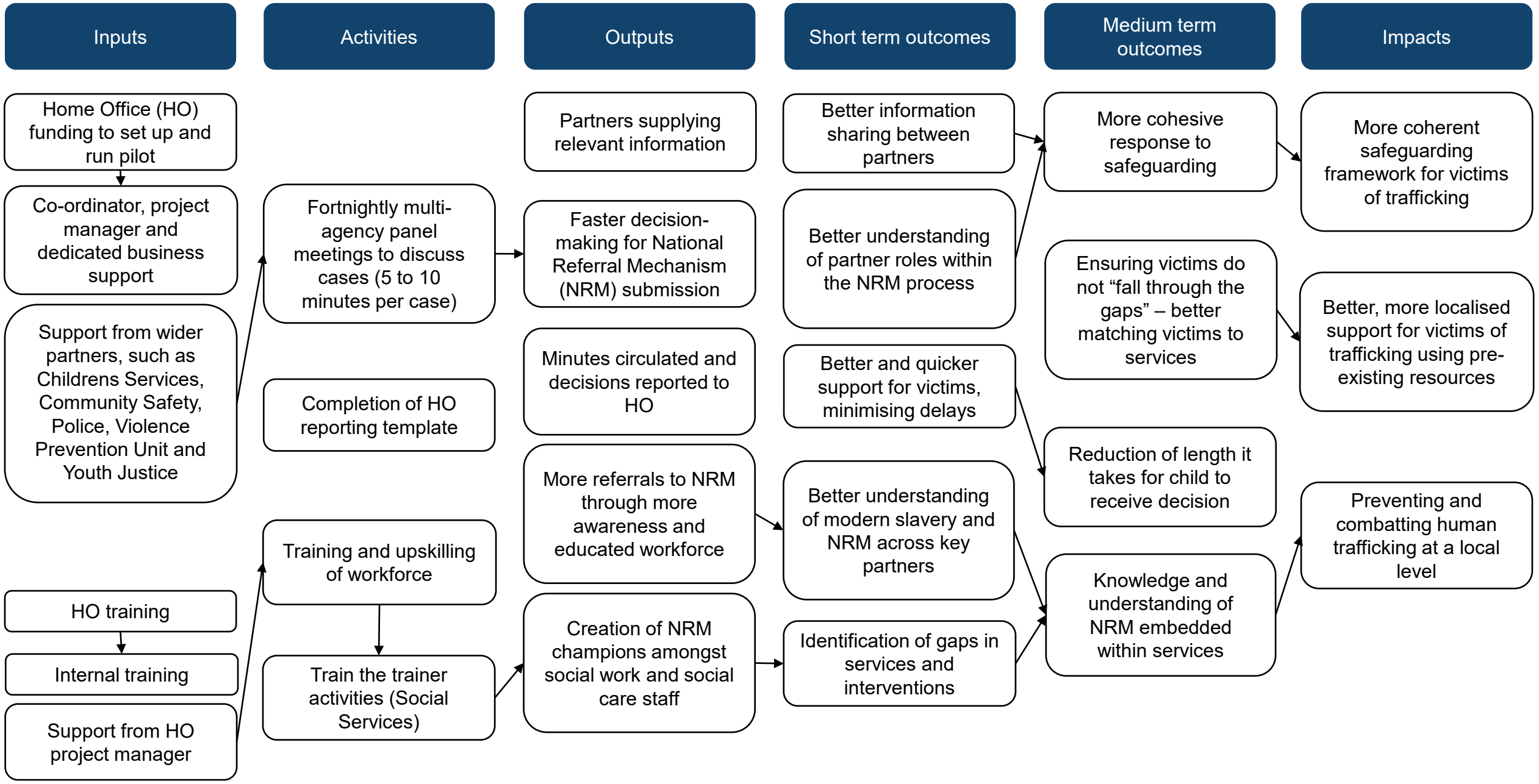
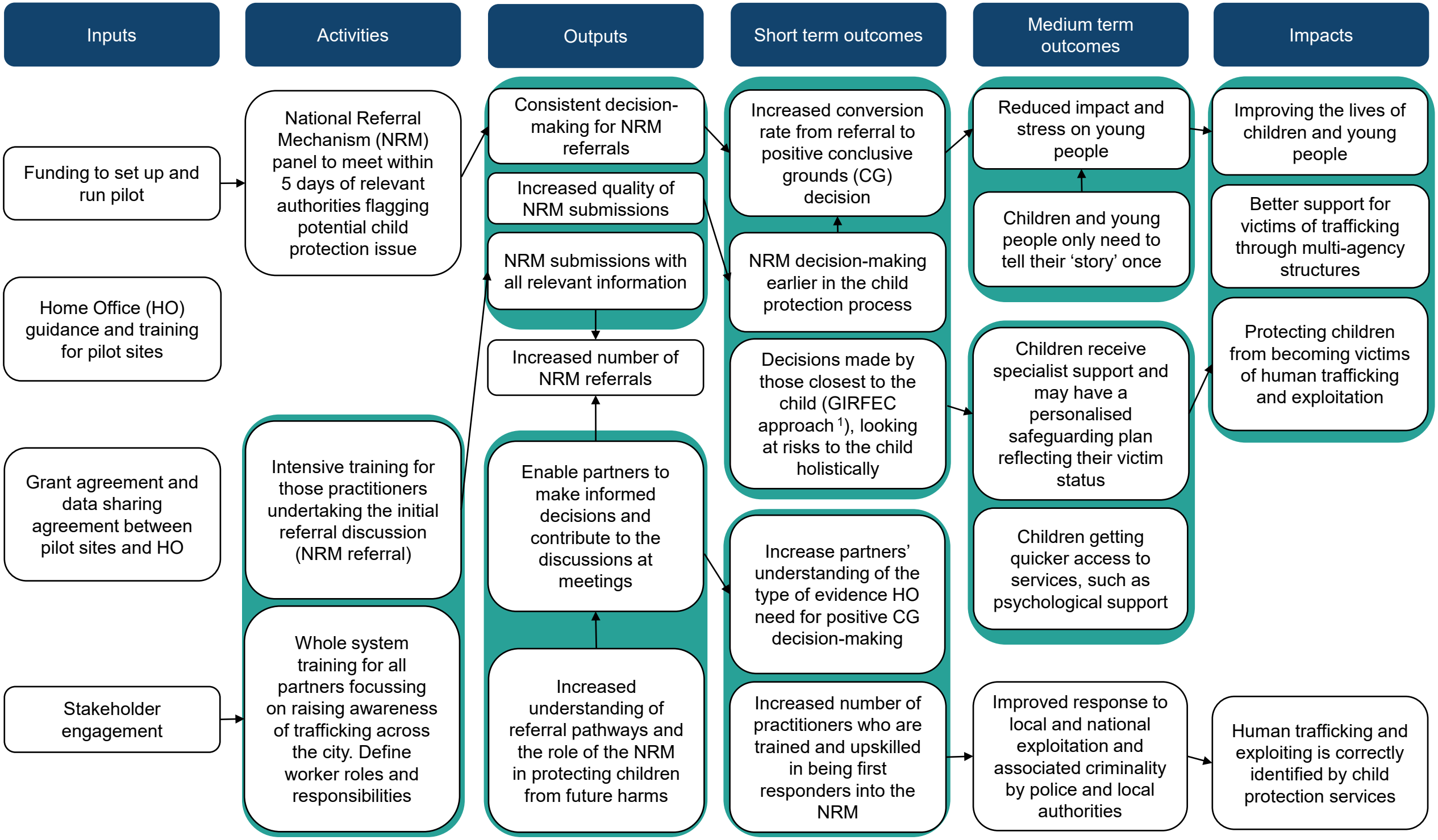
Cardiff Council's logic model



Glasgow City Council's logic model

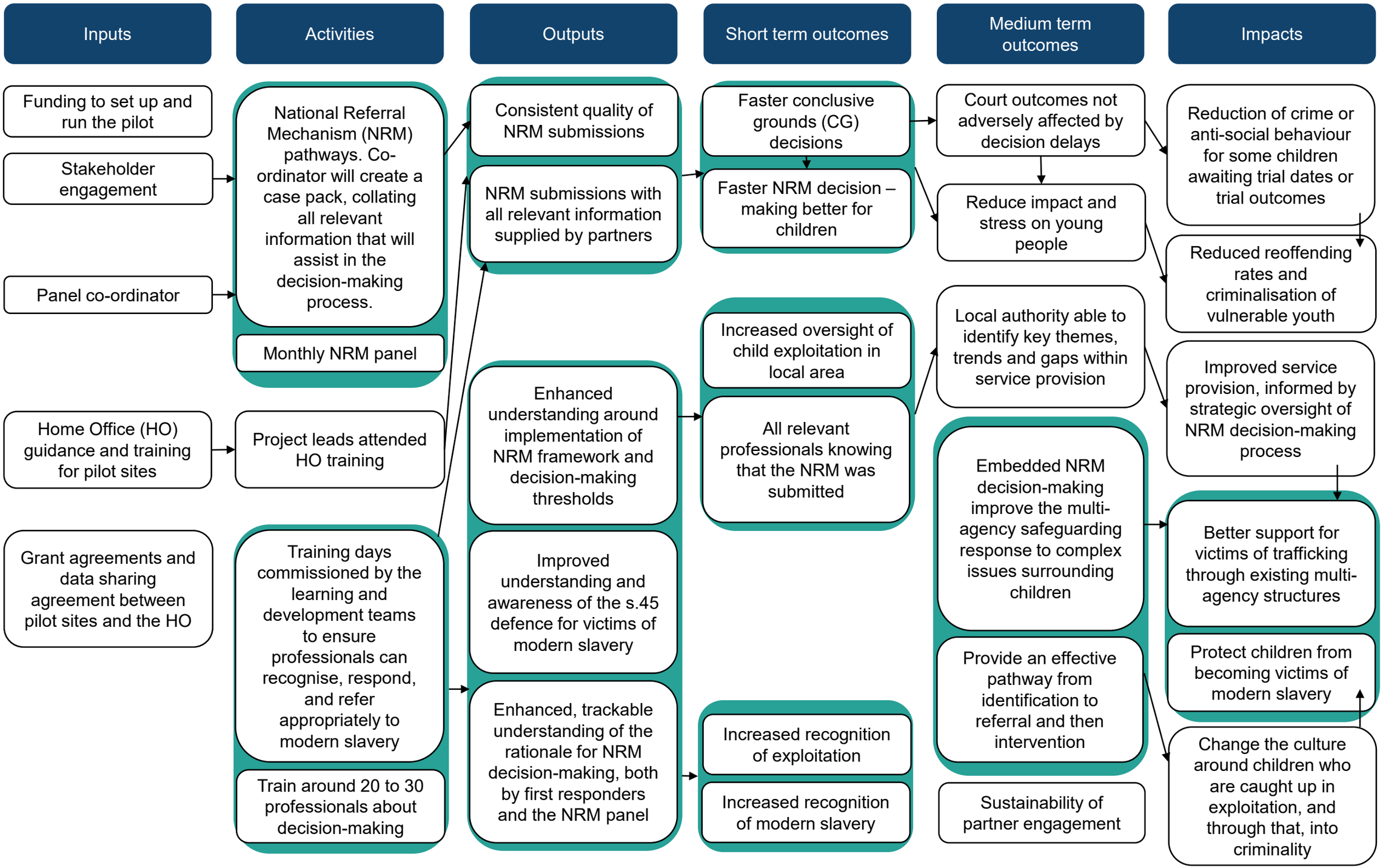


[1]GIRFEC approach: To reduce stress on vulnerable young people, Glasgow operate using the GIRFEC approach to child protection. This means that children only need to tell their 'story' once, rather than having to repeat it to multiple professionals. GIRFEC is part of Glasgow's push to ensure that decision-making for children should be 'close' to the child.

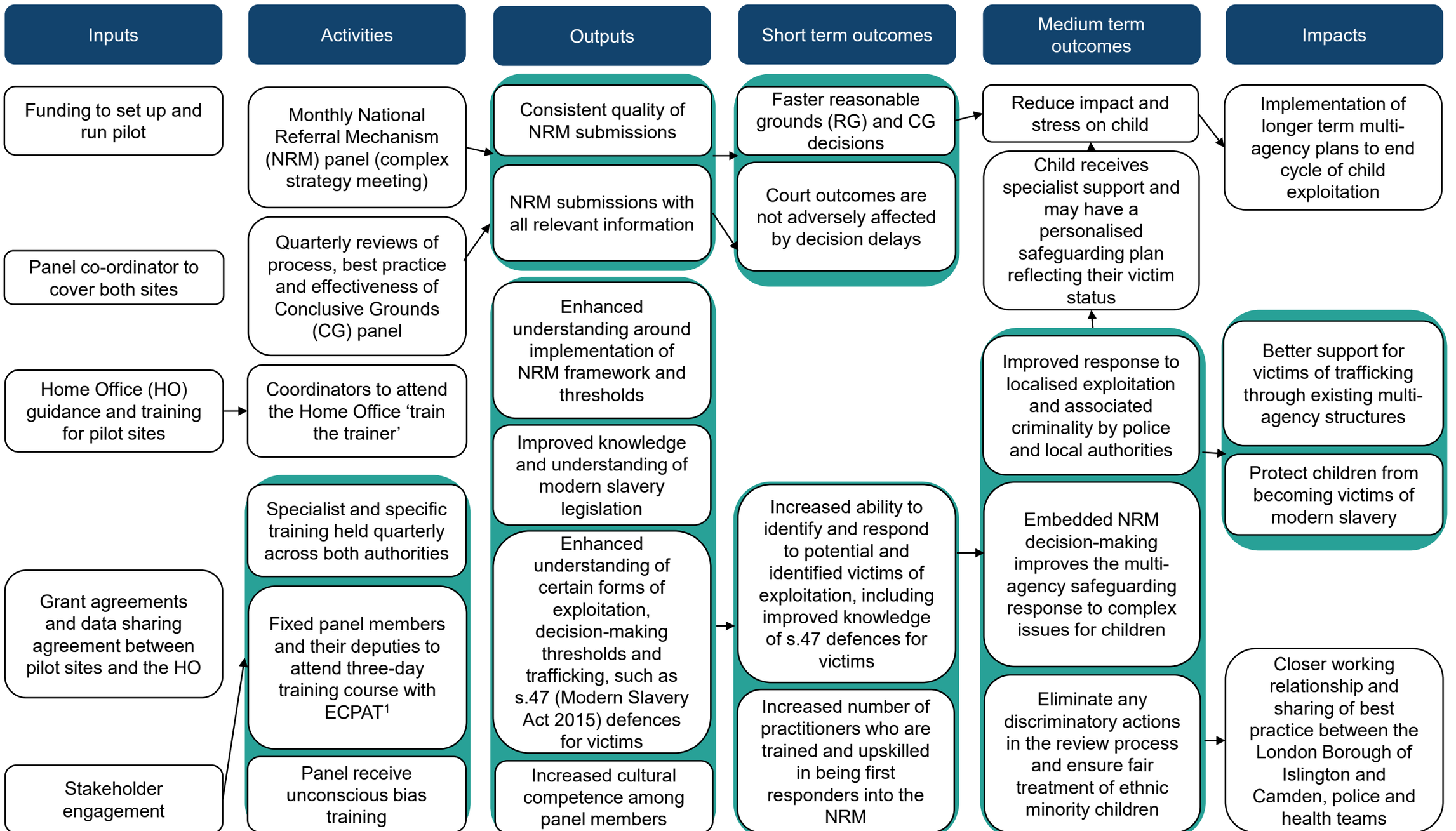
Hull City Council's logic model

Rationale and background	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
The Vulnerable, Exploited, Missing and Trafficked Team (VEMT) sits within the Early Help and Safeguarding Hub (EHASH) and therefore is able to contribute towards the decision-making and safeguarding of the child	Recruit specialist assessment officer to sit within the VEMT (social work qualified at grade 9)	Attend weekly meeting Conduct holistic assessment of child Develop a multi-agency plan to safeguard and support the child Advocate for high-risk victims with agencies Attend multi-agency panel and represent child's voice	Notify the Single Competent Authority (SCA) of multi-agency panel Subsequent actions and requirements by the SCA following quality assurance Ensure social worker or legal representative receives decision letter and its understood. Ensure that information is shared with the child in a way that is understood.	A structured forum to share knowledge and track the children who have either been accommodated and looked after by the local authority, or are already known to the local authority and services Through the involvement of the Youth Justice Service, the panel will explore those referrals with elements of criminality which may require support around s.45 (Modern Slavery Act 2015) mitigation	
Police representation from the Modern Slavery Unit at Humberside Police to be at Strategy meetings	Staff training	Monthly strategy meetings to discuss referral and tracking progress, local numbers and also intelligence patterns or themes to identify any localised intervention and disruption needed EHASH and VEMT to delegate required actions	Staff with knowledge and skills within a solid evidence base and theoretical framework Staff can provide clear and defensible decisions that will contribute to the disruption or prosecution of offenders, diversion of potential victims away from exploitative relationships and support for those that have been exploited towards safety and recovery Decision on either negative reasonable grounds (RG), RG and positive conclusive grounds or positive RG only.	Improved knowledge and awareness for front door and social work services Multi-agency decision-making and awareness is evident Modern slavery, trafficking awareness, s.45 and the use of the NRM are understood at department level, strategic level and in line with national procedures.	

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's logic model

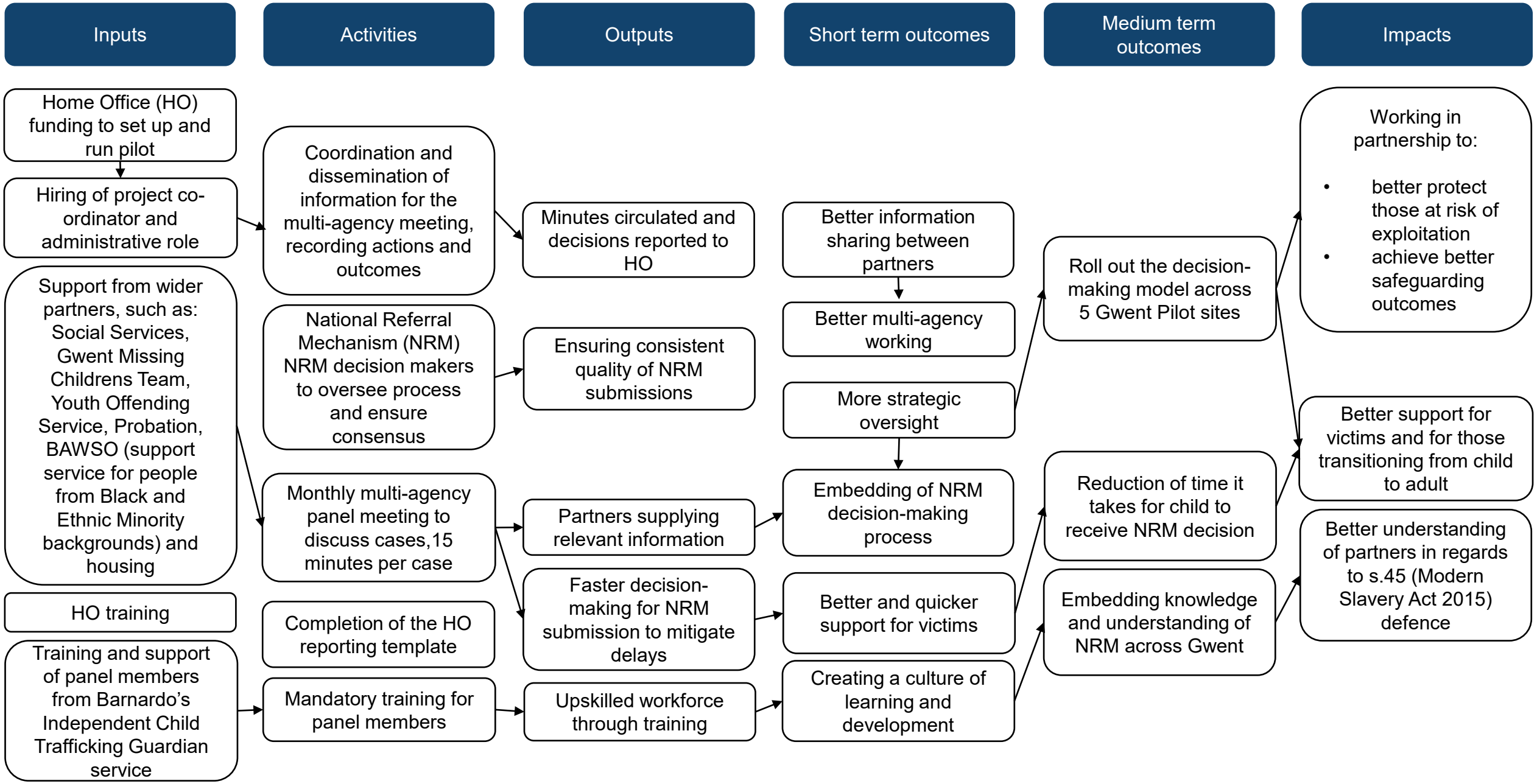


London Borough of Islington and London Borough of Camden's logic model

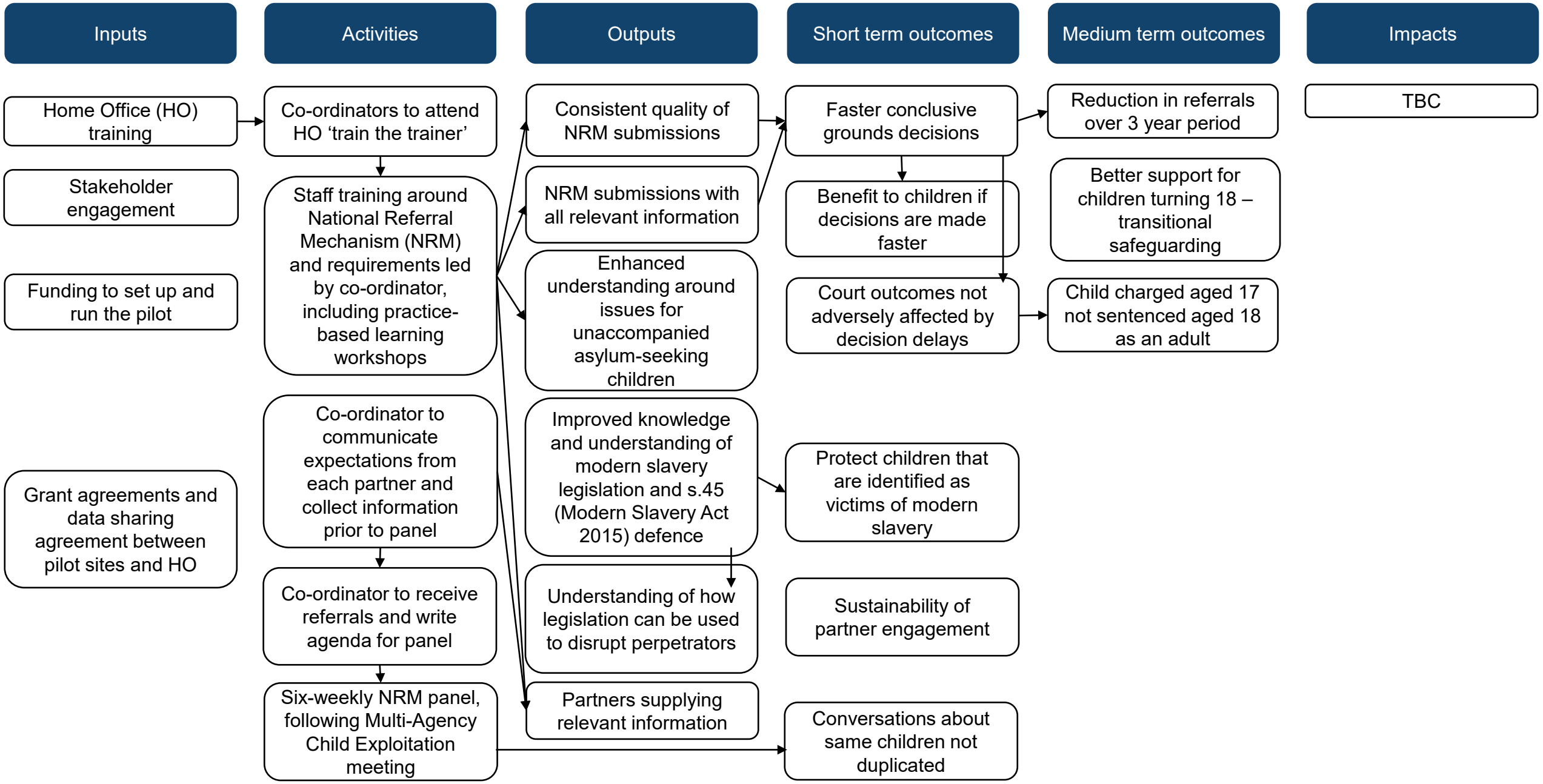


[1]Every Child Protected Against Trafficking (ECPAT) is a leading children's rights organisation working to protect children from trafficking and transnational exploitation.

Newport City Council and Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent, Monmouth and Caerphilly's logic model



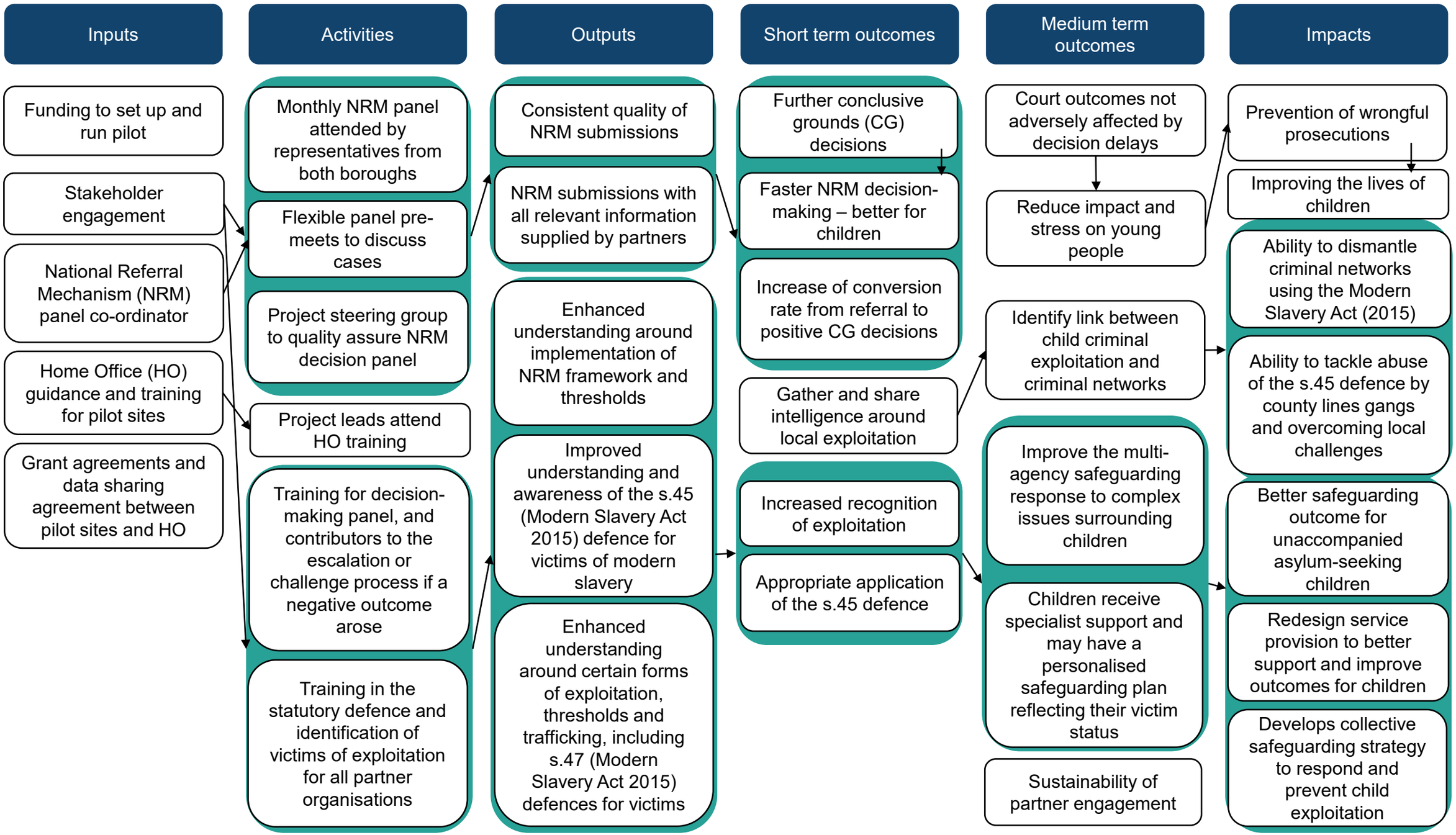
North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire's logic model



North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York's logic model

Rationale and background	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
20 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children 57 National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals in 2019 Not an Independent Child Trafficking Guardian site	First responder submits request to panel co-ordinator seeking approval to submit NRM referral Child risk assessment by local authority, via strategy meeting or Public Protection Notice sent to panel co-ordinator Training required. The multi-agency partners already involved with the child exploitation process, will attend the NRM panel Current training by local authority partners propose to provide virtual training for first responders across the area Bespoke training delivered by Hope for Justice Partnership will also provide information and resources to staff via the partnership website Project manager involved in the implementation and ongoing review of the pilot	Decision to submit NRM referral made at Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting and also a route for children and families workers depending on when an NRM referral is submitted Information sharing agreements in place for appropriate and proportionate sharing MACE discusses disruption plans Consideration whether to submit an NRM referral. Cases reviewed depending on risk level. Each review ensures core group agrees risk level and planning Panel co-ordinator recruited Parents and carers consulted, should a child not wish to or cannot participate at this stage. If a child lives within local authority, care providers are part of safety planning	Clearly recorded decision not to submit, including a rationale and further actions required to obtain future decision, such as returning to a future meeting Outcome of NRM screening meeting recorded across multi-agency systems NRM referral submitted to Single Competent Authority (SCA) and returned to local authority within 3 days of submission Once referral returned by SCA, actions meeting held to define specific multi-agency actions and timescales Learning outcomes from Hope for Justice training	Meeting to decide whether child is a victim The outcome of a reasonable grounds or conclusive grounds decision reported to the Home Office within 1 working day Local NRM decision-making panel developed	

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and the Borough of Westminster's logic model



Solihull Council's logic model

Rationale and background

Location between Birmingham and Coventry and proximity to Birmingham International Airport means Solihull is affected by organised criminal gang activity and is responsible for a high number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and foreign national victims of modern slavery

The NRM panel will form part of existing Exploitation Panel – a subgroup of the Exploitation Reduction Delivery Group reporting to the Exploitation Reduction Board

Inputs

Recruit specialist assessment officer to sit within the vulnerable, exploited missing, trafficked (VEMT) group. Social work qualified at grade 9

Representation from police, health, team manager (from Wider Missing and Exploitation team) and panel chair

Support from wider partners via Exploitation Panel, such as Solihull Council Children and Adult Services, Youth Offending Service, Probation, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Trust, Education safeguarding lead and Barnardo's

Activities

Attend weekly 'missing' meeting

Conduct holistic assessment of child

Develop a multi-agency plan to safeguard and support the child

Advocate for high risk victims with agencies

Attend multi-agency panel and represent child's voice

Staff training

Monthly multi-agency panel meetings, held for 2.5 hours to discuss 2 to 4 cases per session.

Early Help and Safeguarding Hub and VEMT to delegate required actions

Outputs

Notify the Single Competent Authority (SCA) of multi-agency panel

Subsequent actions and requirements by the SCA following quality assurance

Ensure social worker or legal representative receives decision letter and its understood. Ensure that information is shared with the child in a way that is understood.

Staff with knowledge and skills within a solid evidence base and theoretical framework

Staff can provide clear and defensible decisions that will contribute to the disruption or prosecution of offenders, diversion of potential victims away from exploitative relationships and support for those that have been exploited towards safety and recovery

Decision on either negative reasonable grounds (RG), positive RG and positive conclusive grounds or positive RG only.

Medium term outcomes

A structured forum to share knowledge and track the children who have either been accommodated and looked after by the local authority, or are already known to the local authority and services

Through the involvement of the Youth Justice Service, the panel will explore those referrals with elements of criminality which may require support around s.45 (Modern Slavery Act 2015) mitigation

Improved knowledge and awareness for front door and social work services

Multi-agency decision-making and awareness is evident

Modern slavery, trafficking awareness, s.45 and the use of the NRM are understood at department level, strategic level and in line with national procedures.

Impacts

Work in partnership to:

- prevent exploitation
- Identify and protect those at risk of exploitation
- Strengthen resilience of victims and communities
- Support victims in their recovery
- Pursue and prosecute perpetrators of exploitation