Human Trafficking Foundation Online Forum
21 May 2020 2pm-4pm, via Zoom
OFFICIAL Minutes

Chaired by the Human Trafficking Foundation Director of Operations, Tamara Barnett, and Specialist Adviser, Phil Brewer

Introductions from Chairs:
Please forward any questions for the Modern Slavery Unit around support available to survivors and actions being taken by the Home Office to rachel@humantraffickingfoundation.org to be added to the publicly-available tables of questions and answers relating to victim support in Covid-19. See link here.

1. Dave Lamb, Home Office Modern Slavery Unit
   - Home Office cannot answer questions in the forum as Covid-19 is a sensitive policy area impacting on work across government. It is important that communications are consistent, clear, and aligned across government. The best way to do this is via the MSU weekly newsletter (sign-up here)
   - Does not want this to be a one-way system and all questions being raised by HTF and ASI are being used to inform policy work they are doing. See link to documents here.
   - Please see MSU newsletter for full details of updates.
   - CQC have put in place an email address for all subcontractors to use where service users have had challenges accessing CQC-regulated services
   - National Lottery Community Foundation Fund is now open and includes funds from the government. See link here.

2. Dame Sara Thornton, Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC)

Dame Sara joined the call having just participated in the Hidden Harm Summit hosted by the Prime Minister’s Office. The first session was hosted by the Prime Minister and the second session (taking place later on this afternoon) will be hosted by the Home Secretary. The event was largely focussed on Domestic Abuse, but there was also concern expressed around modern slavery (MDS) with an update from The Salvation Army.

Dame Sara outlined concerns of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner’s Office in the context of current pandemic, which are as follows:
a) **Support available for victims and survivors** – Dame Sara welcomed the recent announcement regarding additional government funding for the victim care contract (VCC) but acknowledged that other charities are equally part of the local response and have not benefited from extra support. Dame Sara has written to the Minister to raise this and is awaiting a response. During the Hidden Harm Summit, he Victim’s Commissioner Vera Baird made a request for all charities involved in victim support to be properly funded, but it was acknowledged that this is a difficult ask.

b) **Overseas Domestic Workers (ODW)** – Dame Sara highlighted how overseas domestic workers are an especially hidden group and there are concerns about how they may be able to access support. Dame Sara met with the Immigration Minister Kevin Foster MP a couple of months ago to discuss these issues and he has agreed to provide a formal response on the progress of information sessions for overseas domestic workers. Dame Sara will share the response once received.

c) **Accommodation**: The Home Office are not currently moving anyone on from safe house accommodation provided through the VCC, but Dame Sara is aware that Recovery Needs Assessments (RNAs) are continuing. Dame Sara acknowledged that accommodation is often the biggest challenge for survivors transitioning out of the NRM which has been evidenced through the local authority pilots. Dame Sara has written to the minister, Victoria Atkins MP, to request that the automatic priority need status recently agreed for victims of Domestic Abuse through an amendment to the Domestic Abuse Bill is extended to victims of modern slavery given the considerable overlap between the two issues. Dame Sara is awaiting a response to this letter and encouraged forum members to raise this issue where there is the opportunity.

d) **Law enforcement** – Dame Sara acknowledges that there has been a steady campaign of operations and police activity is continuing. However, the big challenge is converting this into prosecutions, especially as courts are not operating as normal at the moment which is creating backlogs. This issue was also raised by the PM during the Hidden Harm Summit. A key area is how to work with prosecutors and courts to prevent cases being dropped or involving long delays. There is a need to ensure that the rewards aren’t high and the risks aren’t low.

e) **Recovery** – Dame Sara highlighted that there is a need to think about recovery. There is lots of speculation about what might happen, and we know that the number of referrals going into police forces and the NRM has reduced in recent months. There are questions about what will happen once restrictions ease and the way that Covid 19 has created new vulnerabilities. For example, migrant workers or those in the gig
economy. We need to be thinking about how we can prevent this? Dame Sara confirmed that the GLAA are open for business and are doing both investigations and inspections.

3. **Phill Clayton, City Hearts**

**Overview of City Hearts:**
City Hearts has 178 staff and support around 800 survivors across their NRM and non-NRM services. They are supporting 233 survivors outside the NRM, including both pre- and post-NRM. City Hearts also work in Ghana and the Netherlands as well as the UK. They also have a custody suite and VRU.

Phill outlined City Hearts responses to COVID-19, which has focussed on what they considers as the major danger of survivors’ mental health. Diagram outlining their response below:

- **Phase one** – reactive - confusion is combated by clarity and certainty.
- **Phase two** – proactive - resignation is combated by consistency and creativity.
- **Phase Three** – projective – negative emotion is combated by planning and fore thinking.
Explaination of phases represented in the diagram:

**Phase one: Short-term**
- Rapid change in society brought on a great deal of confusion and anxiety. City Hearts sought to combat this by communicating clarity, which involved increased communication with clients, for example, the average phone call with clients increased from 10 minutes to 40-50 minutes. There was a huge uplift on the amount of time on the phone explaining changes.
- They developed a Covid Board response – where information was coming in, they were communicating it through single channels to avoid any mixed-messages.

**Phase Two: From 10th May, there was a recognition that this was not a short-term crisis.**
- Staff were feeling discouraged, so needed to fight to maintain a positive mental attitude with clients to properly support them.
- In this time, staff provided reassurance that measures in first few weeks would not be changed as far as possible to maintain stability.
- **Resourcefulness:** involved considering how to re-open services that needed to close and creating new resources to support this. E.g. developed an online course called ‘Restoring You’ which was delivered 1-1 over the phone or video chat so people can receive structured support to process what is happening.

**Preparing phase three: Realising a need to work out ‘What is this new normal?’**
- Realising survivor recovery and wellbeing is dependent on the use of technology, but at present **there is not the funding to match the need.**
- **37% of people do not have a Decide to access internet and 67% do not have access to internet, which is now a basic essential.**
- Without internet, survivors cannot access remote services e.g. GP, food deliveries, counselling.
- **Starting to see isolation fatigue** in society more broadly, which is likely to increase the fear and anxiety in service users as there is further change and perception of increased risk of contracting Covid.

The big question being at the centre of measures being developed is: **How can we create stability in a constantly changing environment?** Do not want to be purely reactive.

**Questions**
Pam Bowen update on the CPS: There will be a backlog in trials as a result of the shutdown in the last 3-4 months. There have been judicial announcements that the Central Criminal Court in London and Cardiff Crown Court will be opening soon for trials and there have been announcements of others also opening soon: Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, Warwick and Winchester. Central Criminal court in London and Cardiff CC will be opening shortly for trials. There will be a backlog of cases but this will start to deal with cases.

Question to members from Pam Bowen: Are there any particular issues that participants are aware of to do with victims disengaging? Please share any issues with Pam.

Pam had a meeting following the forum with the sentencing council around modern slavery offences, which should see its way through to a public consultation.

Question for Dame Sara:
Is this a time to look more closely at what Prevent measures could be put in place?
Dame Sara agreed and is supportive of a Public Health approach more generally. Covid has seen new vulnerabilities created. As we move into recovery, we need to look at what needs to be in place to identify vulnerabilities and how to prevent exploitation. A focus on labour market regulation – if this is not properly policed, slavery and trafficking will flourish.

Question for Dame Sara:
The Homeless sector is campaigning for an amnesty for those with NRPF for 12 months. Is IASC calling for this?
Dame Sara has not yet called for this as has been focusing on those who already have recourse as this group are also facing serious problems in accessing accommodation. It will be tough for any movement to achieve the amnesty for NRPF, so focussing on the initial ask for those with recourse as the first step, which also involves a substantial number of survivors.

Question to Phill – Has the funding from the Home Office helped challenges around survivors’ access to technology?
The funding from the HO is coming through but still looking at where this will end up. There are a number of priorities that this funding has to fit across. City Hearts is a very large organisation so to deliver a solution to such a large volume of people remains a big challenge and City Hearts are separately looking for a more long-term deliverable outcome.

Question to Phill Clayton re the Recovery Needs Assessment:
How long is support being granted for and does this differ to what is requested?
• Phill did not have figures on this to hand, however reassured that City Hearts staff are able to significantly mitigate trauma that may be caused by an RNA being carried out and the potential things brings for an end in support by their Integration Support Programme, which provides longer term support for every survivor leaving the NRM across services.

• There are only a small number of people exited from NRM support having had RNAs and those that are exiting tend to have very low needs. Staff are able to support survivors in managing the anxiety around support potentially stopping as the ISP allows for a level of continuation, although support is different. The ISP is unique to City Hearts and not all NRM providers are in a position to be able to provide similar reassurance.

**Question to Phill:** Has the funding made available by the Home Office for deep cleaning of properties been accessible?

This has been more easily accessible than funds for tech and has gone through via The Salvation Army.
4. **SPACE, Founder**

*Note for those who attended: the founder of SPACE is anonymous*

- **SPACE is focused on UK domestic Child Criminal Exploitation within County Lines**, raising awareness of the activity but also its relevance to Modern Slavery amongst professionals and communities, campaigning for policy change on some of its responses and as an advocacy service for affected families.

- **County Lines is a criminal business model which relies on utilising vulnerable UK children**, predominantly boys, to traffic drugs often internally concealed in their bodies, across the UK.

- **Kids are drawn in through grooming, exploitation in different settings but many are already those who we would categorise as vulnerable prior to their exploitation.** Indeed they are targeted for those reasons. This could be factors such as Special Needs and Disability. Huge numbers of CCE victims have Autism or ADHD for example. Or substance misuse, MH or addiction issues. The current pandemic and lockdown has made those types of children even more vulnerable as they are not likely to understand the lockdown in the same way and their needs won’t stop just because the world around them is behaving differently.

- **CCE victims are unable to be controlled to stay home as you may try to do with a normal child or teen and succeed.** If these kids were being compelled prior to the pandemic, into criminality with which comes serious mental, emotional, physical harm or death, lives or their families lives threatened, or scenarios of debt bondage, or so groomed that their loyalty to their gang was unquestionable, we’d be naïve to think that this compulsion to leave the home because there is a lockdown would be a simple pause, at a time when their services are even more required.

- **Recent coverage has evidenced there has been no let up and our families have echoed much of this.** Many of these victims who were dragged into this in their early teens are now over 18 so they will bring added benefits during lockdown as they wouldn’t have stuck out as much as younger children.

We know from our families that they have struggled to stop kids leaving, bad enough during normal times but now with additional concerns around being infected with the virus given the environments and people they are mixing around. If you can imagine as a parent trying to stop a 6 foot child, well-built or with Autism, it’s an impossible ask to
stop them when they are determined in their efforts to turn up for a shift because only they know the fall-out if they don’t appear.

- **It is common place for parents to be assaulted if they try and stop them and for windows and doors to be broken.** We’ve noted that missing episodes have not paused during the lockdown and that is really of no surprise given the situation I’ve highlighted and we work closely with the Police lead on Missing to ensure affected families are not being held to account or fines issued where it is clear it is CL and CCE related,

- **The situation is also playing out in care homes which accommodate large numbers of affected children.** These kids have the same need to leave and I know Police are dealing with challenges around callouts from care home staff which perhaps should be handled differently but the fallout is that care homes are giving notice to YP when they fail to obey the lockdown rules often due to pressure from their exploiters to continue the criminal activity. They are also having pocket money withdrawn as a punitive measure which of course risks pushing them towards the exploiters more if they don’t have access to money.

- **Barnardo’s National Counter-Trafficking Service have reported a 154% increase in children being referred into their Regional Practice Coord role which deals with UK children** – this was during the lockdown compared to the prev. 8 week period. Many reported to be struggling with their emotional and mental health and professionals reported that lockdown restrictions were particularly challenging for children living at home with families, carers, Secure Estates, Youth Offending Institutes, detention and Training Centres. In short, everywhere. Nowhere are these CCE victims in a better place during the lockdown restrictions.

- **There are delays with court cases, and with NRM decisions** - many of the children we deal with been waiting for a CG decision since last year, some 9 months now. This is hugely significant in CCE as they are failing to be seen as victims by authorities in spite of the NRM referral and parents are desperately hoping the outcome decision will start the ball finally rolling with safeguarding action. Many of these children are unreachable given the grooming and one of the few interventions that has a chance of success is of course not possible during the lockdown, and that is ex-gang mentors.

- Unlike many of you listening today who will rightly have concerns around the NRM support provision for victims during lockdown, I’d just make the point that **UK victims, whether adult or children, CCE or CSE, are not even at a point where they are being made aware of their entitlement to this support by their first responders.** They are clueless of this aspect of the NRM or their entitlement to this support. Their NRM journey is ending at the point of a decision, whether negative or positive.
5. **Phillipa Roberts, Director of Legal Policy at Hope for Justice**

**Introduction:**
- Phillipa encouraged the sector to read policy reports that have come out from Helen Bamber, FLEX, Hope for Justice and Anti-Slavery International that provide recommendations.
- Phillipa encouraged members to keep updated with changing government guidance.

**Operational changes:**
- Hope for Justice (HFJ) is working closely with police and wider agencies around safeguarding with technology and have been able to identify victims and place in the NRM using a multiagency approach.
- HFJ are pivoting their community awareness training online.
- Continue to keep communities aware of issues around trafficking.

A case recently worked on exposed some of the challenges being faced at operational level:
- Supported West Yorkshire Police in a recent intervention to identify potential victims assisted by the use of PPE, social distancing measures etc.
- In this case, the individual initially received a negative RG but HFJ were able to support to get legal advice in place for a reconsideration and the person is continuing to receive safeguarding and support.
- **Immigration advice pre-NRM is a greater challenge now.**
  - Have been able to legal find assistance on one case.
  - Hope for Justice Independent Modern Slavery Advocates (IMSAs) provide long-term sociolegal advocacy and this work is continuing remotely.

**Crisis has emphasised needs of clients more than ever before**
- They are seeing the impact of both their trafficking experience and Covid-19 combined. The crisis has really emphasised the range of responses and needs of clients – the impact of both trafficking and also covid 19 is really unique to the person and one size doesn’t fit all.
- We have seen a range of mental health responses - while many clients’ mental health has been negatively impacted we have also seen the opposite be true for some clients – some have reported that isolation has felt a safer place, others have noted that the lockdown is nothing compared to their trafficking experience and some able to obtain jobs due to opportunities in the food sector and are thriving.
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**Ongoing impact on support available to survivors and ability to access it**

- To continue to access services, clients need not just extra technology but extra support and training to use this technology, in particular those with diagnosed or suspected learning disabilities or have struggled to use technology where it has been provided.
- Many clients who have been unable to access support now have increased access as many counselling services have moved online – this has actually improved access as clients can access support country-wide especially where languages particularly hard to find locally.
- There is a need support to communicate better in different languages.
- Many clients have become very anxious over spread of fake news so important to have ongoing dialogue with the clients in terms of the government guidance in a language they understand.
- Challenges accessing immigration advice, in particular for the EUSS scheme, which is increasingly urgent as Brexit date approaches. The Home Office is not accepting post so many clients cannot submit an application if they do not have a biometric passport/Identity card.
- Local Authority housing provision is clearly stretched by the crisis and so are not able to respond in the same way as before. There are concerns around overcrowding. Environmental Health officers cannot be sent to assess risks around overcrowding currently.

**Law enforcement and criminal justice**

- Traffickers act with impunity and are entrepreneurial.
- There are concerns for increased debt bondage for those in exploitation.
- Concerns around furloughing schemes and employers not giving full entitlements under schemes. Some investigations are currently stalled. Could be secondary implications – lack of swift investigation can lead to loss of important evidence. So welcome that there is ongoing work to ensure cases are brought to justice.
- Ongoing communication is key – even if nothing in particular is happening, make sure there is ongoing communication with the client over the cases. Ensure that clients have wider support in place to engage with services.
- May be delays where victims are appealing decisions around non prosecution which could then impact on immigration status.
Considerations as lockdown measures ease:

- Lockdown is far more difficult to ease than to implement.
- We do not yet know long term implications.
- There is a need to monitor the impact of wider systems and policies and whether they negatively or positively impact on trafficking risk and access to advocacy and support.
- The context of subsistence and welfare in a ‘new normal’ and extra needs around food supply and technology
- Impact of Coronavirus Act on access to services, including the transition of children into adult social care. How will this impact on longer term ability to access social care support?
- Ongoing (and perhaps increased) challenges in accessing legal advice and regularise status.
- Health implications and ability to access long term healthcare.
- Need to continue to listen to survivors and their individual needs. Who are the emerging victims with increased vulnerability? What are emerging risks around exploitation?
- What interventions can be made to prevent trafficking?
- What services around repatriation exist in the country of origin and new risks of repatriation? This needs to be considered before repatriation carried out and consideration of staggering of repatriation and reintegration to prevent wider services being overwhelmed and victims falling through the gaps. Also what services are now available in the country of origin?
- Impact of wider issues such as no recourse especially in light of the recent high court judgement in R (W) v SSHD – on the 7th May court upheld a challenge to the Home Office policy of imposing no recourse to public funds conditions on migrants leave because it did not comply with Article 3 ECHR (subjecting person to inhumane and degrading treatment).
- Wider access to justice both civil and criminal as well as applications through immigration tribunals.
- Brexit. There is no indication that the transitional period for Brexit will be extended so this needs to continue to be on our agenda as a sector. This crisis has highlighted the need to share learning, collaboratively and in partnership.

Question for SPACE

What other services might be available to people in the cases mentioned?

Children they are seeing are not meeting thresholds for support. There is a lack of recognition that CCE falls within extrafamilial harm. There isn’t anywhere they can go.
**Question for SPACE:**

*Are they finding children who progress to adults finding themselves being re-targeted?*

- No – they are entering exploitation in early teens but not many success stories of ever leaving, meaning not extricated out of situation but going through their teens and the situation is no better.
- The challenge is increased when children reach 18 and become adults as the parents lack guardian rights.
- Cautions that law enforcement cannot just be looking for the children because many of these children are now adults and continue to be exploited.

**Question for Hope for Justice:**

*For the case mentioned with a reconsideration for a negative RG, where is the individual accessing support from?*

They were receiving some support from the local authority but now through The Salvation Army. With negative RGs, victims are not necessarily in support but because HFJ have community engagement officers, they can arrange support around that individual where needed and provide extra advocacy to ensure someone is safeguarded and supported in this type of scenario. However not every victim will have access to this kind of support pre NRM.

**Question for SPACE:**

*What can NGOs on this call do to help more re families for victims?*

- Honesty that the system is built for non-domestic victims. The system that is in place doesn’t cater to British nationals or UK victims.
- Those British victims who are in the NRM tend to be the historical victims e.g. women entering the NRM for historical Child Sexual Exploitation.
- It is not being made clear that the NRM simply cannot meet the distinct needs of CCE victims.
- SPACE aims to highlight disparity around recognition of victims and the support they then go on to not get. The support simply is not there. Domestic victims are not being recognised as victims but instead CCE victims are being seen as choosing a lifestyle of criminality but this is not the case.

6. **T/Detective Superintendent Sheon Sturland, Modern Slavery Police Transformation Unit (MSPTU),**

The Home Office have given additional funding to the Unit to continue this financial year. The MSPTU will be working with the MSU to make the response to modern slavery re
policing more effective. This will involve collaborating with NGOs in Modern Slavery to ensure safeguarding and victim response is as good as possible.

How policing is responding during Covid:

- Continuing to respond to calls and requests when received.
- Capacity to mount modern slavery investigations still continues. E.g. Humberside police rescued 8 victims of exploitation in Hull; Kent police rescued a victim of sexual exploitation kept in a cellar; West Yorkshire police rescued 2 Romanian women victims of sexual exploitation.
- In all these cases the victims were safeguarded.
- Lockdown has shifted exploitation towards criminal exploitation. This was predicted at the beginning of the outbreak. Face to face contact reduced and this impacted many industries where exploitation is common. E.g. hand car washes, nail bars, etc.
- Sexual and labour exploitation reports have reduced whereas reports for criminal exploitation, particularly drug supply and cannabis cultivation has been maintained at pre-Covid levels.
- Expecting: offenders will seek to infiltrate more legitimate businesses.
- Moving the point of sale into private spaces will mean there is less scrutiny for people behind the scenes, increasing the likelihood of exploitation.
- Recession – effect of this on sexual exploitation likely to see people more severely exploited e.g. riskier activity and increase in working hours.
- People should continue to report concerns to the police as they continue to have capacity to respond.
- Large closure of UK court system is negatively impacting those who are awaiting trials.

**Question for MSPTU**
Phil Brewer (retired Met police lead for modern slavery and specialist adviser at HTF and Stop the Traffik) encouraged MSPTU to engage with NGOs as they have a lot of expertise.

**Question for MSPTU**
*What changes will be made to MSPTU this financial year?*

The funding has been reduced so some activities will be scaled back. The College of Policing have adopted MSPTU training which has already been rolled out to more than 1000 officers. MSPTU are working with partners to make sure prosecution uplift continues and would like to see a continued increase in prosecutions. Covid-related Operation Aidant activity has
been confirmed for late June and early July. It will focus on prevention and safeguarding in labour exploitation, particularly in agricultural and food production settings.

7. **Ann-Marie Douglas, The Salvation Army**

**British victims and the victim care contract**
- Ann-Marie opened with confirming SPACE’s concerns that the NRM seems to not be best suited to British victims. They find that when they receive referrals for those that have been exploited as children and come to the attention of police for the first time, the exploitation started as teenagers and continued to be exploited, often seemingly mentally trapped in that situation. Often exploitation has not previously been identified or there is a lack of sustained interventions that have been successful.
- British victims are amongst the most complex cases support providers in the victim care contract receive. Support providers do find it challenging – many need supported housing because of serious mental health conditions but this avenue is often not successful because of the struggle to engage with housing and mental health services.
- TSA recognises the problem and is voicing it. The sector needs to continue to lobby for greater improvement.

**Update on the Operation of the Victim Care Contract in the Covid response**
- **Referrals:** there was a drop-off in referrals from 23rd March 2020 which lasted 4 weeks. Since late April and continuing into May they have seen an increase in referrals. The number of referrals by month end will have reached normal levels. Most referrals are from the UKVI, followed by law enforcement and 15 from legal representatives. The number of police operations seem to have increased but there are few referrals from these.
- **Extension requests:** In April, they had the highest number of extension requests in more than a year, often where survivors came to the end of their RNA period and needed to remain in the VCC. The Home Office recently reminded subcontractors that extension request and RNA policies remain in place and should be used.
- **Transitions to other services post-NRM:** Some people have exited support, but expect the majority of these will be will have moved on to asylum support system (explanation: their access to accommodation will not be impacted as it is provided
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by Asylum Support, but they will lose their NRM support worker and income will reduce from £65 per week to approx. £37 per week).

- **There are no issues with accommodation capacity.** TSA purchased a number of hotel rooms as a contingency.

- **Covid-19 related health:**
  - They receive daily reports from subcontractors and there have been no deaths in service as a result of C19. No clients are in hospital. The number of absent staff is very low so the service is continuing to operate with adaptations.
  - Where there are confirmed cases, sometimes local charities are providing cooked meals. Many safehouses are continuing to work with PPE and social distancing. Subs reported no issues with PPE. No real issues raised at all.
  - Where able, some subcontractors are delivering mindfulness sessions to support the mental health impact of Covid-19 and lockdown.

- Subcontractors have direct access to the CQC via email for challenges accessing CQC-regulated services.

- Payment cards have been issued and they are reviewing how cards are working in practice and so far everything seems to be working well other than a handful of users have had cards swallowed up by machines, but they are able to issue new cards quickly.

- Funding for deep cleaning, laptops, telephones, etc. from the Home Office is there and will go to subcontractors as soon as comes through to TSA.

**Question for TSA:**

*How can non-NRM support providers, e.g. First Responders, report issues accessing support through the VCC via the referral line? Is there an email address that can be used for issues they do not believe are being dealt with properly?*

The email address to feed issues to is mst@salvationarmy.org.uk

*We understand some RNAs are not being fully granted and people are being exited, why is this happening?*

- If the RNA is refused but SW believes still a need for ongoing support, they can apply for an extension of that support. Where someone receives a negative decision, if justifiable reason for continuation of support, they can apply for support to be extended through the extension policy. During April, these extension requests significantly increased.
There are delays for people being given emergency accommodation following a referral to the VCC. What steps are in place to resolve this? There should not be a situation at the moment where there is no accommodation available as they have a high volume of spare accommodation. Where there are specific cases, please email Ann-Marie directly Ann-Marie.Douglas@salvationarmy.org.uk

8. Announcements and final questions

Phill Clayton, City Hearts- complex trauma work has been put on hold. Some external counselling organisations have approached City Hearts to look at innovative ways of delivering counselling that would allow them to begin working again beyond simply coping mechanisms. Has anyone developed new models recently of anything that is working?

Tatiana, Justice and Care and the Centre for Social Justice: Justice and Care launched a campaign called UnlockTheDoors which is about encouraging people to be mindful of people who have been trafficked. Photos will be delivered to the UK government to try to produce some momentum. See link to the campaign here: https://www.justiceandcare.org/unlock/

Modern slavery is not on the government’s radar at the moment and this hopes to bring it back to mind. Needs to get back on the political agenda.

Kathryn Baldacchino, Red Cross: There are many support services that work outside the victim care contract which survivors are dependent on pre-, during, and post-NRM. Are there plans for them to receive funding for any of the PPE supplies so they can continue to deliver support?