

JMAPPA

JERSEY MULTI AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS



Annual Report
2025

R.54/2026

Contents

JMAPPA 2025 Statistic Headlines	3
1. Introduction by the JMAPPA SMB Chair	4
2. The Function of JMAPPA	5
2.1 What is JMAPPA?	6
2.2 Who is managed through JMAPPA?	7
2.3 Management Levels	7
2.4 Governance	8
2.5 Global Impact	9
2.6 Budget	9
3. Key Data	10
4. JMAPPA 2025 Management	11
4. JMAPPA 2025 Management	12
4.1 Category 1 - Registered Sex Offenders	12
4.2 Category 2, 3, 4 and PDP – Violent or Potentially Dangerous Persons	13
4.3 Registered Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse	14
5. JMAPPA Process	15
5. The JMAPPA Process	16
5.1 JMAPPA Referrals	16
5.2 JMAPPA Meetings	18
5.3 Individuals Subject to JMAPPA	18
6. Reconviction	19
6.1 General Reconviction	20
6.2 Breaches of Notification Requirements for Registered Sexual Offenders	20
6.3 Serious Further Offences	20
7. JMAPPA Risk Register	21
8. JMAPPA Coordinator's Summary	24
8.1 JMAPPA Coordinator's Summary	25
8.2 JMAPPA Guidance	25
8.3 Information Sharing Agreement	25
9. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)	26
10. Conclusion	27

JMAPPA 2025 Statistic Headlines

Total individuals managed at Level 1 during 2025
228

As of 31 December 2025, the total individuals managed at Level 2.
67

Individuals subject to a Domestic Notification Order
34

Individuals subject to a Sexual Notification Order
211

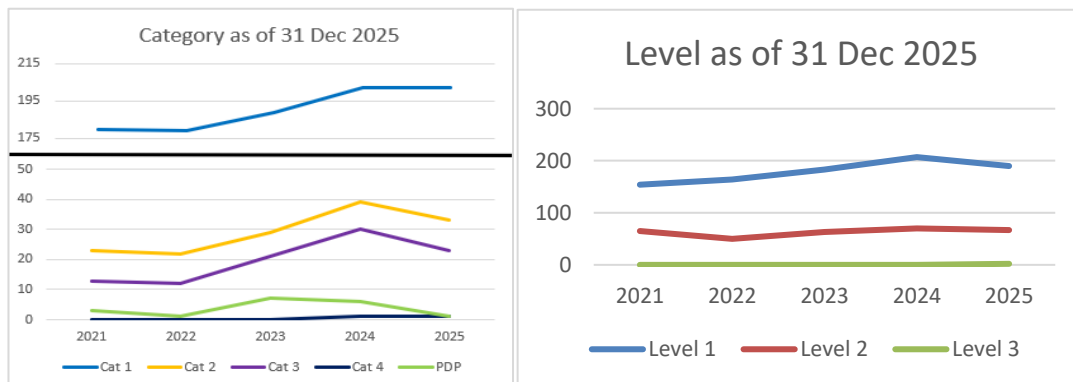
Total individuals who were subject to a screening or review JMAPPA meeting throughout 2025
62

Number of individuals managed during 2025
297

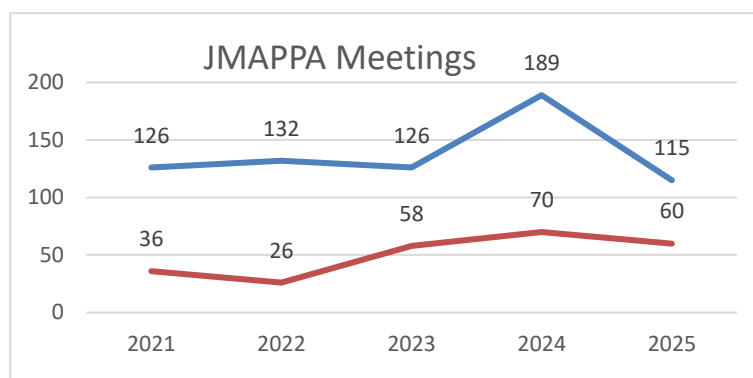
During 2025 the total number individuals who were under coordinated multi-agency risk management plans at Level 2 or Level 3
100

As of 31 December 2025, there were 42 Category 1, 19 Category 2, and 4 Category 3 clients.

***Please note that 1 individual is represented under Category 1 and Category 4.**



As of 31 December 2025, JMAPPA held 115 meetings and received 60 referrals.



The main aims of JMAPPA are to protect the public and help individuals not to offend or reoffend.

JMAPPA allows agencies to assess and manage individuals on a multi-agency basis by working together, sharing information and meeting, as necessary, to ensure that effective plans are put in place.



1. Introduction by the JMAPPA SMB Chair

On behalf of the Strategic Management Board (SMB) for Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPPA), it is my pleasure to submit and introduce the Annual Report for 2025.

The key aim of JMAPPA continues to be to protect the public from violent and sexual offences through effective assessment and management of individuals who pose a risk of harm to our community. This cannot be delivered by one agency alone, so JMAPPA is the process by which a range of agencies co-operate to mitigate risk.

In 2025 the number of meetings reduced from the previous year as a result of enhanced screening and ensuring that time is prioritised for the most concerning cases. It is reassuring that meetings occur regularly and that both attendance and contributions from agencies remains excellent. Reconviction figures continue to be low, and it has not been necessary to involve our serious further offence review process. Nevertheless, JMAPPA partners are realistic in understanding that risk can never be eliminated: instead, it is vital to focus on defensible decision making that includes supervision, monitoring, treatment and victim safety planning.

The Strategic Management Board and its operational partners understand that complacency increases risk. Therefore in 2025, the Co-ordinator trained key agencies about how JMAPPA works and their contribution to public protection. A former JMAPPA Co-ordinator was invited to attend and critique several meetings, producing a helpful report for the Board. JMAPPA has benchmarked our practice against the findings of a thematic report in the UK about how effective MAPPA operations should work. It was heartening that our local arrangements had already considered and mitigated against several of the pitfalls identified in the report. Some of these are represented in our risk register. I would like to thank Board members for their support and proactive approach throughout the year

It is also evident that many practitioners attending JMAPPA meeting exercise significant skill, sound judgement and innovation in working with clients. The work can often be challenging and uncomfortable, but the commitment is unwavering. This is characterised by some of the developments in finding suitable accommodation for clients following excellent partnership work between Andium and government colleagues. The will to continually develop practice puts the JMAPPA agencies in a strong position to respond to new legislation covering sexual offences, domestic abuse and stalking and harassment offences.

This was the final year of Mike Swain's secondment as JMAPPA Co-ordinator, a post he has held for nearly five years. Ably assisted by the JMAPPA Administrator, Jean Hart, Mr Swain has undertaken his role with the utmost professionalism and has been instrumental in much of the positive work achieved by the partnership. I would like to take this opportunity to thank him and wish him well as he returns to his post as a probation officer. He is replaced by a fellow probation officer, Claire Kelly who I am sure will also be an asset to the work of JMAPPA.

Mike Cutland
Jersey Probation and After Care Service
Chair of JMAPPA SMB
March 2026



2.The Function of JMAPPA

2.1 What is JMAPPA?

2.2 Who is managed under JMAPPA?

2.3 JMAPPA Management Levels

2.4 JMAPPA

2.5 JMAPPA Global Impact

2.6 Budget



2.1 What is JMAPPA?

JMAPPA stands for Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. It is the process through which criminal justice, statutory and voluntary agencies can share information, make plans and work together to manage the risks posed by individuals who have committed, or are assessed as likely to commit, acts of violence, domestic abuse or sexual offences.

Jersey's Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPPA) were implemented in 2011 when the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 came into force. In pursuance of Article 28 of that law, arrangements to assess and manage sexual, violent and dangerous offenders, together with potentially dangerous persons were made. The purpose of JMAPPA is to protect the public by coordinating the management of individuals assessed as posing a risk of serious harm to others.

These arrangements were made with the agreement of the Ministers of the departments and with the cooperation of 'Office Holders', departments who have a 'Duty to Cooperate' and 'Interested Parties' as detailed in the aforementioned law.

The Office Holders are the Chief of Police, Chief Probation Officer, Prison Governor and the Chief Officer of Customs and Immigration. The Ministers of the departments who are identified as agencies who have a 'Duty to Cooperate' are Justice and Home Affairs (JHA), Health and Community Services (HCS), Children, Young People, Education and Skills (CYPES) and Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH). 'Interested Parties' includes, but is not restricted to, the Connétables, Comité des Chefs de Police, together with organisations that provide rented housing accommodation, accommodation for the homeless, support for children in need or at risk and support for victims of domestic and sexual abuse.

The JMAPPA Guidelines were premised on the MAPPA Guidance which is applied in England and Wales. The JMAPPA process is overseen by the Strategic Management Board (SMB) which consists of Chief Officers or their representatives from the States of Jersey Police, Prison, Probation, Customs and Immigration, Honorary Police, Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH), Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance (SPPP), Children, Young People, Education and Skills (CYPES), and Health and Community Services Departments, Victim Services and Andium Homes.

The period an offender remains a JMAPPA offender varies significantly. Some will be JMAPPA offenders for life (for example someone subject to Notification Orders who never applies or is not successful in de-registration) and some for less than 6 months. The period will be dependent upon the offence committed and the sentence imposed and any ongoing risks.

Individuals remain subject to JMAPPA for three months after the latest date of each and any of the following:

- Release from custody.
- End of post-custodial licence.
- End of Probation or Community Service Order.
- Reduction to Level 1 management.
- Removal of sex offender notification requirements.
- Removal from the domestic abuse notification requirements.
- End of Andium Homes supported Partnership Pathway

2.2 Who is managed through JMAPPA?

There are five categories of JMAPPA-eligible offenders:

- **Category 1 Offenders (Sex Offenders):** All offenders subject to notification requirements under Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010.
- **Category 2 Offenders (Violent Offenders):** An offender who has been sentenced for their most recent violent offence to:

12 months in custody or longer or a Treatment Order (with or without restrictions) or a Guardianship Order under the Mental Health (Jersey) Law 2016.
- **Category 3 Offenders:** Individuals with a criminal conviction (current or historic) or a defendant who does not have capacity to participate effectively in court proceedings as determined under the Mental Health (Jersey) Law 2016
and
is assessed as posing a risk of serious harm but does not meet Category 1 or 2 criteria.
- **Category 4 Offenders (Terrorist Offenders):** Individuals who are suspected to have committed, been charged or convicted of a terrorism related offence (Jersey or abroad) or may be at risk of involvement in a terrorism related activity.
Any case eligible for Category 4 must enter JMAPPA at level 3.
- **Potentially Dangerous Persons (PDPs):** Individuals with no criminal conviction but assessed as posing a risk of serious harm.

The criteria for Category 1, 2 and 4 cases are unambiguous. All offenders within these categories must be identified as JMAPPA cases and managed through the JMAPPA process at one level or another.

The thresholds for Categories 3 and PDP are more subjective and are based on the referring agency's assessment of the risk of serious harm posed.

Category 4 offenders were introduced towards the end of 2021 and if an offender is eligible for JMAPPA under more than one category, the JMAPPA Coordinator will decide the most appropriate category of management.

Serious harm can be defined as an event, which is life threatening and/or traumatic, from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible. Risk of serious harm is the likelihood of this event happening. It should be recognised that the risk of serious harm is a dynamic concept and should be kept under regular review.

2.3 Management Levels

All JMAPPA clients are assessed to establish the level of risk of harm they pose to the public. Risk management plans are then agreed for each client to manage those risks.

JMAPPA allows agencies to assess and manage individuals on a multi-agency basis by working together, sharing information and meeting as necessary, to ensure that effective plans are put in place.

There are three levels of JMAPPA management. They are mainly based upon the level of multi-agency cooperation required but higher risk cases tend to be managed at levels 2 and 3. Clients will move up and down the levels as appropriate.

The management level does not directly correspond with severity of offending behaviour.

There are many cases involving serious harmful offending that are managed at the lowest JMAPPA level – Level 1.

- **Level 1 Management**

At any one time, the majority of JMAPPA cases are managed at Level 1.

There should be the same level of cooperation and information sharing between partners at Level 1 as there is at the higher management levels (2 and 3).

At Level 1 management, it is assessed as defensible for the case to be managed within the risk management protocols of one identified agency. Typically, this will be the States of Jersey Police, Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service and the States of Jersey Prison Service though other agencies may be identified as the lead agency on a case-by-case basis.

It is important to highlight that the Level 1 lead agency is not solely responsible for the risks posed by the identified individual. Regardless of the management level and identified lead agency, all partner agencies at all times retain their full statutory responsibilities and obligations to public protection.

- **Level 2 Management**

At Level 2, the level of risk is assessed as sufficiently high to require a coordinated information sharing, assessment and risk management approach. Level 2 management arrangements are framed around a formal multi-agency meeting structure. The purpose of the JMAPPA Level 2 meeting is to enhance, not override, the continuous multi-agency risk management of a case. It is vital that professionals are empowered to react to dynamic changes in circumstances and risk regardless of JMAPPA status or management level.

- **Level 3 Management**

Level 3 is the highest level of JMAPPA management and is reserved for the management of the critical few very high-risk public protection cases.

The key difference between Level 2 and Level 3 is the requirement for exceptional resource allocation or strategic level intervention in the risk management arrangements. Attendees at Level 3 are senior management level – e.g. Detective Superintendent of the States of Jersey Police, Chief Officer or Team Manager of the Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service and member of the Jersey Prison Service Management Board.

All category 4 offenders will enter the JMAPPA process at Level 3 due to the specialist nature of this type of offence.

2.4 Governance

The Strategic Management Board (SMB) is responsible for overseeing JMAPPA activity. This includes reviewing its operations for quality and effectiveness and planning how to accommodate change as a result of legislative progress, international best practice examples or local developments.

The SMB consists of senior management representatives from all agencies specified under Article 28 of the [Sex Offenders \(Jersey\) Law 2010](#).

The SMB meets on a quarterly basis. Standing SMB agenda items include empirical review of JMAPPA business, resolution of issues arising from operational JMAPPA meetings and consideration of reoffence incidents.

The SMB Chairperson is a senior management representative from the States of Jersey Police, Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service or States of Jersey Prison Service. The designation of Chairperson is reviewed at SMB level on an annual basis.

As of 31 December 2025, the following individuals formed the SMB.

The Chair SMB, Probation	Mike Cutland
JMAPPA Coordinator, Probation	Mike Swain
JMAPPA Administrator, States of Jersey Police	Jean Hart
States of Jersey Police	Alison Fossey and Mark Hafey
States of Jersey Prison Service	Paul Yates, Artur Soliwoda and Enzo Brazao
Jersey Customs and Immigration	Andy Hunt
Health and Community Services	Andy Weir
Jersey Adult Mental Health Service	Claire Ryder
Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance	Chay Pike and Jack Norris
Employment, Social Security and Housing	Sindy Stopher-Richford and Heather McManus
Victims First	Laura Osmand
Andium Homes	Nikki Hayward
Honorary Police	Mark Hutcheson
Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Pauline Naraine

2.5 Global Impact

JMAPPA relies on professional intervention and commitment rather than physical resources that can impact the environment. Meetings are held as a “hybrid format” of in person and Microsoft Teams, thus allowing representatives to attend via teams if they do not wish to travel. Meetings are held at the probation offices in St. Helier which is within walking distance of most of the key agencies.

2.6 Budget

The post of JMAPPA coordinator is funded through the probation service and is offered on a secondment basis. The JMAPPA administrator is funded as part of the Public Protection Unit and the chair of the SMB is offered as additional duties to either the head of the Police, Prison or Probation service.

Any additional expenditure for travel, personal development, training etc is requested out of existing budgets.

3. Key Data



As of 31 December 2025, there were 258 under JMAPPA management in Jersey.

*Please note that 1 individual is represented under Category 1 and Category 4.

Categories of Offenders



Category 1	202
Category 2	33
Category 3	23
Category 4	1*
PDP	1

Management Level



Level 1 Management – 190		Level 2 Management – 67		Level 3 Management - 2	
Category 1	159	Category 1	42	Category 1	1
Category 2	13	Category 2	19	Category 2	1
Category 3	17	Category 3	6	Category 3	0
Category 4	0	Category 4	0	Category 4	1*
PDP	1	PDP	0	PDP	0

Registered Sex offenders



- There were 211 registered sexual offenders as of 31 December 2025. This is an increase from 202 on 31 December 2024 and continues a trend of successive annual increases.
- There were 26 new registered sex offenders in 2025. This represents an increase from the previous year, when there were 21 new registered sex offenders in 2024.
- The number of de-registrations has increased to 13 individuals de-registered in 2025 from 10 during 2024.

Serious further offences

- There were no serious further offences committed by individuals being managed at JMAPPA Level 2 or 3 during 2025. There were no Serious Case Reviews commission by the JMAPPA SMB.

4. JMAPPA 2025 Management

4. JMAPPA 2025 Management

4.1 Category 1 – Registered Sex Offenders

4.2 Category 2, 3, 4 and PDP – Violent or Potentially Dangerous Persons

4.3 Registered Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse



4. JMAPPa 2025 Management

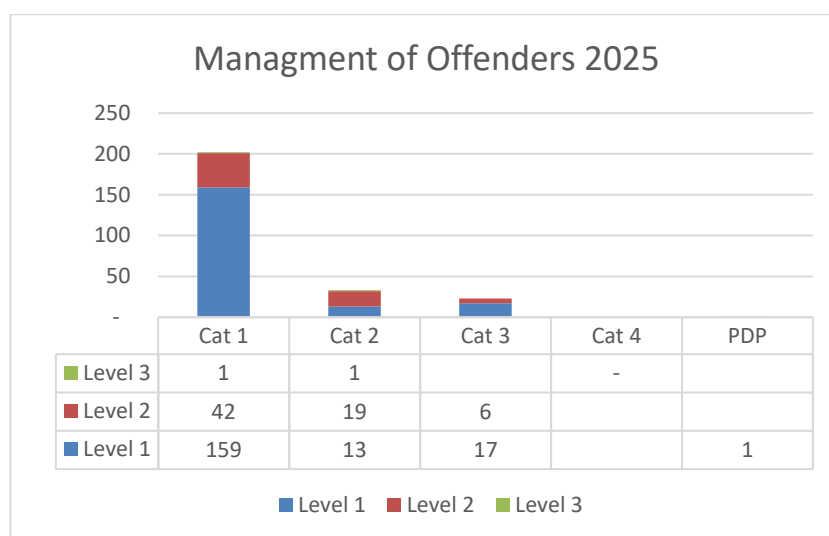
As of 31 December 2025, 258 offenders were being managed under JMAPPa.

Most of the offenders were Category 1 offenders managed at Level 1.

JMAPPa Eligible Offenders as of 31 December 2025						
	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	PDP	Total
Level 1	159	13	17	0	1	190
Level 2	42	19	6	0	0	67
Level 3	1	1	0	1*	0	2
Total	202	34	21	0	1	259

*Please note that 1 individual is represented under Category 1 and Category 4.

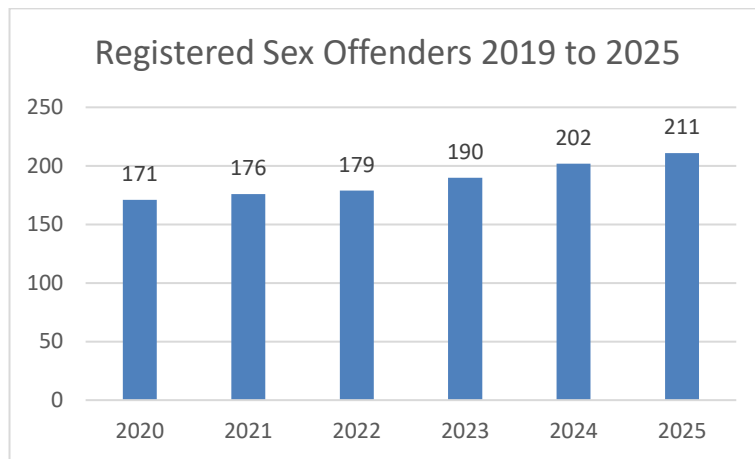
The total number between Registered Sex Offenders and JMAPPa Category 1 offenders can be different as individuals remain under JMAPPa for 3 months post deregistration or receive Notification Orders from the Court prior to JMAPPa registration. See "What is JMAPPa" for further information.



4.1 Category 1 - Registered Sex Offenders

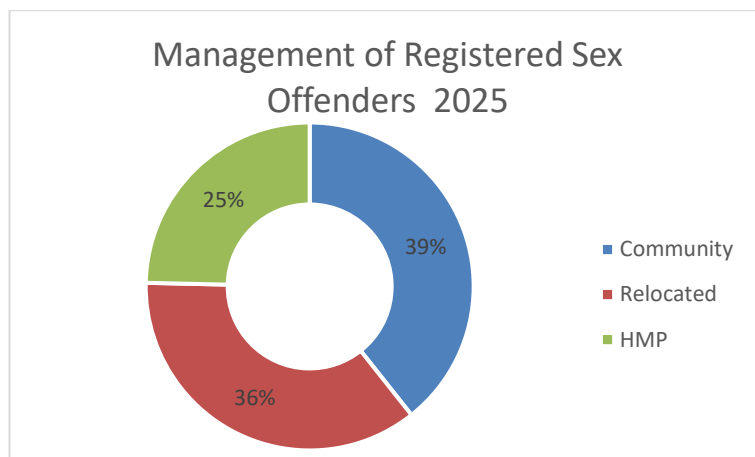
The number of people convicted of sexual offences increased steadily in 2025. Additionally, many sex offenders have to register for long periods of time, with some offenders being registered for life (although they do have a right to apply for de-registration after completing a minimum period of time subject to the notification requirements). This has a cumulative effect on the total number of sexual offenders managed under notification requirements.

In the course of 2025, 26 people were convicted of offences under the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 and were made subject to notification requirements. Over the same period, 13 applications were successful in their de-registration.



As of 31 December 2025, the age range of all these offenders spanned between 17 to 86 years of age.

As of 31 December 2025, 83 registered sexual offenders resided in the community, 76 registered sex offenders reside outside of Jersey on a temporary or permanent basis and 52 registered sex offenders were serving sentences within HMP La Moye.



As a prescribed jurisdiction under the law, registered sex offenders travelling to Jersey from the United Kingdom also require statutory management with the Police Offender Management Unit as lead agency.

4.2 Category 2, 3, 4 and PDP – Violent or Potentially Dangerous Persons

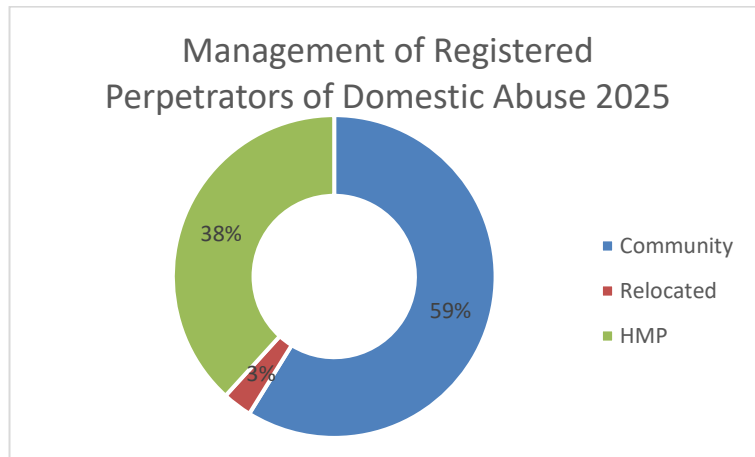
As of the 31 December 2025, there were:

*Please note that 1 individual is represented under Category 1 and Category 4.

Level 1 Management		Level 2 Management		Level 3 Management	
Category 2	13	Category 2	19	Category 2	1
Category 3	17	Category 3	6	Category 3	0
Category 4	0	Category 4	0	Category 4	1*
PDP	1	PDP	0	PDP	0

4.3 Registered Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse

As of 31 December 2025, 20 registered perpetrators of domestic abuse reside in the community, 1 registered Perpetrator of Domestic Abuse reside outside of Jersey on a temporary or permanent basis and 13 Registered Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse were serving sentences within HMP La Moye.



5. JMAPP Process

5. JMAPP Process

5.1 JMAPP Referral

5.2 JMAPP Meetings

5.3 Individuals subject to JMAPP



5. The JMAPPA Process

Under JMAPPA, offenders can be managed at 3 levels, which reflect the level of multi-agency co-operation required to effectively implement the individual offender's risk management plan. Levels are dynamic and offenders can be moved between levels dependent on the risk assessment and risk management plan.

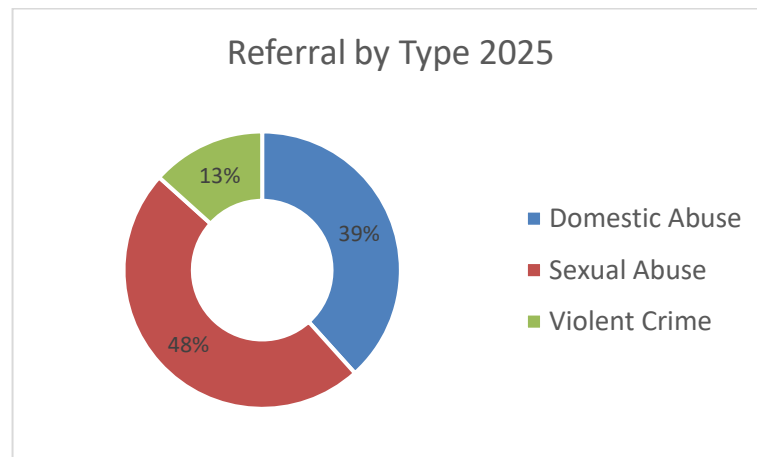
Regular formal multi-agency meetings are held at Levels 2 and 3. The number of offenders managed at Level 2 and 3 over the year is recorded. This indicates the number of cases that require the increased oversight that Level 2 and 3 management provides.

When a case is referred to JMAPPA, it is the responsibility of the JMAPPA Coordinator to decide if and how that case should be accepted into the process.

5.1 JMAPPA Referrals

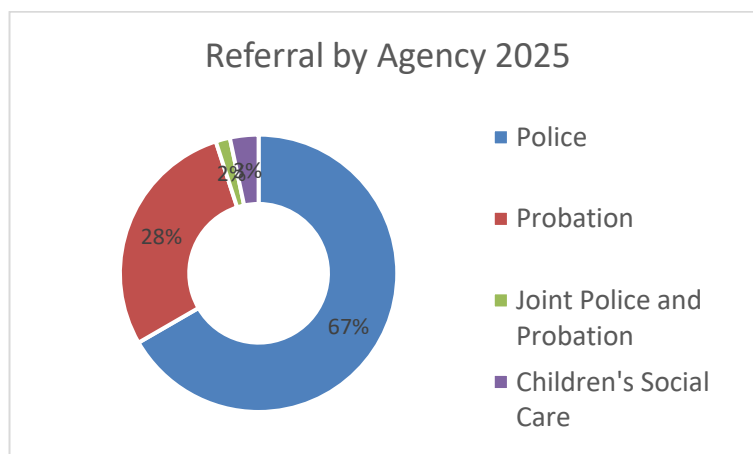
During 2025 there 60 referrals made:

- Sexual offences or concerns 29
- Domestic abuse 23
- General violence 8



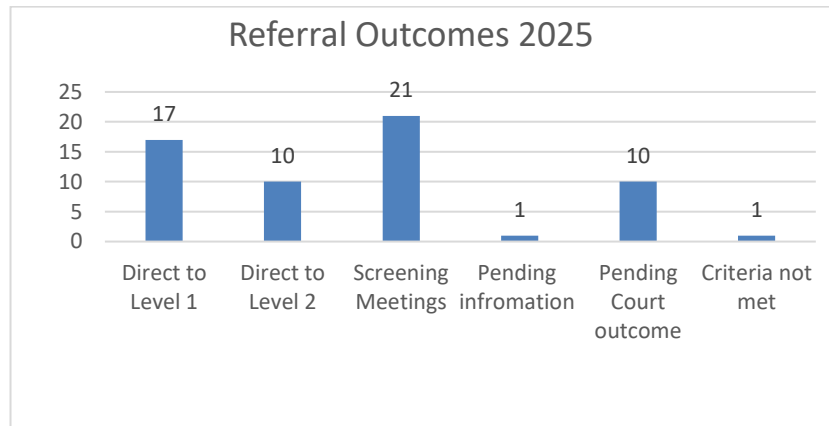
Referrals by agency:

- States of Jersey Police 40
- Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service 17
- Children's Social Care 2
- Joint Police and Probation 1



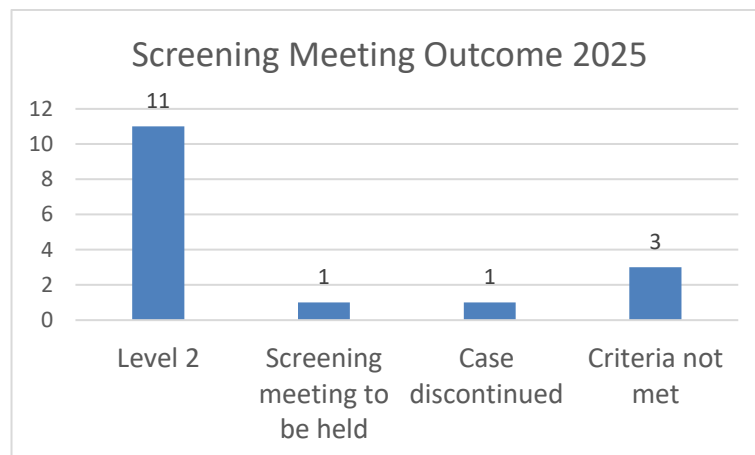
Outcome of the referrals

- Direct to Level 1 17
- Direct to Level 2 10
- Screening meeting 21
- Pending 11
- Did not meet the JMAPPA criteria 1



Outcome of Screening meeting:

- Level 1 5
- Level 2 11
- Screening Meeting to be held 1
- Case discontinued 1
- Criteria not met 3



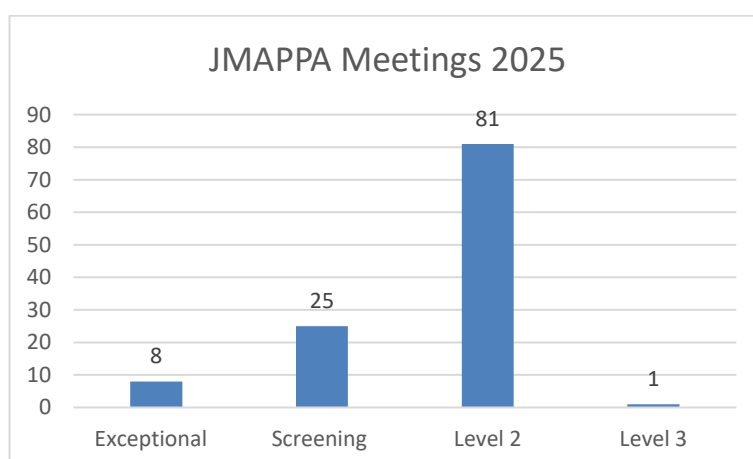
5.2 JMAPPA Meetings

The screening process consists of a brief structured meeting attended by the JMAPPA Coordinator and Level 2 representatives from States of Jersey Police, Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service, States of Jersey Prison Service and Children's Service as a minimum. Representatives from other involved partner agencies may attend on invitation or by request.

Screening attendees consider the referral information, make an initial assessment of the risks and agree on the level of management at which the case enters the JMAPPA process or decline the referral if the criteria is not met. Screening meetings aim to ensure that only individuals whose assessed risk requires management at the higher levels progress to this stage thereby limiting the over management of cases and the unnecessary allocation of multi-agency resources through the JMAPPA process.

There was a decrease of JMAPPA meetings at all levels in 2025 with 115 in comparison to 189 in 2024. This was a positive result of additional thresholding and referral training that SPoCs were provided with during 2025.

Meeting Level	Outcome of Meetings					
	Threshold Not Met	Pending Court Outcome	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Meetings
Level 2	0	0	33	47	1	81
Level 3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Screening	3	0	7	15	0	25
Exceptional	0	0	4	4	0	8
Total	3	0	44	66	2	115



5.3 Individuals Subject to JMAPPA

During 2025 the total number of individuals who were subject to any level of JMAPPA meetings was 62. This includes Screening, Level 2 and Level 3 meetings. 30 individuals were subject to more than one meeting. Some JMAPPA individuals serving long sentences or with off island disposals remained under active management but did not require a meeting..

6. Reconviction

6.1 General Reconviction

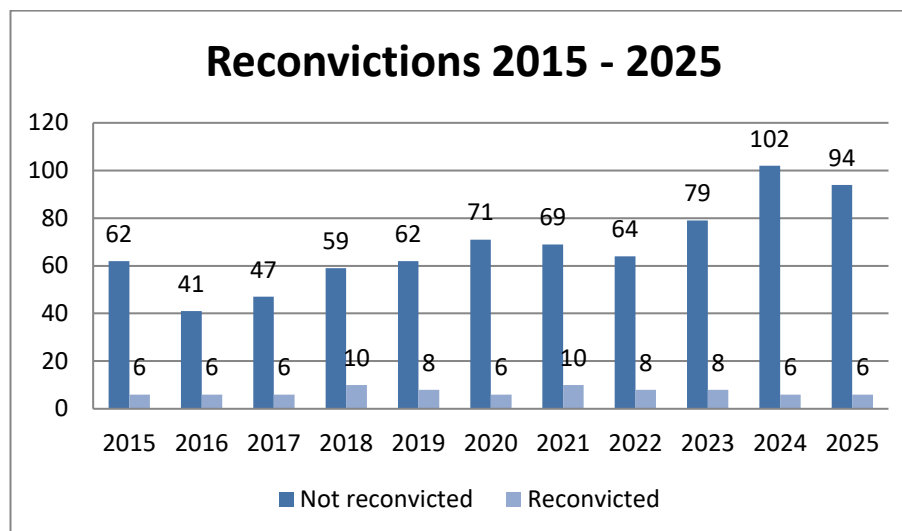
6.2 Breach of Notification Requirements for RSOs

6.3 Serious Further Offending



6.1 General Reconviction

JMAPPA endeavours to manage and reduce serious risk presented by certain individuals. The risks posed through serious violent and sexually harmful behaviour can never be entirely eliminated. In the event that a serious further offence is committed such as that of murder, manslaughter or rape, a Serious Case Review would be required by the Strategic Management Board.



Reconviction rates for JMAPPA clients remain consistently low. Offences range from disorderly conduct, breach of Restraining Order, and common assault to domestic abuse and assault on a Police Officer.

Reconviction rates only record offences convicted during the 12-month period, whilst under JMAPPA Level 2 or level 3 management (excluding any offences indicated in the referral) and do not include offences committed or convicted outside of this period.

6.2 Breaches of Notification Requirements for Registered Sexual Offenders

The States of Jersey Police including the Offender Management Unit actively investigate any breaches of Notification or Restraining Orders.

6.3 Serious Further Offences

JMAPPA endeavours to manage and reduce serious risk presented by certain individuals. The risks posed through serious violent and sexually harmful behaviour can never be entirely eliminated. In the event that a serious further offence is committed such as murder, manslaughter, rape or any offence the Strategic Management Board consider warrants, a Serious Case Review would be required.

It is positive that during the course of 2025, there were no such serious offences committed by clients managed under JMAPPA.

7. JMAPPA Risk Register

RISK	DETAILS	MITIGATION
Accommodation	The risk is that a lack of available accommodation, to suitably house offenders in a timely manner, increases risk, by the offender's stress levels being increased, leading to inappropriate coping mechanism (alcohol, drugs, sex) and often groups of offenders being accommodated together in shelter or hotels, leading to conflict and unhelpful pro criminal relationships.	Referral where appropriate through the partnership pathway, support from ESSH re housing and finance. Agreement to keep JMAPPA offenders on JMAPPA register whilst housed via the Partnership Pathway to ensure multi-agency working. Multi-agency pre-release planning. Plans for a tenancy ready schemes for prisoners to teach them how to become good tenants and how to budget and manage the responsibility of daily living. Occupational Therapy assessment if required. Link into other forums, e.g. homelessness strategy, landlord association. Regular standing agenda at SMB
Employment	A lack of available activity and suitable sustainable employment, increases the potential of serious sexual and violent re-offending.	ESSH work with employers and clients to match the need, other agencies such as JET support as appropriate, including seasonal opportunities. The prison to offer education and skills training to make ex-offenders more employable. The government to be encouraged to develop apprenticeship and employment opportunities for children with a looked after background. The government to consider, when developing contracts that ex-offenders are considered for employment as part of a social value condition . Some clients are unable to work due to health conditions so explore other avenues of activity. ESSH offer education and coaching to help people become more employable e.g. Foundations scheme.
Information sharing and attendance	Information to be shared at JMAPPA meetings needs to be relevant, necessary and proportionate.	The correct information needs to be shared in a timely fashion, the correct

	Information needs to be shared before the meetings, at the meetings and after the meetings and the correct people need to be in attendance.	people need to attend and arrange appropriate cover if unavailable. The JMAPPa Chair to reinforce and remind all SPoCs of confidentiality and necessary and proportionate information sharing, directing SPoCs attention to page 2 of the profile at every JMAPPa meeting. All agencies are signed up to the JMAPPa information sharing agreement that make explicit the limits and requirements of appropriate information sharing. Appropriate information sharing to be continued and encouraged outside of meeting. The JMAPPa Chair and administrator to arrange a half away day / training to encourage SPoC engagement and ownership of JMAPPa that leads to a better understanding of each agency's role and boundaries. The JMAPPa Chair and administrator complete the annual report, including audit and feedback to SPoCs of JMAPPa achievements to enhance engagement
Post custodial supervision	The risk is without Post Custodial Supervision, any engagement with services is voluntary after the end of sentence and therefore offenders can disengage and not be monitored or supported, thus increasing risk.	Develop a new requirement for Post Custodial Supervision to offer mandatory support post custody and safeguards of recall if the released prisoner fails to engage. Controls for early or temporary release to be fully evaluated and quality assured. The Police to receive a list of all prisoners on any form of early or temporary release, with the conditions attached to allow monitoring and enforcement as required.as required. CER and ROTL policies to be re-examined and finalised. MARAMM meetings to be held to assess risk for all prisoners applying for early or temporary release.

		A new post custodial law is being drafted,
Reputational damage	Serious further reoffending could lead to a lack of confidence in the public protection agencies and lead members of the community to feel vulnerable and at risk. This could lead to a lack of overall confidence in agencies.	Report reconviction rates each year in the annual report, provide some context as to the nature of the offending. Monitor arrest rates every quarter and review at SMB meetings to discern patterns and opportunities for development. Maintain high standards, continue to explore any areas for improvement, maintain review and audit, base practice on best practice and benchmark against other similar areas. Learn from other serious case reviews, limit any high risks that has been identified. Maintain high levels of professional communication, assessment and intervention in all areas. Maintain training and education. Escalate any case of serious reoffending to the SMB for consideration for a Serious Case Review (SCR). JMAPPA to jointly assess levels of nominal management at each meeting. There to be fluidity to re-escalate cases should new or the re-emergence of higher risk be identified. All victims to automatically have access to the Victim Notification Scheme, (VNS) to inform them of the perpetrators' prison status and approximate release date, unless they actively opt out. Public information disclosures and personal safety warnings to be considered and delivered where appropriate and proportionate for public safety

8. JMAPPa Coordinator's Summary

8.1 JMAPPa Coordinator's Summary

8.2 JMAPPa Guidance

8.3 Information Sharing Agreement



8.1 JMAPPAs Coordinator's Summary

JMAPPA continues to operate on a weekly basis with meeting being held on a Wednesday afternoon at the Probation offices in St Helier. A Microsoft team's link is offered for those based outside of St. Helier or it is not practical to attend in person for any other reason.

The JMAPPA coordinator is supported by the JMAPPA administrator in the coordination and delivery of JMAPPA business.

Engagement between all agencies remains positive, professional challenge is welcomed. Assessment and decisions are made via a multidisciplinary decision.

Governance is offered through the SMB on a quarterly basis. Supervision is offered through line management.

The appropriate and proportionate sharing of information about high-risk offenders continues between meetings. Risk and risk management is viewed as an ongoing and dynamic process.

8.2 JMAPPAs Guidance

Last year work was undertaken to continually update the JMAPPA Guidance in line with recommendations following consultation from MAPPA UK, changes to local departmental constitutions, service developments and feedback from the agency representatives and the JMAPPA Strategic Management Board

8.3 Information Sharing Agreement

The information sharing agreement which is in place to ensure the safe sharing of lawful information between JMAPPA agencies for the purposes of public protection was re-signed in 2022 and is due for re-signing in 2026.

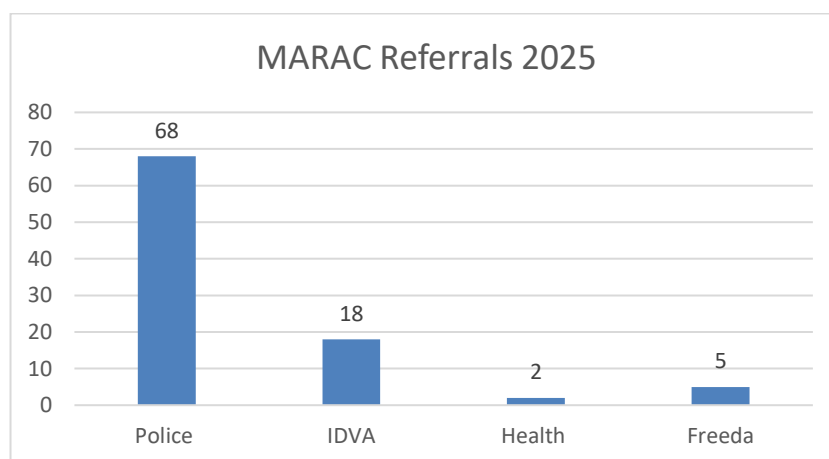
9. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of a number of agencies, Justice and Home Affairs, Health and Community Services, Children, Young People, Education and Skills, Employment, Social Security and Housing, Andium Homes, Freeda, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors and other statutory and voluntary sectors.

After sharing all relevant information, they have about a victim(s) and the perpetrator(s), the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim and turn these into a coordinated action plan. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the victim(s).

MARAC meetings continue to be chaired by the JMAPPA Coordinator with the purpose of providing a greater synergy between the two different multi-agency forums.

Since its introduction in January 2014, the Jersey MARAC has become the established multi-agency process for the safeguarding of domestic abuse victims.



A total of 93 cases were reviewed at MARAC in 2025 compared to 87 cases reviewed in 2024.

Of the 93 cases discussed at MARAC in 2025 there were 28 cases with children in the household.

Out of the 93 victims, 72 were female and 21 were male.

7 of the victims were represented within the BAME communities.

The introduction of the Domestic Abuse (Jersey) Law 2022 and the additional resources of increased offender managers within the offender management unit will further enhance the MARAC and public protection arrangements

10. Conclusion

The risks posed through serious violent and sexually harmful behaviour can never be entirely eliminated. Nevertheless, all evidence indicates that the assessment and management of those risks is best achieved through the coordinated drawing together of information, expertise and action from all available sources; this is the overarching aim of JMAPPA.

The JMAPPA process is continually evaluated and evolves in line with best practice and research, new laws and guidelines.

Jersey is fortunate to have the commitment of a large number of agencies from both statutory and non-statutory agencies. Its partners include those that work with both offenders and victims, including children. Through their ongoing commitment and cooperation, the JMAPPA process continues to make a vital contribution to Jersey's public safety.