

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

Not ok.
Never ok.

Support is out there



BRADFORD DISTRICT
**DOMESTIC ABUSE &
SEXUAL VIOLENCE STRATEGY**
2026–2029



SAFER
YOUR DISTRICT

BRADFORD

COMMUNITY SAFETY
PARTNERSHIP



City of
BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Foreward

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) is not and will not be tolerated across the Bradford district. It is a prevalent and alarming issue, both on a local and national scale, with significant adverse and long-lasting effects upon the victim-survivor, children, and their families.

As Bradford is a district built on resilience, diversity, and strength, we have a collective responsibility to address these harms with compassion and determination.

I, as Chair of the DASV Partnership Board, am proud to present this strategy which reflects our shared determination to create a district where everyone can live safely and free from harm. Addressing domestic abuse and sexual violence requires a coordinated, whole-system response. No single organisation can tackle this alone; it is a collective responsibility that demands collaboration, accountability, and sustained commitment from us all.

This strategy is the result of extensive partnership working across the council, police, health services, education, social care, housing, and the voluntary and community sector. Most importantly, it is grounded in the voices and lived experiences of those directly affected, whose insight has shaped our priorities and ambitions.

As a Board, we recognise that meaningful and lasting change cannot happen overnight. We are committed to long-term action, supported by continuous monitoring and improvement, to ensure our efforts deliver real impact for the people of Bradford.

National data (England and Wales) indicates that 7.8% of people aged 16 and over experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2025, with the

police recording approximately 1.4 million related incidents and crimes (Office for National Statistics). Locally, an estimated 2.1% of residents aged 16 and over experienced domestic abuse during the same period, equating to 18,237 recorded incidents. However, as domestic abuse is widely recognised as an underreported crime, this figure is likely to underestimate the true scale of abuse with across the Bradford District.

These figures, while stark, reflect only part of the picture. Domestic abuse affects people of all ages, genders, backgrounds, and circumstances. Every statistic represents a person whose life has been profoundly impacted by harm no one should have to face.

By working together, we can build a future where safety is not a privilege but a standard – where every Bradford resident has the opportunity to live, grow, and thrive free from abuse and fear.



Lucy Leadbeater
Chair of the DASV Board

“Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) is not and will not be tolerated across the Bradford district.”

This strategy should be read in conjunction with:

- **Bradford Community Safety Plan 2026-2029**
- **Freedom from Violence and Abuse: A Cross-Government Strategy to Build a Safer Society for Women and Girls**
- **Bradford District Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Support in Safe Accommodation Strategy 2026-2029**

Why do we need a DASV strategy?



18,237
**DOMESTIC
ABUSE
INCIDENTS**

Recorded by WYP in
Bradford District



2,332
**SERIOUS
SEXUAL
OFFENCES**

Recorded by WYP in
Bradford District



40.3%
**REPEAT
VICTIM RATE**
in Bradford District



47.9%
**REPEAT
SUSPECT RATE**
in Bradford District



8.4%
**OFFENCES
BROUGHT
TO JUSTICE**
Rate for Serious
Sexual Offences in
Bradford District



Overview and scope of the strategy

Our DASV Strategy 2026–2029 sets out our collective vision, priorities and actions to help reduce and prevent DASV, support and improve the lives of those affected, and ensure accountability for perpetrators by promoting behaviour change. It provides a shared framework for partner organisations to help guide a consistent, trauma-informed and survivor-centred response.

The DASV board, governed by the CSP, will lead and oversee all the work completed in relation to the strategy and its priorities. This will be monitored through subgroup action plans, created to support each of the priority workstreams. We plan to collaborate with other strategic boards who share linked agendas and related priorities, to ensure a comprehensive, holistic approach is taken.

The document outlines the chosen strategic priorities over the 2026–2029 period, highlighted through a comprehensive needs assessment of our domestic abuse and sexual violence services, whilst considering and aligning to relevant legislation. We aim to focus on intervention and preventative work, provide effective support to victim-survivors and their families, hold perpetrators to account and support them to change their behaviour, recognise children as victims in their own right, and address all forms of adult sexual violence.

“We plan to collaborate with other strategic boards who share linked agendas and related priorities, to ensure a comprehensive, holistic approach is taken.”

How will the strategy be delivered?

To ensure that the strategic priorities and ambitions set out in this document are substantive rather than performative, we will establish clear accountability and monitoring mechanisms to drive continuous progress.

Each strategic priority listed in this document will be supported by a dedicated strategic group (subgroup), comprising of professionals with expertise relevant to that area of work. These subgroups will oversee delivery through bespoke action plans and will operate within clear governance arrangements, reporting directly to the DASV Board.

Definitions

Domestic abuse is defined by the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 as an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading or violent behaviour or abuse between individuals who are personally connected and aged 16 or over.

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim-survivor, in any setting.

TYPES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE:

Physical abuse – deliberate use of physical force by one person against another with the intent to cause harm.

Emotional/psychological abuse – subjecting or exposing another person to behaviours that may result in psychological trauma. This can involve tactics such as threats, humiliation, intimidation, manipulation and control, which aim to cause emotional harm or exert power over someone.

Coercive behaviour – is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation, or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Controlling behaviour – is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.



Verbal abuse – a form of emotional abuse by the use of words to manipulate, intimidate and control a person. It includes behaviours such as insults, humiliation, threats and demeaning language.

Economic abuse – any behaviour that has a substantial and adverse effect on a person's ability to acquire, use or maintain money, or other property or obtain goods or services.

Digital/online abuse – using technology to monitor, stalk, harass, threaten, control or impersonate another person.

Stalking – a pattern of unwanted, fixated and obsessive behaviour that is intrusive and causes fear of violence, alarm, or distress. This can include behaviours such as constant communication, uninvited visits, loitering and threats to kill.

'Honour' based abuse (HBA) – an incident or pattern of violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion, control or abuse (including but not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, economic, spiritual, faith-related or emotional abuse) motivated by the perpetrator's perception that an individual has shamed, or may shame, the perpetrator, the family, or community or has otherwise broken, or may break, the perceived norms of the community's accepted behaviours, including by speaking out about the abuse and where the perception of shame may also prevent a victim from accessing support or help.

Forced marriage – where one or both people do not or cannot consent to the marriage, and pressure, abuse, or any acts of involvement, including active or passive encouragement, endorsement, or facilitation, are used to force them into the marriage. It also includes any action taken to make someone marry before they turn 18, even if there is no pressure or abuse.

TYPES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE:

Rape – intentionally penetrating another person's vagina, anus, or mouth with their penis, without that person's consent.

Assault by penetration – intentionally penetrating another person's vagina or anus with an object or a part of the body that is not a penis, without their consent.

Sexual assault – intentional sexual contact without consent or coercing or physically forcing someone to touch them without their consent. It encompasses a range of behaviours including forced kissing and forced sexual touching.

Sexual harassment – any unwanted sexual behaviour that makes someone feel upset, scared, offended or humiliated, or is meant to make them feel that way.

Sexual exploitation – the abuse of power, vulnerability, or trust for sexual purposes, including any exchange of sex or sexual acts for money, goods, protection, or other benefits. It involves coercion, manipulation, or an inability to give free and informed consent.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation – the recruitment, movement, or control of a person through coercion, deception, or abuse of vulnerability for the purpose of sexual exploitation. For children, movement for exploitation is trafficking regardless of consent.

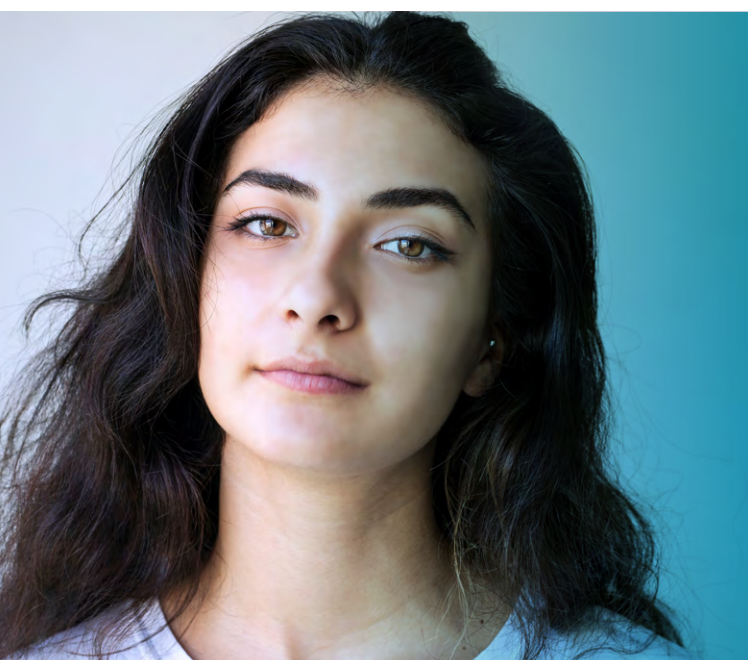
Voyeurism – the practice of obtaining sexual gratification from watching others when they are naked or when they are engaging in sexual activity without their consent.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies the different forms of FGM as follows:

1. Clitoridectomy: partial or total removal of the clitoris.
2. Excision: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora.
3. Infibulation: narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner, or outer, labia, with or without removal of the clitoris.
4. Other: all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterizing the genital area.

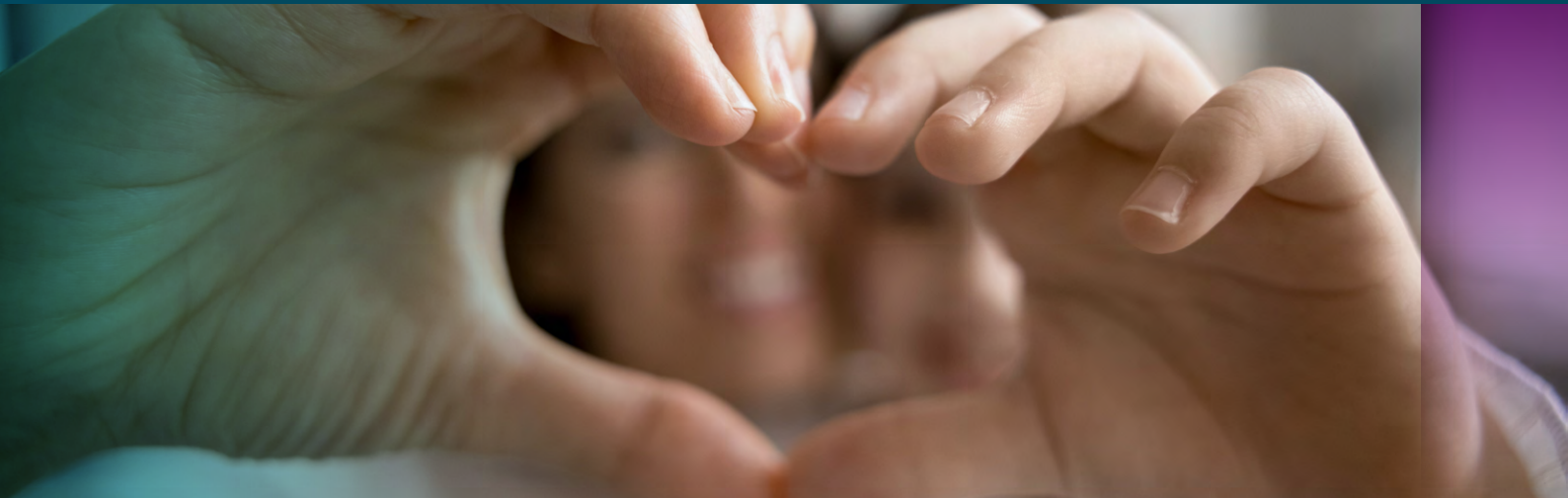
This does not include cosmetic genital procedures carried out on consenting adults within a medical context, which are legal, but it is important to note the distinction when explaining FGM.



Vision and values

OUR VISION

Our vision is to make Bradford a district where everyone lives free from domestic abuse and sexual violence, where safety and respect is embedded in every home, relationship, and community. This will be achieved through a coordinated and evidence-driven multi-agency partnership that works collectively to prevent harm, protect those at risk, and drive long-term cultural and systemic change.



OUR VALUES

1. VICTIM-SURVIVOR CENTRED

We listen to and value the voices and experiences of survivors, children, young people, and adults. Their insights will ultimately shape our services and strategies.

2. INCLUSIVITY

Support is accessible to everyone in Bradford, recognising the varied experiences of women, men, LGBTQ+ people, disabled people, older people, children, and minoritised communities.

3. SAFETY & RECOVERY

We will prioritise physical, emotional, psychological, and long-term safety. Our services will promote recovery, resilience, and wellbeing, and not just act as a crisis response.

4. PARTNERSHIP & COLLABORATION

We will work as a unified system, through statutory agencies, voluntary organisations and communities by recognising that preventing harm requires shared responsibility.

5. EARLY INTERVENTION & PREVENTION

We will focus on stopping abuse before it happens, through education, awareness, healthy relationship work, and tackling harmful attitudes.

6. ACCOUNTABILITY & CHANGE

We will ensure perpetrators are challenged, supported to change where appropriate, and be held responsible for their actions through robust pathways and criminal justice systems.

7. EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING & IMPROVEMENT

We will use data, research, and good practice to guide decisions, and continually evaluate and improve our work.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY, TRUST & RESPECT

We will safeguard survivors' privacy, treat everyone with respect and cultural understanding, and build services (including by and for services) that are trusted.

Underpinning principles

Underpinning principles are essential to guide how the following strategic priorities will be delivered in practice. These principles should be continuously woven throughout each of the identified strategic priorities to provide coherent systems of practice.

1. MULTI-AGENCY COLLABORATION

Domestic abuse and sexual violence are complex, intersecting issues that no single agency can address alone. Robust and joined up multi-agency processes are essential in responding to domestic abuse and sexual violence in a consistent and coherent way to promote safety and understanding.

2. SURVIVOR-CENTRED & TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE

Engaging with victim-survivors in a trauma-informed and survivor-centred way is crucial for engagement, promoting trust and preventing re-traumatisation. It is critical that victim-survivors feel believed, respected and in control of decision making.

3. CO-PRODUCTION & LIVED EXPERIENCE

Engaging with victim-survivors of domestic abuse and sexual violence is imperative when designing services, systems and strategies to ensure that they reflect the needs of those impacted, by grounding our responses in real insight.

We are committed to embedding victim-survivors' voices at all levels, from identifying priorities and shaping services to informing commissioning. Our approach will involve a wide range of lived experience, including children and young people, the LGBTQ+ community, including trans and non-binary people, care leavers, people from minoritised communities, as well as disabled survivors and others who face additional or intersectional barriers, ensuring the full diversity of the Bradford district is reflected.

We will work closely with specialist organisations who represent and advocate for victim-survivors, recognising the value of specialist expertise and most importantly trusted relationships in capturing lived experience safely and meaningfully.

4. LEARNING FROM REVIEWS (DARDRS)

Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRS) provide vital insight into the circumstances surrounding the most tragic outcomes of domestic abuse, including cases where victims have died by suicide. These reviews highlight missed opportunities, failures, and successes that may not be entirely evident in day-to-day practice. Work to address domestic abuse and sexual violence should be rooted in evidence and practical learning. They highlight how information sharing, joint decision-making and coordinated responses can be strengthened.

The DASV partnership is dedicated to systematically incorporate learning into workforce development, policy, commissioning, and frontline operation.

Each review will inform the development of a multi-agency action plan, demonstrating clear ownership, timelines and monitoring arrangements to ensure learning leads to tangible outcomes and continuous improvements in practice.

5. EQUITY, INCLUSION, DIVERSITY & ACCESSIBILITY

Domestic abuse and sexual violence affect people from all walks of life, however these effects can differ, and so our responses and services need to be adapted to reflect the diversity and differences in need.

6. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT & CAPABILITY

A skilled and confident workforce is essential to delivering a consistent, multi-agency response to DASV across the district. All professionals must be equipped with the knowledge and skills required to recognise indicators of abuse and know how to respond confidently, safely and effectively.

We will work towards developing a competent and accountable workforce by providing high-quality training that reflects the diverse needs of Bradford. Our training offer will promote consistency and coherence across agencies in identifying and responding to domestic abuse and sexual violence.

Strategic priorities

1

EARLY INTERVENTION & PREVENTION

To tackle domestic abuse and sexual violence, we recognise that a shift in attitude and an increase in education and awareness is fundamental, and that ultimately early intervention and prevention is at the heart of this.

This strategic priority will focus on shifting the system from reactive crisis to proactive, informed prevention that reaches people earlier, reduces escalation, and disrupts cycles of harm.

OUR AMBITIONS:

- 1.1 Mandatory embedding of healthy relationship education across schools, colleges, youth settings, ensuring alignment with Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PHSE), Relationships and Sex Education (RSE), and Bradford's education partnerships.
- 1.2 Increase practitioners' knowledge and confidence in recognising the signs of domestic abuse to promote early identification, and how to respond appropriately including signposting to relevant services whilst recognising the barriers to services for minoritised individuals.
- 1.3 Develop clear consistent pathways for early intervention support before crisis escalation, ensuring the pathways reflect the diverse needs of Bradford's communities, including minoritised groups.
- 1.4 Develop and deliver public campaigns tackling harmful norms, misogyny, victim blaming and normalised abuse, to build on Bradford's reputation for community engagement across neighbourhoods and faith groups.
- 1.5 Use multi-agency shared datasets (police, schools, social care, health) to identify patterns and risk areas to target prevention.
- 1.6 Include perpetrator early intervention services as core to prevention, not just criminal justice responses.
- 1.7 To have a district wide, multi-agency training and development programme informed by Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews learning (DARDRs). This will establish a coordinated, multi-agency approach to training and workforce development that equips frontline staff across Bradford with the confidence, knowledge and skills to recognise, challenge and respond effectively to domestic abuse and sexual violence, including within minoritised and diverse communities.

“This strategic priority will focus on shifting the system from reactive crisis to proactive, informed prevention...”



2 SUPPORT & PROTECTION FOR VICTIM-SURVIVORS & THEIR FAMILIES

It is essential that victim-survivors and families receive safe, timely, and trauma-informed support to protect them from harm, whilst ensuring their rights and needs are at the heart of every response. This includes creating environments where victim-survivors feel believed and listened to from the moment they seek support.

This aim will focus on providing accessible, high-quality support to improve safety and reduce repeat harm, whilst ensuring that our Bradford services meet and serve the needs of our communities. It commits partner agencies to deliver consistent and coordinated support pathways so that every victim-survivor and family can access help.

OUR AMBITIONS:

- 2.1 Support the safeguarding of victims and their families through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process, ensuring a multi-agency approach is taken to provide support and keep the victim-survivors and their families safe.
- 2.2 Support the safeguarding of victim-survivors at risk of forced marriage through the Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Protection Order (DAMAPO) process, ensuring a multi-agency approach is taken to monitor risk and keep the victim-survivors and their families safe.
- 2.3 Ensure there are provisions/services in place that are inclusive for all, including male victims, older victims, LGBTQ+, people from ethnic minority backgrounds, refuge and asylum communities, and those with disabilities and care and support needs.
- 2.4 Engage with victim-survivors to understand how gaps in service and barriers to accessing support impacts them to inform and develop both the current and future support offer.
- 2.5 Ensure a co-ordinated, multi-agency response to meeting our statutory responsibilities under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, through the delivery of the DASV Support in Safe Accommodation Strategy 2026-2029.
- 2.6 Raise awareness of the recent introduction of the Honour-Based Abuse (HBA) definition for victims and survivors; the statutory guidance around protecting victim-survivors and bringing perpetrators to justice. This also includes development of specialised training for practitioners to recognise and respond to HBA.
- 2.7 To continue to implement learning from DARDs in future practice and assess risk against the DARD timelines. We recognise that, tragically, deaths by suicide linked to domestic abuse now exceed domestic abuse-related homicides annually. To strengthen our response, we will ensure that any prior history of DASV is identified and reported when a suicide occurs. We will also improve the early identification of risk and work on a multi-agency basis to address this.
- 2.8 Improved analysis and better use of data dashboards to identify trends and patterns to better respond to DA and inform future policy.
- 2.9 Using our DA hubs and localities approach to provide a more effective response to victim-survivors as well as working with communities to find creative ways to engage those under-served groups.



3 CHILDREN AS VICTIMS

Children will be recognised, protected, and supported as victims of domestic abuse in their own right as set out in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. This strategic priority commits to preventing harm through early identification and response, ensuring children's voices shape decision making. We will focus on providing trauma-informed support that strengthens recovery and resilience through a co-ordinated multi-agency system/approach.

Our approach is informed by the recommendations of Dame Nicole Jacobs, who has called for stronger recognition of children as victims, improved data, and access to specialist therapeutic support.

OUR AMBITIONS:

- 3.1 Position children as victims in their own right in all local systems, policies, and pathways. This includes ensuring all agencies consistently identify, record, and respond to children affected by domestic abuse using trauma-informed, child-centred frameworks.
- 3.2 Ensure children's lived experiences shape assessment, risk management, safety planning, and service design. Embed accessible, age-appropriate tools and advocacy models so that children can safely express their wishes and feelings.
- 3.3 Develop a competent multi-agency workforce able to recognise, record, and respond effectively to children as victims of DA, including training.
- 3.4 Improve timely information sharing between safeguarding, education, health, policing, housing, and specialist services and develop shared datasets to ensure children are flagged early.
- 3.5 Ensure children can access specialist domestic abuse support at the right time – especially therapeutic and trauma-recovery interventions for ages 0-11, where availability is often limited. Reduce barriers such as thresholds, waiting lists, and inconsistent funding.
- 3.6 Provide targeted interventions that support recovery and strengthening of the parent-child relationship following domestic abuse, recognising the relationship as important to the child's emotional and psychological recovery.
- 3.7 Promote coordinated safety planning across agencies, recognising the interconnected risks children face due to both domestic abuse and sexual violence, through frameworks such as MARAC, and inputting specialist DA expertise into child protection cases and social work practice. This should include strengthening pathways and information sharing between domestic abuse services, Early Help, Integrated Front Door, and safeguarding partnerships to enable timely identification and protection. Particular attention should be given to young people in abusive intimate relationships who fall below MARAC thresholds and are not engaged in child protection pathways, as they are at high risk of being missed.



“This strategic priority commits to preventing harm through early identification and response, ensuring children's voices shape decision making.”

4

PERPETRATORS

We will hold those who perpetrate domestic abuse and sexual violence to account by challenging harmful behaviour through robust and trauma-informed risk management approaches that prioritise victim-survivor safety. We will also support perpetrators to recognise the need to change their behaviour by offering interventions and programmes that address the attitudes, behaviours and underlying factors driving the abuse.

The focus of this aim is to disrupt abuse/controlling behaviour to prevent future harm and abuse.

OUR AMBITIONS:

- 4.1 Offer programmes and interventions that support the needs of perpetrators to change their behaviour, taking a holistic approach to consider all unmet needs, adopting a compassionate approach to support sustained engagement.
- 4.2 Ensure the criminal justice response is robust and effective to hold perpetrators to account, whilst supporting victim-survivors to maintain engagement through the process.
- 4.3 Strengthen multi-agency risk management and proactive disruption of perpetrators as a coordinated whole-system response, through measures such as effective use of MARAC, coordinated police interventions, information sharing and robust safeguarding processes, ensuring early identification of harmful behaviours to prevent escalation and support a whole-system response.
- 4.4 Ensure responses to perpetrators are trauma-informed by recognising how adverse childhood experiences may influence abusive and harmful behaviour, whilst addressing behaviour with clear boundaries and guidance.
- 4.5 Ensure that all relevant partners work together to identify risks, needs, and protective factors early.
- 4.6 Deliver an accessible and inclusive service for anyone needing support to change harmful behaviours, regardless of the stage in their journey.



5 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

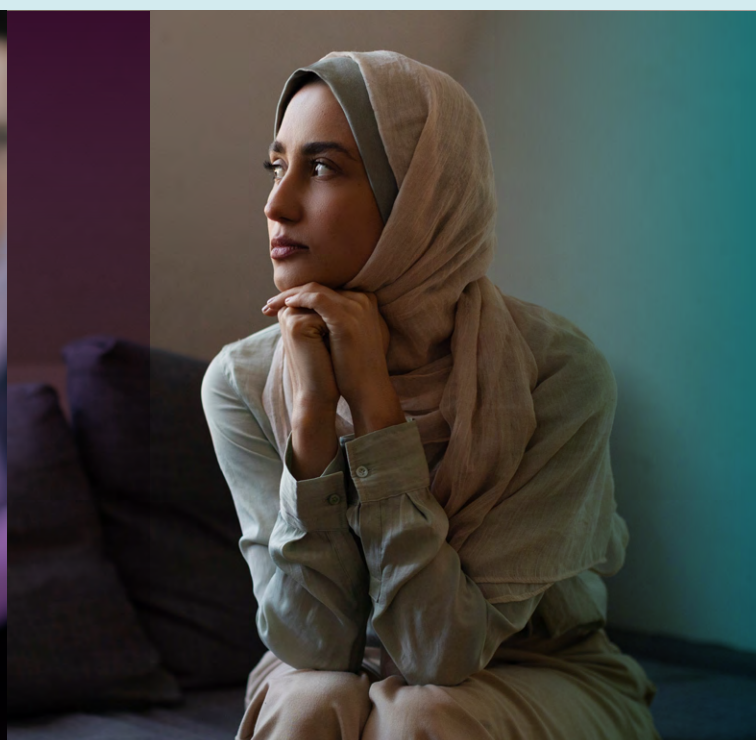
Sexual violence is recognised as a distinct form of abuse and harm that requires specialist, trauma-informed responses that protect victim-survivors and prevent further abuse.

This aim will ensure a commitment to reducing stigma around sexual violence and strengthening services to ensure victim-survivors receive high-quality specialist support.

OUR AMBITIONS:

- 5.1 Equip and upskill frontline professionals (health, education, housing, police, youth services) with the skills to recognise indicators of sexual violence, including non-physical forms like coercion, image-based abuse and online harms.
- 5.2 Ensure timely access to specialist ISVA support, providing advocacy, emotional support, and support going through the criminal justice process, while strengthening pathways to SARCs and wider healthcare services to deliver a coordinated, trauma-informed response.
- 5.3 Improve support for groups with additional barriers (disabled victims, LGBTQ+ victims, migrant women, men and boys, neurodivergent people and others who face additional or intersectional barriers).
- 5.4 Develop a coordinated, multi-agency transitional safeguarding approach that provides continuous, trauma-informed protection from sexual violence for young people moving from children's to adult's services, with partners working together to identify risks early, address contextual and community-based harms collectively, share information effectively, and build workforce confidence and capability to respond consistently.
- 5.5 Strengthen partnership working with police and CPS to reduce attrition and improve case progression.
- 5.6 Develop community level campaigns addressing myths, victim-blaming, and harmful behaviour.
- 5.7 Work with nightlife, hospitality, and transport sectors to reduce risk and enhance safety in public spaces.
- 5.8 Develop a shared dataset across police, health, education, and specialist services to understand prevalence and gaps.

“This aim will ensure a commitment to reducing stigma around sexual violence and strengthening services to ensure victim-survivors receive high-quality specialist support.”



Sex working and reducing harm

Our strategy and actions must be shaped by a trauma-informed way of working. This means recognising that many people engaged in sex work have often experienced trauma throughout their lives.

Sex workers experience disproportionately high levels of domestic abuse, sexual violence, and other forms of harm. These risks are often shaped by stigma, criminalisation, poverty, limited access to safe reporting pathways and accessing services.

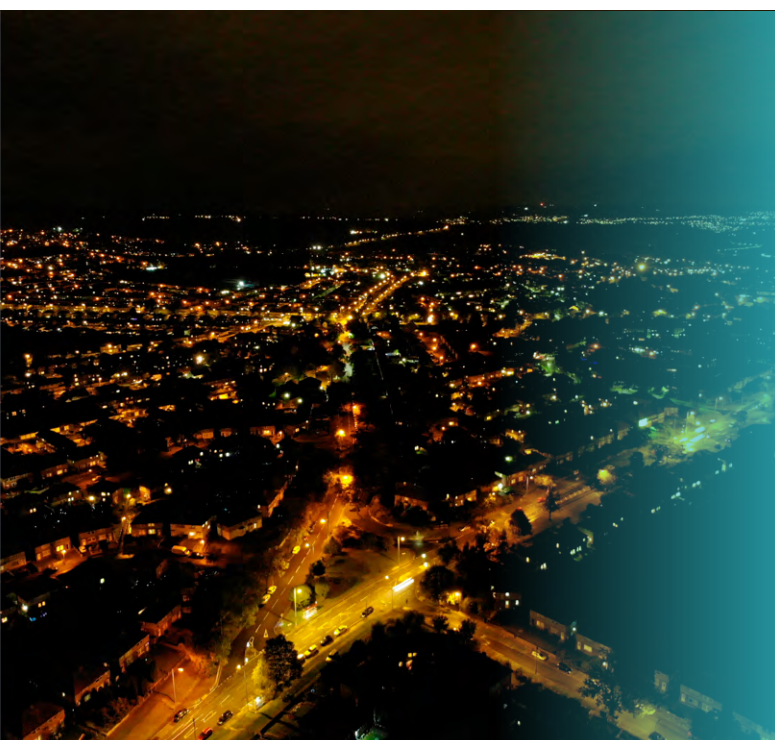
We recognise that sex work exists on a spectrum; while some experience coercion and exploitation, others engage consensually but still face significant barriers to safety and support.

In Bradford District, we aim to reduce harm and increase the safety of all sex workers within our community. In order to do so, we will:

- **Work collaboratively with partners to reduce harm and exploitation, recognising the intersecting nature of vulnerabilities and ensuring coordinated responses that address the full range of complex needs.**
- **Ensure those engaged in sex work can access timely, appropriate, and non-judgemental support by developing tailored and flexible approaches that respond to their lived experiences and reduce barriers to engagement.**
- **Commit to improve trust between sex workers and police, including creating clear reporting pathways without fear of criminalisation, whilst embedding trauma-informed approaches in responses.**
- **Include sex workers in data collection to ensure our interventions are effective and responsive, whilst highlighting any gaps or missed opportunities.**
- **Strengthen multi-agency safeguarding responses to individuals engaged in sex work or at risk of sex work.**

PLANNED REVIEW OF THE STRATEGY

The Bradford DASV Strategy will be in place for a total of 4 years. We will review and refresh this strategy at the end of the current strategy's timeframe to ensure it remains in line with policy and developments, emerging evidence, and the evolving needs of our district. This review process will form part of our wider accountability framework, with progress being continuously monitored through the subgroup action plans, corresponding to each of the strategic priorities. Through this approach, we will be able to identify gaps, assess impact, and respond to new challenges or trends, ensuring these insights and findings are reflected in the next strategy.





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