

Then you will need to check out below the options available to you. Once you know what you want to achieve and who can help you achieve it you may wish to come up with a short strategy of engagement with your potential partner. Consider the following:

- Could you go along to a public event and network in person?
- Do they have a website and if so a named contact?
- Can someone you know make an introduction?

Once you have their attention you will need to have your rationale for forming a partnership. Consider the following:

- How working with you on hate crime fits into their remit
- How you can assist them meet their Equality Act duties or local priorities
- What the problem is that you are trying to address
- Who you are and why you are so passionate
- How you can help them support our community
- Facts and figures, e.g. police statistics. (See information sheet: 13. Understanding Hate Crime Statistics - A Guide for Organisations)

Things to watch out for

- It is easier today than ever before to convince local services that they should work with LGBT residents. However, we all know about ‘talk’ versus ‘action’. Make sure you are coming up with measurable and firm strategies.
- Don’t do all the work. You are there to help them help us. If there is strong evidence that your group would be better placed to fulfil some of their remit, then this is your chance to suggest some funding to help you do it. Don’t be too ambitious – these small successes are what we are measured against for bigger project bids.
- Check out the fact sheet on measuring impact – this is important to use as evidence for future partnership building

Who can I partner with?

The rest of this guide will give you some suggestions to help fulfil your objectives through local partnership. It is not exhaustive and is based on common local objectives. This guide includes the most likely opportunities you will have in most parts of the UK. Broadly speaking there are three types of partners you may wish to work with: statutory, public and private.

Statutory Partners

A statutory partner is one that by law has to exist to provide a particular service and may be independent of or part of the Local Authority (LA).

The Police

The Home Office and Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (in London) both recommend that all police forces have designated LGBT Liaison Officers (LOs). These officers are there to support victims of crime amongst the LGBT community. Their strategy will depend on area

Equalities Department of Local Authority

A common trend in LAs is for equalities obligations and strategies to be overseen by each department separately. There are however many that still retain a separate team providing oversight. If your LA has an equalities team, then they may be a great place to start your partnership work as can provide a back door to hate crime target formulation. This team will have details of what data is and is not collected across the LA and this can help you set your goals accordingly. They may also possess a budget. Perhaps you could build a partnership with this team and a statutory service.

Schools, colleges and universities

Remember the point of this Fact Sheet is to use limited resource (knowledge, links, ideas etc.) to get services already resourced to do the work. An educational establishment has a duty of care to its students (this is true whether a school, adult education or further or higher establishment). They will all have staff responsible for safeguarding and safety. Could they start promoting the reporting of hate crime on your behalf? Perhaps you could provide the training and support. Perhaps they can provide volunteers for your budding outreach. Could they run a campaign with you on the dangers of hate crime? Some of the best work I have seen from small groups are exclusively in the education sector – there is no reason why your angle should not be one of community safety. Remember prevention. Perhaps you could run workshops in schools in order to prevent hate crime in the future. (See information sheet: 8. Training Toolkit on LGBT Hate Crime.)

Police Consultative Group / Safer Neighbours Board / Police and Crime Commissioner / Oversight Groups

Every area has a group with responsibility for monitoring the police and consulting with the public. The minimum would be a Chief Officer's network but often there will be a formal consultative group. In London these are called Safer Neighbourhood Boards. Consider the following:

- Could you sit formerly on the group?
- Could you attend public meetings?
- Could you ask for a thematic discussion on hate crime at a meeting e.g. during History Month or Hate Crime Awareness Week?

Private Partners

Private Partners can be third sector groups, clubs and societies, residents' associations, charities or businesses and is by far the broadest category of potential partners.

Third sector and charities

Some of the best work locally is provided by charities through grant, commissions or volunteering. Check out your local charity list (use CINDEX or contact your LA Communities Team) and see which align to your interests. Are there groups with safety or equality remits that you could partner with? Consider diversity. Often there will be groups dedicated to people with

