

Regional Practitioner

Context and rationale

Change recommended by the independent Review of the Modern Slavery Act (May 2019)

Stakeholders 'on the ground' reported that the ICTG service needed to be more flexible in cases of exceptional need

The ICTG service should be flexible enough to ensure the individual needs of all trafficked children can be met and where ICTG support can add value to other support available

HO requested tenderers to suggest areas for the changes to be tested, covering small, medium & large areas

Areas for testing chosen by Barnardo's: Wales (to enable whole country testing) West and East Midlands (to test and understand the overlap between the areas & children need particular support in these areas)

Inputs

Funding for the ICTG service

ICTG staff time to cover the potential for increased workload

Staff time spent by Barnardo's to assess exceptional need where young people have a figure of parental responsibility in the UK

Activities

Assessment of needs carried out by Barnardo's and exceptional need support level identified

Direct ICTG support provided to those with a figure of parental responsibility in the UK who meet the requirements

Children signposted to other services by ICTG workers (e.g. mental health support)

Ongoing needs assessments to review whether ICTG support still required

Outputs

Assessments of child trafficking victims who have a figure of parental responsibility in the UK take place

Children with exceptional needs receive ICTG support

Outcomes

Children with ICTGs feel empowered to participate in safeguarding meetings, are better supported, kept safe and understand their legal position

A flexible ICTG service is able to meet the needs of trafficked children and children report feeling supported

Frontline workers feel that ICTG service provides added value to existing statutory services for these trafficked children

Children have improved needs assessment scores and safeguarding structures

Impacts

Better outcomes for children who have a figure of parental responsibility in the UK and exceptional needs, in the areas of: consistent school attendance, improved educational outcomes

Reduction in the risk of re-trafficking (including reduction in risk of child going missing) of trafficked children with a figure of parental responsibility in the UK

Assumptions and risks

Assumptions:

- ICTG workers have sufficient time to work with additional children;
- Needs assessments is able to accurately identify children with exceptional needs;
- There will be children in the three test sites that have a figure of parental responsibility and exceptional need;

Risks:

- Resourcing and ICTG capacity is not sufficient to cover the extra workload;
- Support is duplicated/ICTG service does not provide 'added value' to children in these circumstances;
- Barriers to engaging and working with the child's parents;

Post-18 Worker

Context and rationale

Change recommended by the independent Review of the Modern Slavery Act (May 2019)

Wider evidence suggests a 'cliff edge' between adult and child services more generally

Change between child and adult support for victims of slavery can be a large one and young people are likely to be better protected by a smooth and supported transition

Areas chosen by Barnardo's for testing based on Great London being largest ICTG area, West Yorkshire having good post 18 support, and Warwickshire having limited support

Inputs

Funding for the ICTG service

ICTG staff time to work with young people transitioning to adult services

Time spent by Barnardo's to assess level of needs when a young person is 17.5 years old.

Activities

Assessment of needs carried out by Barnardo's and support plan made in agreement with the young person

ICTG workers build relationships with statutory adult services to ensure that young people's needs are met

ICTGs work with young adults, providing direct support and fostering independence, signposting to other appropriate services and act as a 'bridge' between adult and children's services

Ongoing needs assessments to review young person's support plan

Outputs

Needs assessments of child trafficking victims who are about to turn 18 and a post-18 support worker is assigned to enable continuity of support

Young adults receive ICTG support past their 18th birthday

Outcomes

Young adults experience a smoother transition in support when they turn 18 and are able to access statutory services which have an understanding of their experiences

Victims of trafficking do not 'fall off the radar' when they turn 18

Victims of trafficking do not become re-trafficked or go missing when or after they turn 18

A flexible ICTG service is able to meet the needs of trafficked young people and they report feeling supported

Impacts

Better outcomes and needs assessment scores for young victims of trafficking after they turn 18

Reduction in the risk of re-trafficking (including reduction in risk of child/young adult going missing and improved educational outcomes) of trafficked children/young people that turn 18

Assumptions and risks

Assumptions:

- ICTG recruited to work in test areas have sufficient knowledge and expertise to provide a bridge between child and adult services for victims of trafficking;
- Needs assessments is able to accurately identify children with a need for additional support from the ICTG service when they turn 18;
- There will be children in the test sites that require ICTG support following their 18th birthday;

Risks:

- Resourcing and ICTG capacity is not sufficient to cover the extra workload;
- Support is duplicated/ICTG service does not provide 'added value' to young people in these circumstances;