
- Support from ORSAS to the Tak- A- Stand Instagram campaign to raise awareness of sexual violence and harassment.
- Relationships Scotland (Orkney) – Substance Misuse Support & Outreach Worker.
- Orkney Domestic Abuse Forum in conjunction with Orkney Public Protection Committee combined inter-island bid to the Equally Safe Fund, which saw the successful creation of Domestic Abuse Coordinators posts, working together in Women’s Aid - Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles. (Three separate local authorities).
- Development of Distress Brief Intervention (DBI) offering mental health support to vulnerable individuals.

Benefit was also derived from external support organisations such as Families Outside and Apex, with Throughcare support to prisoners and their families. This support was crucial in removing stigma and worry, particularly from the families left behind and was recognised as contributing to help those who touched the justice system from reoffending.

Innovation was also to the fore with organisations changing their engagement processes to more online supported delivery methods and many recognising that, whilst it changed the interaction, it offered clear dividends and benefits. Many remote and rural communities are keen not to lose these as we see a desire to return to more traditional pre-pandemic contact arrangements. This also provided greater connectivity for training and allowed rural staff to better engage with national forums, whilst keeping costs, both financial and time, to a minimum.

The existing plan outlined key local needs and priorities and the actions to address these. This will be replicated in our new CJOIP. The report reflected the set national outcomes and demonstrated local activity and proposed strategies to evidence progress. The report was designed to capture a range of important data in a way that highlighted key aspects of community justice activities, outcomes and improvements over the specified period without it being onerous or time and resource demanding. In addition, the response to COVID-19 impacted significantly on our ability to deliver on some community justice activities, although some level of service was maintained.

Development work continued around Community Payback activity, with a desire to increase holistic support to those undertaking sentences in the community. Limited disruption was experienced in this sector, as a consequence of the pandemic, however innovation had a part of play and opportunities were explored and

developed in relation to technological avenues. It is hoped to build on these in subsequent years.

The SNSA was an initial step in the formation of any new CJOIP. Data mapping was undertaken with the formation of demographic profiles to understand the needs of those who touched the justice system. Following a Needs Analysis, with analytical support it helped identify gaps in service provision, which will inform any new plan. This has been achieved with wider partnership engagement and will continue to do so to ensure future planning is drawn from as wide an 'audience' as possible.

Partnership input will always vary, and efforts continue to maximise engagement, and effective contribution to CJ from all. A reminder of Partner's responsibilities was woven through many CJS circulations and correspondence. Locally, the OCJP continued this theme and welcomed partners inclusion in forums and submissions at every opportunity.

National Outcomes

Aligned to the relevant National Strategy, seven outcomes remained the focus for Partnership activity during the reporting period. As with many forums, limited progress was made against them whilst most resources were focussed on addressing the pandemic response. However, despite this, some activity was achieved. As with previous years, the Structural Outcomes were demonstrable easier compared to the Person – Centric ones.

STRUCTURAL OUTCOMES - What we deliver as partners

Outcome 1 – Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice. Needs assessments were undertaken and the subsequent publication of documents to advocate CJ at every opportunity. Participation alongside Restart Orkney with the repair of furniture and promoting the value of the work undertaken by those engaged in community sentences assisted in demonstrating the value of CJ. Alongside visible activities, this continued to compliment any public facing reports.

Outcome 2 – Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way. Valuable contributions, particularly from third sector agencies offered support to those in the community suffering from addiction and/or living in challenging circumstances. Whilst some joined up working was achieved further efforts continued to ensure a more collaborative approach to leverage resources. Addiction and mental health support remained pivotal in this area, with early benefits in projects such as the Distress Brief Intervention (DBI) and substance outreach work. In addition, Families Outside provided some local training to professionals and support to prisoners and their families.

Outcome 3 - People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability. Pathways developed for support to relevant individuals in the community. Due to low crime levels the relevant affected group was small, however nonetheless they were present, and work continued to support them. Particularly those engaged with the justice system who were at risk of compromising the services listed above on

account of their circumstances. Some of those who were furthest from the labour market included those with convictions. Strong engagement with the Local Employability Partnership (LEP) developed opportunities and encouraged those in the justice system into employment to divert them away from reoffending. Housing providers were well placed to offer Sustainable Housing On Release for Everyone (SHORE) - agreed Scottish wide standards.

Outcome 4 - Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending. Again, low crime levels equated to low numbers of opportunities, however nonetheless early discussion undertaken, where appropriate, to resolve criminal justice experiences at the lowest level. In order to maintain confidence and protect the interests of people who have been victims of crime, it is important that the interventions available reflect the appropriate level of risk and the nature and severity of the offence and should be robustly and consistently applied and delivered. Consideration also given to “other activities” particularly for vulnerable service users.

PERSON CENTRIC OUTCOMES – Changes to Users

Outcome 5 - Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed.

Outcome 6 - People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities.

Outcome 7 - Individuals’ resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.

The three person-centric outcomes, (5, 6 and 7), as with other Community Justice Partnerships were harder to measure, however some positive messages identified from those who received a community sentence and the value of support they received from community payback supervisors. Demonstrating positives from these therapeutic relationships and helping some to work through the reasons for offending with a view to promoting desistance from future criminality.

Valuable work undertaken around housing support to ensure affected individuals could maintain their tenancy and where relevant that benefit eligibility checks were undertaken to ensure persons receive monies they were entitled to. Opportunity going forward to develop closer working relationships in this area, although no evidence to suggest there has been anything other than effective activity.

Employment and assistance with finding it has also been effective in this area. Employment opportunities remained available in Orkney, although any encouragement to those not in the labour market, was only of benefit with good support networks established involving LEP, Skills Development Scotland and other key contributors.

The Year Ahead

There has been no doubt in recent years activities of the Partnership have been curtailed due to the need to prioritise the pandemic response. However, with a refocus of the Partnership and the easing of restrictions it is hoped to make more progress in support of CJ in Orkney. In addition to the development of a new local plan, which aspires to include SMART objectives. The new CJOIP will reflect the recently published National Strategy, alongside the soon to be published Outcome Performance Improvement Framework. Priorities for the year to come are seen as:

- Development of Safe and Together, allowing more focus on Perpetrator intervention.
- Completion of the SNSA activity.
- Renewed engagement with CJ contributing partners, locally, to ensure greater understanding of obligations, duties and responsibilities

Community Justice continues to be an important partnership within community planning to ensure measures are considered that reduce and prevent reoffending, with the aim of rehabilitating members of our community who enter the Justice System. Our continued focus on this will maintain public confidence and improve the quality of life for all our residents, continuing to make Orkney a safe and thriving place to live and work.

Stephen Brown – Chief Officer – Chair, Orkney Community Justice Partnership.