

VAWG STRATEGY WATCH

SIX MONTHS ON:

**HAS THE VAWG STRATEGY
IMPROVED SAFETY FOR
MIGRANT WOMEN?**

The Real Impact Series

**A Southall Black Sisters Accountability
Report**

1. Executive summary

Six months after the publication of the [Government's violence against women and girls \(VAWG\) Strategy](#), Freedom From Violence and Abuse, the gap between political ambition and lived reality remains stark for many Black, minoritised and migrant (BMM) women. The Government has introduced a substantial body of legislative, policing and prevention measures. Yet, the structural barriers that determine whether a migrant woman can actually reach safety, immigration insecurity, No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) and unequal access to specialist support, remain largely unaddressed.

This report is the first accountability moment in the Real Impact Series, Southall Black Sisters' (SBS) year-long programme monitoring the Strategy's impact on migrant victim-survivors. It compiles the analysis set out in our commentary series, updates the SBS Migrant Women's Safety Scorecard, and for the first time, sets that national picture against what our own frontline staff and service managers are witnessing on the ground.

Our headline assessment is simple: ambition is not the same as protection:

- **Momentum is real but narrowly focused:** activity has been concentrated in policing, perpetrator management and criminal justice, mirroring serious-crime and counter-terror frameworks and carrying real risks of surveillance and racialised policing.
- **A consent-based safeguard is not a full, unconditional firewall:** the new requirement for police to obtain consent before sharing data with Immigration Enforcement is genuine progress, but it transfers risk onto the victim-survivor and offers no material protection from enforcement, destitution or NRPF after disclosure.
- **NRPF remains the missing piece:** the Strategy is silent on the single most significant barrier preventing migrant women from escaping abuse.
- **'By and for' services remain in precarity:** there is still no ring-fenced, long-term funding for the specialist organisations that 67% of victim-survivors prefer¹ and that are six times less likely to receive statutory funding².
- **The frontline picture is worsening:** our service managers and frontline staff describe a commissioning shift towards generic 'whole-system' models, a hardening of Section 7 and NRPF practice, and a move from 'funding services' to 'purchasing services' that squeezes specialist provision.
- **The current political climate is hostile:** VAWG is increasingly co-opted and weaponised to justify punitive immigration and policing measures, with serious implications for racialised and migrant communities.

Without structural reform, immigration security, access to public funds and sustained investment in specialist 'by and for' services, the Strategy risks improving outcomes for some victim-survivors while leaving thousands of others trapped in abuse and perpetual precarity.

¹ https://domesticabusecommissioner.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/DAC_Mapping-Abuse-Suivivors_Summary-Report_Nov-2022_FA.pdf

² See also https://domesticabusecommissioner.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/DAC_Mapping-Abuse-Suivivors_Long-Policy-Report_Nov2022_FA.pdf

2. Introduction and purpose

In its VAWG Strategy, the Government set out an ambition to halve violence against women and girls within a decade³. The Strategy's tone marks a genuine departure from how VAWG has historically been framed in government and public policy: coercive control, misogyny and institutional failure are named more directly, and the barriers facing migrant victim-survivors are acknowledged for the first time. That recognition is long overdue and welcome.

But for the women SBS supports every day, recognition is not the same as protection. This review asks a single, practical question: in its first six months, has the Strategy improved safety for migrant women in practice? This review does not attempt a comprehensive audit of every VAWG Strategy commitment. Instead, it tracks the areas that matter most to BMM victim-survivors - safe reporting, NRPF, access to support, specialist funding, criminal justice and the wider political climate - and tests whether commitments in the VAWG Strategy have translated into change on the ground.

SBS brings more than four decades of frontline and campaigning experience at the intersection of domestic abuse, immigration law and NRPF to this assessment. The analysis that follows draws on our published commentary series *Real Impact*, our day-to-day casework and insights from our service-managers and frontline staff about how the Strategy is being operationalised by local authorities and commissioners.

3. Our approach to monitoring the VAWG Strategy

This report sits within the *Real Impact Series: SBS Commentary on Migrant Women's Safety, a structured year-long monitoring programme*. The objective is to track how the Strategy affects migrant victim-survivors and BMM women in practice, to provide ongoing SBS analysis of key developments, and to assess whether government commitments translate into meaningful improvements in safety, protection and access to justice.

The programme has two components:

- **A commentary series:** a sequence of blogs, responsive commentaries and reviews published across the year, each examining a specific area, from NRPF and 'by and for' funding to safe reporting, the Support for Migrant Victims (SMV) scheme, victim-survivor experience and criminal justice reform, alongside responsive pieces reacting to emerging developments.
- **A live scorecard:** the SBS Migrant Women's Safety Scorecard tracks developments across the key policy areas and records SBS's assessment for each. It is updated as

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/freedom-from-violence-and-abuse-a-cross-government-strategy>

developments occur and anchors both this six-month review and the year-end accountability report.

This six-month review is the first of two planned accountability moments; a full annual report, One Year On, will follow at month twelve. The timeline is indicative and is adjusted in response to developments in government policy, commissioning processes and the implementation of the Strategy. The evidence base for the present report is the first three commentary pieces (on NRPF, ‘by and for’ services and the six-months policy landscape), SBS casework, and the insights from our frontline staff and service-managers summarised in section 7 below.

4. Six Months on: Key Developments

The first half of 2026 saw considerable legislative and operational activity linked to the VAWG agenda, concentrated in legislation, policing and prevention.

Legislation

On 6 February 2026, section 138 of the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 came into force, making it a criminal offence to create or request the creation of AI-generated intimate images without consent, even where the image is never produced or shared⁴. This was followed by royal assent to the Crime and Policing Act 2026 on 29 April 2026, which introduced strengthened stalking and harassment laws, new tools for managing serial perpetrators, expanded protections relating to “deepfakes” and intimate image abuse and a new spiking offence⁵.

The Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO) pilot has continued to expand. Launched in November 2024 across Greater Manchester and three South London borough, it has since extended into the North-East and North Wales. DAPOs allow courts to impose curfews, exclusion zones and electronic monitoring, with breaches carrying up to five years’ imprisonment⁶.

Policing and perpetrator management

The Government has invested heavily in policing-led responses. Raneem’s Law, which embeds domestic abuse specialists in 999 control rooms, was launched in February 2025 across five pilot forces (West Midlands, Northumbria, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Humberside), backed by £2.2 million and intended for national rollout across all 43 forces in England and Wales. A new national Centre for VAWG and Public Protection has been announced with £13.1 million in

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2026/31/made>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crime-and-policing-act-2026-factsheets/crime-and-policing-act-overarching-factsheet>

⁶ <https://gardencourtchambers.co.uk/dapos-a-new-approach-to-protecting-victims-of-domestic-abuse/>

funding, alongside £1.5 million to expand Rapid Video Response schemes enabling victim-survivors to engage with police remotely⁷.

Victim-survivor support and prevention

Alongside enforcement measures, the Government has restated its wider commitment to support, anchored by a headline pledge of more than £1 billion⁸. This includes £160 million for safe accommodation through local authorities in 2025/26, expansion of the Child House model⁹, new NHS safeguarding learning programmes and GP referral pathways¹⁰, a Crown Prosecution Service pilot of enhanced support for high-risk victim-survivors, and a planned Youth Support Helpline addressing harmful behaviours in early intimate relationships.

Taken together, these are not trivial developments, however, the concentration of investment in policing and perpetrator management raises a recurring question: whether the Strategy prioritises enforcement over the structural conditions that allow women to achieve long-term safety and stability. As the sections that follow show, for migrant women that balance matters enormously.

Safe reporting and the “partial firewall”

After years of campaigning led by the Latin American Women’s Rights Service (LAWRS), SBS and the [Step Up Migrant Women coalition](#), the Strategy acknowledges for the first time that migrant women’s fear of immigration enforcement is itself a barrier to reporting abuse. Negotiations with the Home Office culminated in a requirement for police to obtain informed consent from victim-survivors before sharing their data with Immigration Enforcement, a meaningful shift, given that such information-sharing has historically taken place without consent, informed or otherwise.

This is real progress, but, as SBS and others have repeatedly stated, consent-based data-sharing is not a firewall¹¹. It transfers the burden of risk and decision-making onto the victim-survivor, particularly those who do not speak English as a first language, while offering no automatic protection from immigration enforcement, destitution, homelessness or NRPf following disclosure. A woman asked to consent at the point of crisis is essentially being asked to weigh her safety against her status, with little independent advice and little guarantee of what follows. A true, unconditional firewall would prevent data-sharing between the police and Immigration Enforcement altogether, except in narrowly defined exceptional circumstances. Until that principle is established, the reporting barrier the Strategy rightly names will remain only partially dismantled. At the six-month mark, the implementation framework is being developed with consultation from the sector, so the practical effect of the consent measure cannot yet be assessed, a point reflected in our scorecard.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/first-domestic-abuse-specialists-embedded-in-999-control-rooms> see also <https://www.easterneye.biz/ukdomestic-abuse-specialists-999-control-rooms/>

⁸ <https://mhclgmedia.blog.gov.uk/2025/12/15/coverage-of-our-over-1-billion-investment-to-support-victims-of-domestic-abuse/>

⁹ <https://www.uclh.nhs.uk/news/national-roll-out-child-houses-support-victims-sexual-abuse-announced-uclh-lighthouse>

¹⁰ <https://www.baronessgoudie.com/blog/2026/1/19/specialist-nhs-support-for-abuse-victims-a-new-chapter-for-survivors>

¹¹ See <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/tracking-the-vawg-strategy-six-months-on/>

No Recourse to Public Funds: the missing piece

NRPF remains the single most significant barrier preventing migrant women from escaping abuse, and it is the clearest structural gap in the Strategy. NRPF prevents most migrants from accessing public funds even in urgent need. It affects an estimated 3.2 million people in the UK with insecure immigration status, including hundreds of thousands of children, some of them British citizens¹². It also affects people whose status has been compromised by abuse, by errors or unaffordable fees in applications, or by missed deadlines.

For victim-survivors, NRPF intensifies and prolongs abuse through what we describe as *dual perpetration*: the hostile environment created and institutionalised by policy, and the coercive control exercised by the perpetrator, who frequently exploits immigration insecurity as a tool of control. The evidence of harm is clear. Women with NRPF are three times more likely to experience VAWG¹³. The Domestic Abuse Commissioner's Office estimates that at least 32,000 women with NRPF will present to authorities in need of support¹⁴.

An existing model that works, but with gaps

SBS has campaigned for over 35 years at this intersection, securing the Domestic Violence Indefinite Leave to Remain (DVILR) route in 2002 and the Destitution Domestic Violence Concession (DDVC) in 2012, which together have enabled tens of thousands of victim-survivors on spousal and partner visas to escape abuse and regularise their status. In 2024 the DDVC was expanded and renamed the Migrant Victims of Domestic Abuse Concession (MVDAC), extending eligibility to partners of those on student and work visas.

Significant gaps remain, however. Women on non-spousal or non-partner visas and undocumented women are still excluded, forced to choose between remaining in danger or facing destitution and possible deportation. Many cannot access refuge accommodation because they cannot meet basic costs, leaving them and their children at risk of homelessness and exploitation, and often pushed back towards the perpetrator.

The SMV scheme, a lifeline not a solution

The SMV scheme, led by SBS with partners including BAWSO, Shakti Women's Aid, Foyle Women's Aid, Ashiana Sheffield and Birmingham and Solihull Women's Aid, is currently the main national programme for victim-survivors with NRPF. It offers limited housing and subsistence support for up to 12 weeks alongside advocacy and legal advice. But it reaches only around 450 to 500 women a year against tens of thousands estimated to be in need, and it does not address the structural barrier itself.

¹² <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/nrpf-the-missing-piece-in-the-vawg-strategy/>

¹³ See also <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/nrpf-the-missing-piece-in-the-vawg-strategy/>

¹⁴ <https://www.domesticabusecommissioner.uk/migrant-survivors/>

We were deeply disappointed that the Government has again chosen not to address the harms of NRPF. Extending the MVDAC-DVILR model to all victim-survivors regardless of immigration status is essential. It would not just save lives, but also deliver long-term savings to the public purse, estimated at £2 billion over ten years¹⁵. The Strategy's ambition to halve VAWG cannot be realised while tens of thousands of migrant women remain trapped with perpetrators as a direct result of NRPF.

'By and for' services and the Funding Crisis

'By and for' organisations, services run, led and governed by BMM women, are central to supporting victim-survivors from these communities. They provide tailored, culturally informed support, including in women's own languages, and help victim-survivors navigate the police, the wider criminal justice system, immigration processes, social services and healthcare. Research confirms what SBS has long known: 67% of victim-survivors prefer 'by and for' services over larger, non-specialist providers¹⁶. The effectiveness of the Strategy therefore depends on whether these services are properly resourced to deliver in practice.

Yet they remain chronically underfunded. Women and girls' organisations received just over 2% of total UK charity income - £1.3 billion - in the financial year ending 2021, and within that limited share funding is heavily concentrated: just 0.1% of organisations accounted for 39% of the sector's income¹⁷. Specialist 'by and for' services are six times less likely to receive statutory funding despite being recognised as highly effective¹⁸, while simultaneously being the most under-resourced and the most likely to be supporting complex, high-risk cases. As of 2021 these services were supporting around 129,765 victim-survivors each year whilst operating with a funding shortfall of 39%¹⁹.

Structural Barriers in Commissioning

These inequalities are not accidental, they are produced by commissioning and procurement systems that systematically disadvantage smaller, specialist organisations. Commercial tendering demands infrastructure and organisational capacity that many community-based organisations simply do not have. Funding criteria that restrict multiple applications or partnerships penalise services that, of necessity, pool limited resources to remain sustainable, while short-term funding cycles force organisations to compete for limited resources rather than collaborate, undermining continuity of care and long-term service provision.

¹⁵ <https://domesticabusecommissioner.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Safety-before-status-The-Solutions.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/why-by-and-for-services-and-their-funding-matter/>

¹⁷ See also <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/why-by-and-for-services-and-their-funding-matter/>

¹⁸ See also <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/why-by-and-for-services-and-their-funding-matter/>

¹⁹ <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/140174/default/>

Geography further compounds these inequalities. Nearly half of all specialist ‘by and for’ services supporting minoritised women are concentrated in London and the South-East²⁰, leaving significant gaps in provision across the rest of the country. The Domestic Abuse Commissioner has found that only 51% of Black and minoritised victim-survivors who wish to access specialist ‘by and for’ services were able to do so²¹.

The Case for Ring-Fenced Funding

Despite overwhelming evidence, the Strategy does not commit to ring-fenced funding for specialist ‘by and for’ services. SBS continues to call for funding aligned with the Domestic Abuse Commissioner’s recommendations, including £158.3 million per year in ring-fenced funding for specialist support for Black and minoritised, deaf and disabled, and LGBTQ+ victim-survivors, alongside £63.5 million per year dedicated to victim-survivors with NRPF²².

SBS’s own cost-benefit analysis demonstrates that investing in specialist support for migrant victim-survivors is not only the right thing to do, but economically sound, with estimated savings of more than £40 million each year through early intervention²³. Without dedicated, long-term funding, these organisations will remain in precarity, and the Strategy risks undermining the very services best placed to deliver safety, protection and justice.

Worsening statutory practice for migrant families

Alongside the wider structural challenges facing specialist ‘by and for’ organisations, SBS’s frontline experience suggests that statutory practice is also becoming increasingly difficult for migrant victim-survivors. Our service-managers report that securing Section 17 support for migrant families with NRPF has become markedly harder. Such support was never easy to obtain, but there is now more pushback, and it is increasingly tied to immigration-related demands. Social services are insisting on the rapid submission of immigration applications before support is even considered, a turnaround expectation that SBS, which is not a 24-hour service, cannot always meet responsibly without due diligence in every case. Managers also describe local authorities expecting every migrant victim-survivor to have an MVDAC application in place even where specialist immigration advice indicates it is not the correct route and questioning incomplete application forms in ways that are irrelevant to the immediate issue of homelessness or safeguarding. Their interpretation is that immigration processes are being used as gatekeeping devices that delay or obstruct support.

²⁰ <https://www.domesticabusecommissioner.uk/early-findings-from-our-mapping-show-a-huge-discrepancy-of-services-across-england-and-wales-and-an-acute-lack-of-funding-that-prevents-services-being-able-to-meet-demand/>

²¹ https://domesticabusecommissioner.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/DAC_Mapping-Abuse-Suvivors_Summary-Report_Feb-2023_Digital.pdf

²² <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/why-by-and-for-services-and-their-funding-matter/>

²³ See also <https://southallblacksisters.org.uk/news/why-by-and-for-services-and-their-funding-matter/>

5. Political change and the wider climate

These developments have unfolded against a backdrop of considerable political instability. In May 2026 four junior ministers resigned in quick succession, including Jess Philips, former Minister for Safeguarding, and Alex Davies-Jones, former Minister for Victims, just months after the Strategy's publication and at a critical stage of its early implementation. Natalie Fleet has since been appointed Safeguarding Minister, and Catherine Atkinson has taken over the Victims portfolio, and Baroness Harriet Harman has been appointed the Prime Minister's Adviser on Women and Girls, with a remit covering VAWG, economic opportunity and representation²⁴. While changes in ministerial leadership are not unusual, the scale and timing of these appointments raise important questions about continuity, accountability and the sustained political leadership needed to deliver meaningful structural reform.

More broadly, these developments are unfolding within a political climate in which migration, criminal justice and public protection are increasingly framed through securitised and racialised narratives. VAWG is increasingly being weaponised and co-opted to justify harsher immigration controls, expanded policing powers and exclusionary approaches to public protection, with significant implications for BMM women and communities. The Strategy does not explicitly engage with these wider political dynamics. Its heavy emphasis on intelligence-led perpetrator management, mirroring serious crime and counter-terror approaches, risks reinforcing surveillance, racialised policing and misidentification of BMM communities, rather than addressing the structural conditions that continue to place many women at risk. There is real risk that implementation of the Strategy becomes increasingly focused on operational and enforcement measures, while the structural reforms needed to improve safety for BMM women continue to be overlooked.

6. SBS Migrant Women's Safety Scorecard

The SBS Migrant Women's Safety Scorecard provides our assessment of progress across the key policy areas that we believe are essential to improving safety for BMM women and girls. It tracks both the Government's implementation of the VAWG Strategy and progress on the wider structural reforms that remain necessary, recognising that some of these issues were not addressed by the Strategy itself. Ratings reflect progress at the six-month mark and will be updated as implementation develops. In some areas, assessments remain provisional pending the publication of implementation frameworks and further evidence of delivery.

Note: *The SBS Migrant Women's Safety Scorecard assesses both progress against Government commitments and progress on the structural reforms that SBS considers necessary to improve safety, protection and access to justice for BMM victim-survivors.*

²⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/appointment-of-harriet-harman-as-the-prime-ministers-adviser-on-women-and-girls>

| Policy Area | Government Commitment / Position | Developments | SBS Assessment | Status |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Safe Reporting/ Firewall | Consent model introduced | Implementation framework being developed | Limited progress: Requiring informed consent before data-sharing is a positive step, but a consent-based model is not a true firewall and continues to place risk on the victim-survivor. | |
| No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) | No reform | No change | No progress: Migrant victim-survivors remain excluded from mainstream state support, with NRPF continuing to trap women in abuse through “dual perpetration”. | |
| MVDAC–DVILR model | No extension | Calls for reform continue | No progress: The MVDAC-DVILR model has not been extended to all victim-survivors. Women on non-spousal visas and undocumented women remain excluded. | |
| Support for Migrant Victims (SMV) scheme | Continued investment announced | Recommissioning expected in autumn 2026 | Limited progress: The scheme remains and essential lifeline but continues to support only 450-500 women annually, despite tens of thousands estimated to be in need. Funding remains uncertain beyond March 2027. | |

| Policy Area | Government Commitment / Position | Developments | SBS Assessment | Status |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Specialist ‘By and For’ Funding | Referenced in the strategy | No ring-fenced, funding announced. | No progress: No long-term, ring-fenced funding has been committed, while commissioning arrangements continue to disadvantage specialist ‘by and for’ organisations. | |
| Victim-Survivors’ Access to Support | Improve support pathways | Barriers increasing for women with insecure immigration status | Limited progress: While new support initiatives have been announced, migrant women continue to face worsening barriers, including increasing use of immigration processes as gatekeeping for Section 17 support. | |
| Criminal Justice and Racial Justice | No commitment to address racial disparities | Increased investment in policing and perpetrator management | No progress: The Strategy does not address racial disparities and risks reinforcing surveillance, racialised policing and misidentification of BMM communities. | |
| Political Narratives and Public Discourse | No commitment to address the impact of hostile political narratives on BMM women or the use of VAWG within immigration and public protection debates. | Growing use of VAWG in political and public discourse to support tougher immigration controls, expanded policing powers and exclusionary approaches to public protection. | No progress: The Strategy does not address the increasingly hostile political narratives that use violence against women and girls to justify tougher immigration controls, expanded policing powers and exclusionary approaches to public protection, despite the disproportionate impact these have on Black, minoritised and migrant women. | |

Overall SBS Migrant Women's Safety Scorecard

Six months on, the Strategy demonstrates limited operational progress, with some progress on safe reporting, the SMV scheme and wider support initiatives. However, there has been no meaningful progress on the structural reforms that matter most to BMM women, including NRPF, extension of the MVDAC-DVILR model, and long-term ring-fenced funding for specialist 'by and for' services.

7. Recommendations

To close the gap between ambition and protection, SBS calls on the Government to:

1. Extend the MVDAC-DVILR model to all victim-survivors regardless of immigration status, ending the exclusion of women on non-spousal or non-partner visas and undocumented women.
2. Establish a genuine, unconditional firewall between the police, statutory agencies and Immigration Enforcement, preventing data-sharing except in narrowly defined exceptional circumstances, rather than relying on a consent-based model that is only conditional and transfers risk to victim-survivors.
3. Commit to ring-fenced, long-term funding for specialist 'by and for' services, in line with the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's recommendations of £158.3 million a year for specialist support and £63.5 million a year dedicated to victim-survivors with NRPF.
4. Reform commissioning and procurement so that funding criteria, partnership rules and tendering processes no longer disadvantage smaller specialist providers, and so that 'whole-system' models do not displace trauma-informed, culturally specific provision.
5. Issue clear statutory guidance on Section 17 support for families with NRPF, ending the use of immigration processes as gatekeeping devices and the blanket expectation that every migrant victim-survivor pursue an MVDAC application irrespective of specialist advice.
6. Expand and properly resource the SMV scheme as an interim measure while structural reform is pursued, recognising that current provision reaches only a fraction of those in need.
7. Address the racialised political narratives around VAWG and migration, and guard against enforcement-led measures that heighten surveillance, racialised policing and misidentification in BMM communities.

8. Conclusion

We welcome the legislative and operational developments of the past six months, and the growing recognition of the barriers facing migrant victim-survivors. The Strategy names coercive control, misogyny and institutional failure more directly than its predecessors, and that change in tone matters.

But the real test of any VAWG strategy is whether the women most exposed to harm can actually access safety, protection and support in practice. On that test, six months on, the Strategy continues to fall short for many BMM women. The structural barriers of NRPF, immigration insecurity and the chronic underfunding of specialist services remain firmly in place, while the picture described by our service managers and frontline staff is, in important respects, getting worse rather than better.

None of us are free until all of us are free. SBS will continue to monitor implementation of the Strategy through the *Real Impact Series* in our VAWG Strategy Watch, grounding our analysis in the experiences of the women we support and continuing calling for the structural reforms, immigration security, and sustained investment needed to ensure that policy ambition translates into real safety and protection.

The Government has been active, but activity is not the same as structural change.