

Reply to the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) – Recommendation 17

Recommendation 17: The Chair and Panel recommend that the Department of Health and Social Care, the Department for Education, the Ministry of Justice and the Home Office work together to establish current levels of public expenditure, and the effectiveness of that expenditure on services for child victims and adult survivors of child sexual abuse in England.

Introduction

1. The government is committed to ensuring that all victims of crime have access to support throughout every stage of their recovery and whenever they choose to access it. These commitments are set out in the [Victims Strategy](#), published in September 2018. In addition, NHS England published its Strategic Direction for Sexual Assault and Abuse Services (SAAS) in April 2018 which set out the vision to radically improve access to health services for all victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse, supporting them to recover, heal and rebuild their lives.
2. The impact of child sexual abuse on victims and survivors can be wide-ranging and lifelong. It can affect every element of a victim's life including physical and sexual health, mental health, relationships, education, and employment. As the Interim Report of the Independent Inquiry observes, access to the right support at the right time is crucial.
3. This support may encompass a wide range of services funded by multiple government departments and can include:
 - Physical and sexual health care, and mental health care following sexual assault or abuse.
 - Advocacy and advice, including support with the criminal justice process, through Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVAs).
 - Services to support the wellbeing of victims and survivors and to help them cope with the impact of abuse (which can be delivered through the voluntary sector or statutory services e.g. mental wellbeing, befriending or youth services).
4. The government recognises that each individual victim or survivor will have different needs and preferences, which will influence the combination of services they need or choose to access, and how and when they do. There is no 'one-size-fits-all' support pathway that could meet the diverse range of needs of all victims and survivors of child sexual abuse. It is our aim to work together across sectors to create a seamless approach that responds to individual needs and reduces fragmentation and gaps between services so

that victims and survivors can access the right support for them, at the right time.

5. This ambition will be set out in the forthcoming cross-government strategy on child sexual abuse which seeks to drive a whole-system response to tackling this issue. The government will also reflect on the findings of the ongoing review into the criminal justice response to adult rape and serious sexual offences and what this tells us about the vital role played by services supporting victims and survivors of sexual violence.

Scope of the review

6. For the purposes of this response, the Ministry of Justice, Department of Health and Social Care, Department for Education and the Home Office have reviewed public expenditure on services which provide support to victims and survivors who have experienced abuse rather than broader safeguarding, prevention or early intervention services (although these are referenced where the support may benefit victims and survivors of child sexual abuse). This includes all services designed specifically for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse, as well as broader sexual violence funds, and covers both past expenditure (2018/19), and ongoing and future spending commitments.
7. Victims of child sexual abuse may also access universal government-funded support, such as general health services, policing, children's social care and youth services. However, given these services are also widely accessed for reasons other than sexual assault, determining the proportion of these funds that go towards victims and survivors of child sexual abuse is challenging. This is discussed further below.
8. The final section of this response discusses the effectiveness of public expenditure on support for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse and the extensive work being done to improve the commissioning and evaluation of effective child sexual abuse support services.

Services specifically supporting child victims and adult survivors of child sexual abuse (for more detail see annex A)

9. In 2018/19, the government provided over **£10.7 million** specifically for services supporting victims and survivors of child sexual abuse.¹ This included:
 - **£4.7 million** from the Ministry of Justice to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to locally commission or deliver emotional and practical support services for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse. This is ringfenced out of a wider £68 million per annum PCC fund to support victims of crime. In 2018/19, PCCs also reported spending an additional £1.1 million of non-ringfenced money from this fund on victims and survivors of child sexual abuse, bringing the total

¹ Please note that Ministry of Justice victims funding covers both England and Wales.

reported expenditure by PCCs on victims of child sexual abuse to £5.8 million.

- **£3 million** from the Home Office, **£265,000** from the Department of Education and **£250,000** from NHS England (London) to the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime for a Child House pilot in London ('the Lighthouse'). The Lighthouse offers a complete range of services to victims and survivors of child sexual abuse, under one roof. (The total cost of the pilot project is approximately £7.5 million over three years, including funding from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.)
- **£1.7 million** ringfenced within the Ministry of Justice Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Fund to provide specialist support for victims and survivors of both recent and non-recent child sexual abuse. (This rose to £1.9 million per annum as of 2019/20.)
- **£600,000** (£580,000 from the Ministry of Justice and £20,000 from the Home Office) for organisations supporting victims and survivors of child sexual abuse at a national level including helplines, advocacy, and training.
- **£253,000** from the Ministry of Justice to provide additional ISVA support for Operation STOVEWOOD, supporting victims of child sexual abuse in Rotherham.

Additional specialist support services (for more detail see annex B)

10. In addition to these child sexual abuse-specific services, in 2018/19 the government provided broader funding streams to support all victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse, including child sexual abuse. These included:

- **£31 million** from the Department of Health and Social Care via NHS England for 47 Sexual Assault and Referral Centres (SARCs) in England to put in place the best possible response for victims and survivors of sexual violence. SARCs are available to all victims and survivors, irrespective of age, gender and when the abuse occurred. Whilst data do not directly exist to identify what proportion of these funds are spent on children and young people, we know that in 2017/18 children and young people between the ages of 0-17 accounted for 43% of attendance.
- **£5.7 million** from the Ministry of Justice Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Fund which centrally commissions sexual violence support services. The total fund for 2018/19 was £7.4 million of which £1.7 million was ringfenced specifically for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse, as mentioned above. (This fund has been increased to £8 million for 2019/20, and £12 million per annum for 20/21 and 21/22, with funding committed for three years. In addition, £1 million per annum of funding has been committed for 2020/21 and 2021/22,

specifically for the recruitment of Independent Sexual Violence Advisors.)

- £13.2 million over 4 years (2018/19 – 2021/22) from the Home Office for the Trusted Relationships Fund. This provides grants to 11 local authorities in England to support children and young people at risk of child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation and peer on peer abuse. In 2018/19 the Fund received **£3 million** with a further £3.2 million allocated for 2019/20. Spending for the remaining 2 years of the Fund remains dependent on spending review outcomes.
- Approximately **£7.8 million** from the Home Office VAWG Transformation Fund awarded to local commissioners, to aid, promote and embed the best local practice and ensure that early intervention and prevention become the norm. Projects cover a wide range of VAWG crimes, including sexual violence (individuals using services provided by the Fund must be a minimum of 13 years old). This is a three-year grant award totalling £17 million and ends in March 2020.
- Approximately **£1 million** in 2018/19 from the Home Office to provide Independent Child Trafficking Guardians (ICTGs) to support and advocate on behalf of child victims of modern slavery (including victims of child sexual exploitation).
- **£150,000** from the Home Office for the National Sexual Violence Support Fund, which helps rape and sexual violence support organisations to build the capacity of the sector and support the voluntary sector to provide support to victims and survivors of rape and sexual violence at a national level.
- Approximately **£400,000** from the Home Office towards the cost of Young Person's Advocates. Young Person's Advocates are frontline workers providing direct support to young women and girls who are gang-affected, including if they have been victims of or at risk of sexual violence by gangs. The Home Office has directly funded Young Person's Advocates since 2011-12 via direct grants to a small number of local organisations.
- **£5.1 million** from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Tampon Tax Fund awarded to VAWG projects, including projects that support vulnerable women and girls who have been sexually abused.

11. As mentioned in paragraph 9 above, the Ministry of Justice also allocates approximately £68 million per annum to Police and Crime Commissioners to provide support to victims of crime in their local area. In 2018/19, PCCs reported spending around £9.3 million from the Ministry of Justice grant on supporting victims and survivors of sexual violence.

Broader Services

12. The government also funds broader services that may support victims and survivors of child sexual abuse including physical and mental health care

services and children's services. However, as acknowledged by the IICSA report, specific expenditure is more challenging to identify where services are not being provided solely to victims and survivors of child sexual abuse.

NHS and Public Health Activity

13. The Department of Health and Social Care allocates funding to NHS England and NHS Improvement. They directly commission some specialised services, including SARCs, though the majority of NHS funding is directed through Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) who commission services locally.² NHS services support victims and survivors with physical or mental health needs, including those resulting from violence and abuse.
14. Information on the objectives and budget for NHS England in 2018/19 can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/nhs-mandate-2018-to-2019. Information on CCG funding allocations from NHS England can be found here: www.england.nhs.uk/allocations/
15. It is difficult to quantify the exact amount of funding that is allocated to victims and survivors through general health services. Individuals can access these services if and when they have a clinical need to do so, regardless of whether or not they have disclosed an experience of trauma. Access based on clinical need is a key principle of healthcare delivery, designed to ensure that healthcare resources are allocated effectively where they are needed, and that the sickest and most urgent patients are given priority. It also means that, for victims and survivors, access to relevant healthcare services does not rely on disclosure – which could otherwise pose a barrier. Recognising the need to support victims and survivors whether or not they have made a disclosure, healthcare professionals are increasingly being trained to use a trauma-informed approach.

Public Health Grant

16. In addition to the above, the Department of Health and Social Care provide funding through the public health grant. The purpose of the grant is to provide local authorities in England with the funding required to discharge their public health functions. Local Authorities use the Public Health grant (£3.2 billion in 2018/19, ring fenced for use on public health functions exclusively for all ages) to commission a range of health services relevant to prevention as well as in response to child sexual abuse. These include services (such as health visitors) for children aged 0-5, services for children and young people aged 5-19, and sexual health services for adults and adolescents.

² CCGs are GP-led independent statutory organisations and are responsible for the planning and commissioning of high-quality healthcare services using clinical evidence that meet the needs of their local population.

17. Information on public health grants to local authorities in 2018/19 can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-grants-to-local-authorities-2018-to-2019
18. As above, it is not currently possible to meaningfully estimate the proportion of the cost of public health activities linked to provision of services specifically for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse. Spend on particular public health interventions will vary locally, because Local Authorities are responsible for allocating their public health spend according to the needs of the local community – of which victims and survivors of child sexual abuse are a part. However, the government’s guidance on the role of Local Authority Directors of Public Health is clear that they should “play a full part in their authority’s action to meet the needs of vulnerable children, for example by linking effectively with the Local Safeguarding Children Board.” The same guidance also states that directors should work with their local criminal justice partners to promote safer communities.

Local government funding for children’s services

19. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government is responsible for the vast majority of local government funding, which is generally non-ringfenced and comes in the form of central grants (such as the Revenue Support and Social Care Grants) and local sources of income (council tax and business rates). The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government works closely with the departments responsible for each policy area (e.g. Department for Education for children’s services) and compiles a single Spending Review bid for local government, which is then distributed by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
20. Children’s services are a major area of spend for local government, and support for children who have been victims of sexual abuse will be part of that spend, however, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government cannot identify the specific amounts, which would vary by local authority. There will also be some spending from adult services budgets on this support.

Effectiveness of expenditure

21. Effectiveness of expenditure on services to support victims and survivors is measured in different ways across government. In many cases we have empowered local commissioners to conduct their own assessments of the effectiveness of local services, and to support them without onerous central government oversight. Details of how each department manages this process is outlined below.

Ministry of Justice

22. The Ministry of Justice awards direct funding to rape support services across England and Wales to provide specialist support to victims and survivors of sexual violence, including victims and survivors of recent and non-recent child

sexual abuse. Alongside funding to support adult victims and survivors, organisations can apply for a special child sexual abuse uplift. To receive this funding, providers have to evidence delivering a service that is tailored to meet the specific needs of children, young people and/or adult victims and survivors of child sexual abuse; supporting and providing them with the skills to cope and recover. They must also evidence operating to their local authority's safeguarding standards and an understanding of the need for a multi-agency approach to support. The child sexual abuse uplift is ringfenced for the provision of support to both recent and non-recent victims and survivors of child sexual abuse and is not gender-restricted.

23. It is a requirement of the grant agreement that organisations receiving funding from the Ministry of Justice submit bi-annual reports evidencing that they have spent their grant appropriately, according to the conditions of the grant. Organisations also provide quantitative and qualitative data on the numbers of supported individuals, their presenting experience, the type of support offered and outcomes.
24. In 2018/19, a total of 131,268 sexual violence victims and survivors aged 13 years or over received support from the Ministry of Justice-funded rape support centres. Among these victims and survivors, 23,198 presented with non-recent child sexual abuse. In addition, the rape support centres reported that in 2018/19, 5,842 children aged 12 years or under were supported by Ministry of Justice funding. This was an increase of 27% from 2017/18 (4,586).
25. The Ministry of Justice also provides funding to PCCs to locally commission support services for victims of crime, including victims and survivors of sexual violence and child sexual abuse. According to data reported by PCCs, 9,196 victims and survivors presenting with child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation were supported by Ministry of Justice funds between April and September 2019. PCCs have local autonomy and will each have their own measures for monitoring the effectiveness of their local service providers. However, the Ministry of Justice check that spend is compliant with the Grant Agreement terms. Child sexual abuse funding is ringfenced and must only be spent on services for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse; it must all be spent within the 12-month grant period. If the service provider does not use the whole grant within that timeframe the Ministry of Justice ask for any underspend of the funding to be returned so it can be redistributed. PCCs report to the Ministry of Justice on spend, services provided, number of victims and survivors referred to services, number of victims and survivors supported and outcome, as well as equality data. There are also additional questions around waiting lists locally and quality assurance questions around their grant management locally.

Department of Health and Social Care

26. In 2018, NHS England published its five-year [Strategic Direction on Sexual Abuse and Assault Services](#) (SAAS), which aims to radically improve access to high quality health services for victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse – to support them to recover, heal and rebuild their lives. These

commitments are underlined in [the NHS Long Term Plan](#) (published in 2019, alongside an accompanying five-year funding settlement).

27. The Department of Health and Social Care tracks overall NHS delivery against an annual accountability framework which sets out objectives and funding. [The 2019-20 accountability framework](#) prioritises the effective implementation of the NHS Long Term Plan.
28. The Care Quality Commission (CQC) is the independent regulator of all health and social care services in England. They monitor, inspect and regulate services to make sure they meet fundamental standards of quality and safety, and publish their findings. In late 2018 CQC began inspections of SARCs. Reports from their inspections are published on the [CQC website](#).
29. Delivery of the NHS SAAS pathway in England is overseen by the SAAS Partnership Board which includes representation from the Department of Health and Social Care, NHS, Public Health England, police, Department for Education, Home Office and Ministry of Justice as well as national, regional and local commissioners, and voluntary sector organisations. The Board tracks progress in relation to national and regional SAAS implementation plans and promotes best practice. The board considers the CQC inspection outcomes and SARC reporting against Indicators of Performance to inform the board on the effectiveness of the services, hold the system providers to account and drive improvements. The Board is also working with research bodies to develop the evidence base on effective victim and survivor support.

Home Office

30. The Home Office commissions a range of support services for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse through the Support for Victims and Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse (SVSCSA) fund, as well as contributing funding to the piloting of the 'Child House' model in the UK.
31. Evaluation of bids for the SVSCSA fund includes consideration of how the service will provide evidence of impact on victims and survivors and how the organisation will ensure the quality of the services provided. The fund does not have a common outcomes framework against which the success of the projects is evaluated. Instead grant recipients identify the outputs, outcomes and critical success factors against which the impact of their services is measured. These vary depending on the type of service. Services available to victims and survivors at a national level (helplines, online resources etc.) rely more heavily on outputs such as number of calls received to assess effectiveness. Services providing more intensive support to victims and survivors (counselling services, support groups) use a range of standard measures to evaluate the outcome of services e.g. the Warwick and Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, CORE (clinical outcomes in routine evaluation) services data.
32. In 2018/19 Home Office SVSCSA funding supported:

- The National Association of People Abused in Childhood (NAPAC) to answer over 7000 calls on their support line from victims and survivors of childhood abuse.
- Safeline Warwick to deliver a free, professional, specialised telephone and online counselling service to 48 adult survivors of childhood abuse from 23 PCC areas.
- NSPCC to provide therapeutic counselling to 45 children with learning difficulties who had been sexually abused and their safe parents or carers, through the Letting the Future In – Learning Difficulties programme.

33. The effectiveness of the Child House pilot in Camden, which is being run by the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), is measured against a series of primary outcomes (further details are in annex A).

34. A key component of the VAWG Service Transformation Fund is to build the evidence base across the country to better understand how to prevent and respond effectively to VAWG. Each project is required to provide robust evaluation of their effectiveness, with the majority of projects evaluated by external academic partners.

Department for Education

35. Core funding for children's services is made available via the annual local government finance settlement.³ The settlement allows local authorities, who are independent of Government, flexibility to target spending according to statutory requirements and their local needs. Local authorities are required under Section 251 of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 to submit education and children's social care budget and expenditure statements. These data are published in [statistical releases annually, the latest of which may be found here](#). The data allow for analysis of trends in spending on children's services. However, neither the Department for Education data, nor the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government local authority revenue expenditure return on council services⁴, contain the granularity to allow the identification of victims of child sexual abuse and expenditure on the support services they may receive from local authorities and/or other agencies.

36. The Children and Social Work Act 2017 introduced stronger and more flexible multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, which came into force on 29 June 2018. Local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and chief officer of police now have a shared statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children in a local area.

³[The 2020-21 provisional local government finance settlement can be found here](#). The proposals in the 2020-21 settlement will give local authorities a 4.4% real-terms increase in their Core Spending Power which is estimated to increase from £46.2 billion in 2019-20 to £49.1 billion in 2020-21. As part of the settlement government is providing councils with an additional £1 billion for adult and children's social care on top of the continuation of the £410 million adult and children's social care grant provided in 2019-20.

⁴ [Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government statistics on local authority revenue expenditure and financing can be found here](#).

37. It is for local determination what the arrangements cover, but they must set out how all children, including those at risk of child sexual abuse, will be kept safe. The safeguarding partners must publish a report at least once in every 12-month period, determined from the date of their new arrangements' implementation. It is for each local area to determine where their respective reports are published, but common practice is for it to be published on either the local authority, clinical commissioning group, or police area websites. The report will set out what they have done as a result of the arrangements and how effective these arrangements have been in practice. Quality assurance of the reports will be by the local independent scrutiny process.

Improving the effectiveness of child sexual abuse support services

38. The government recognises that there is further work to be done to improve our understanding and measurement of effectiveness in relation to services supporting victims and survivors of child sexual abuse.

39. Commissioners and providers of services delivered specifically for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse often lack the time, knowledge or resources to evaluate programmes and demonstrate their effectiveness in terms of outcomes for victims and survivors.

40. Commissioners and providers of general services that victims and survivors may access face additional challenges in evaluating the effectiveness of their service, as their mechanisms to measure quality of provision will consider the diverse range of needs across all users (not necessarily specifically victims and survivors of child sexual abuse.)

41. Furthermore, services are commissioned and delivered in various different ways, in different sectors, to respond to a range of different outcomes (e.g. health, social, emotional, criminal justice, economic or educational), making it challenging to develop a wider picture of what effectiveness means for services responding to child sexual abuse.

42. As such, the government is committed to building an evidence base on the effectiveness and outcomes of child sexual abuse support services and to supporting commissioners to better measure and monitor the effectiveness of commissioned services. Some examples of ongoing work to achieve this are below.

Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse

43. One of the key objectives of the Home Office-funded Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse ('the Centre') is building the evidence base on effectiveness of services that respond to child sexual abuse.

44. In 2017/18 [the Centre's Evaluation Fund project](#) provided grants to 17 providers of child sexual abuse support to help them develop tools to improve

their capacity for assessing and evidencing their services' effectiveness. Following this project, [the Centre published a practical guide for all providers of child sexual abuse support services](#), giving them a step-by-step blueprint on how to establish or improve their monitoring and evaluation system.

45. Most recently, [the Centre published a suite of three studies](#) in October 2019 which aimed to identify key positive elements of practice when responding to child sexual abuse and improve understanding of the effectiveness of services. The reports highlighted the diversity of services available and the resulting need for tailored outcomes frameworks, along with the necessity for meaningful evaluation to focus on measuring what matters to young victims and survivors of child sexual abuse.

SAAS work on effective victim and survivor support

46. The progress of SAAS implementation plans is tracked by the SAAS board, which is also working with research bodies to develop the evidence base on effective victim and survivor support. This includes a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) funded evaluation of SARCs (2018-22), and a number of other projects related to the effectiveness of the SAAS pathways and related outcomes.

Ministry of Justice work to align victims funding and outcome measures

47. In order to satisfy the commitment in the 2018 Victims Strategy to align government funding for victims, work is taking place across government to map all existing government funding sources in order to develop a more efficient and effective funding landscape. The Ministry of Justice has committed to produce a cross-government Victim Funding Strategy by the end of 2020.
48. In addition, through engagement with PCCs and rape support centres around their grant returns data, the Ministry of Justice is continuing to work towards improving outcome measures which will help better assess the impact and effectiveness of Ministry of Justice-funded support services.

Supporting local commissioning of child sexual abuse services

49. In 2014 the government devolved responsibility for commissioning most victim support services to PCCs in recognition that they were well placed to assess and respond to local need. Since 1 April 2019 we have been testing the potential benefits of full local commissioning of sexual violence support services in five PCC areas to establish which commissioning model is most beneficial for victims, support providers and commissioners. Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire, Nottinghamshire and London (MOPAC (The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)) were selected to participate in the test and have been given full commissioning responsibilities over sexual violence support services in their respective areas. The test will run for three years until 31 March 2022

and test areas are required to submit regular reports on the progress and outcomes of their commissioning strategies. We will share lessons learnt from the PCC test with all PCC areas in an effort to ensure that high-quality support that meets the needs of victims is commissioned consistently across the country.

50. In addition, the government supports commissioners to ensure they have the knowledge and tools they need to commission effective services for victims and survivors of sexual violence and child sexual abuse. In July 2019 the Home Office (working with the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Health and Social Care) published a [commissioning framework for all commissioners of support services for victims and survivors of child sexual abuse in England](#). The framework has been developed to assist commissioners with responsibility for child sexual abuse support services to navigate their way through the commissioning landscape, to promote partnership working and to improve the availability and delivery of care to support victims and survivors of recent and non-recent abuse. It also includes advice on how best to identify and measure outcomes. The Home Office will continue to seek feedback on the framework and share best practice on local commissioning of child sexual abuse support services.

Annex A – Expenditure on child sexual abuse

Department	Service	Spend	Measures of impact and effectiveness
<p>The Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>Funding to rape support centres to provide specialist support for victims of child sexual abuse over the age of 13. (For FY 2019/20 this age restriction was lifted to support victims of child sexual abuse under the age of 13 as well.)</p>	<p>£1.7 million in FY 2018/19 (rising to £1.9 million in FY 2019/20)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape support centres report to the Ministry of Justice against outcome measures in their bi-annual data returns. Success is measured on how a service has supported a victim and the results of that support. • They must demonstrate that the service they are providing is of good quality and that they are supporting victims to ‘cope’ with the immediate impacts of crime, and ‘recover’ from the harm experienced (acknowledging that not all victims will return entirely to the lives they had before). • Service providers are also affiliated to one or more of the national umbrella organisations (The Survivors Trust, Rape Crisis England and Wales, and The Male Survivors Partnership) who each have their own national service standards against which their members are assessed. • These are currently our best measures of impact and effectiveness. • In addition, the Ministry of Justice have a number of requirements in the commissioning and grant agreement processes which seek to ensure that the support services for victims and survivors are of high quality and available to all who need them. • The ability to deliver quality services, under sound clinical governance and recognising gender specific needs were key evaluation

			<p>criteria considered before Grant funding was awarded for 2019-2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers had to demonstrate they had the skills and capacity to deliver effective support programmes and interventions to enable victims to cope and recover. • In addition, organisations supporting children and young people were required to demonstrate a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach, recognising that for victims of child sexual abuse in particular, multi-agency working helps to prevent re-trauma, provide a single pathway of care and ensures the needs of the child remain central. • They also had to demonstrate that they had arrangements in place which clearly set out the processes and the principles for child protection and information sharing in accordance with Local Safeguarding Children Board's guidelines and services. • Funding was ringfenced for the provision of support to both recent and non-recent victims of child sexual abuse and not gender restricted.
The Ministry of Justice	Funding provided to Police and Crime Commissioners to locally commission or deliver emotional and practical support services specifically for child victims and adult survivors of child sexual abuse.	<p>£4.7 million per annum is ringfenced for victims of child sexual abuse out of the total £68 million the Ministry of Justice grant provided to PCCs</p> <p>In FY 2018/19 PCCs reported spending £5.8 million of their total grant on services for child sexual abuse victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCs have local autonomy and it is not for the Ministry of Justice to dictate how they monitor their local service providers. Each PCC will have their own local quality criteria against which they measure their commissioned services, however they do report to the Ministry of Justice against outcome measures in their bi-annual data returns. • Service providers will be expected to demonstrate to PCCs that their services are of good quality and achieve the desired outcomes before they are awarded any funding.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCs meet regularly with their service providers who deliver services for victims of child sexual abuse. • The Ministry of Justice check that spend is compliant with the Grant Agreement terms. PCCs report on spend, services provided, number of victims referred to services, number of victims supported etc. as well as equality data. There are also additional questions around waiting lists locally and quality assurance questions around their grant management locally. • The child sexual abuse funding is ringfenced and must only be spent on services for victims of child sexual abuse and it must all be spent within the 12-month grant period. If it is not we ask for any underspend of the funding to be returned.
The Ministry of Justice	Funding to provide additional ISVA support for Operation STOVEWOOD, supporting victims of child sexual abuse in Rotherham.	£253,000 in FY 2018/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISVA support provided has enabled victims in Rotherham to access the support they need, contributing to successful prosecutions under Operation STOVEWOOD.
The Ministry of Justice & the Home Office	<p>National child sexual abuse support services – the Support for Victims and Survivors of child sexual abuse Fund (Grant funding to non-statutory sector organisations in England and Wales.)</p> <p><i>While the exact group of organisations changes year by year depending on who is successful in a competitive bidding process, this generally falls into two categories – nationally-available resources such as helplines and websites, and programmes to develop innovative new services for victims and survivors.</i></p>	<p>£600,000 per annum (£580,000 delegated to Home Office from the Ministry of Justice and £20,000 from Home Office)</p> <p>These funds have been commissioned annually each FY since 2016/17.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation criteria for bids includes how the service will provide evidence of impact with victims and survivors and how the organisation will ensure the quality of the services provided. • The fund does not have a common outcomes framework against which the success of the projects is evaluated. • Grant recipients identify the outputs, outcomes and critical success factors against which the impact of their services is measured. • These varies depending on the type of service. Services available to victims at a national level (helplines, online resources etc.) rely more

			heavily on outputs such as number of calls received. Services providing more intensive support to victims and survivors (counselling services, support groups) use a range of standard measures to evaluate the outcome of services e.g. the Warwick and Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, CORE (clinical outcomes in routine evaluation) services data.
The Home Office, Department for Education and Department of Health and Social Care via NHS England	Funding provided to the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to pilot a Child House.	<p>Home Office: £3 million in 2018/19 Department for Education: £265,000 in 2018/19 NHSE: £250,000 in 2018/19</p> <p>Part of approx. £7.5 million funding between 2016-17 and 2019/20 from the Home Office, Department for Education, NHS-England and MOPAC broken down as follows:</p> <p>Total funding (3 years)</p> <p>Home Office - £4,005,730 MOPAC - £1,250,000 NHSE (London) - £1,730,000 Department for Education - £554,500</p> <p>Total - £7,540,230</p>	<p>The Child House pilot will be measured against a series of primary outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enhancement of referral pathways into and out of the Child House. • The enhancement of children and young people (CYP), family and carer experience of support received post disclosure. • The enhancement of CYP experience of the criminal justice process post disclosure. • The enhancement of mental health and wellbeing outcomes for CYP. • The enhancement of professionals' awareness, competence and confidence in working with child sexual abuse/child sexual exploitation. • The increased likelihood for CYP who received a Child House service to have cases charged by CPS. • The increased likelihood for CYP who received a Child House service to have their case end in conviction. • The enhancement of partnership working.

Annex B – Expenditure on related services that child sexual abuse victims may access

Department	Service	Spend	Measures of impact and effectiveness
<p>The Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>Rape support services across England and Wales</p>	<p>£5.7 million in FY 2018/19 (plus an additional £1.7 million specifically to support victims of child sexual abuse - see table above)</p> <p>(This fund has been increased to £8 million for 2019/20, and £12 million per annum for 2020/21 and 2021/22, totalling £32 million over three years. In addition, £1 million per annum of funding has been committed for 2020/21 and 2021/22, specifically for the recruitment of Independent Sexual Violence Advisors.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the Ministry of Justice does not directly measure effectiveness, providers are expected to achieve two outcomes in their bi-annual reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ supporting victims to ‘cope’ with the immediate impacts of crime, and ○ to ‘recover’ from the harm experienced (acknowledging that not all victims will return entirely to the lives they had before). • Service providers are expected to demonstrate that the service they are providing is of good quality and achieving the desired outcomes. These requirements are set out in the Grant Agreement with each provider, and we check compliance at 6-months and 12-months. • Service providers are also affiliated to one or more of the national umbrella organisations (The Survivors Trust, Rape Crisis England and Wales, and The Male Survivors Partnership) who measure themselves against their own national service standards.
<p>The Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>Funding to Police and Crime Commissioners to locally commission or deliver emotional and practical support services for victims of crime.</p>	<p>£63.3 million total per annum (plus an additional £4.7 million</p>	<p>(See PCC commissioning in annex A.) Each PCC will have their own measures for the effectiveness of the services they commission.</p>

	<p>Each PCC uses this funding to commission or provide a range of emotional and practical support services to meet the needs of victims of crime in their local area. This may include services specifically for victims of child sexual abuse, and other non-specific services which victims of child sexual abuse may also access. The Ministry of Justice receives grant returns from PCCs which provide us with some information on what PCCs spend on services for victims of child sexual abuse, although not all PCCs are able to disaggregate funding (particularly for adult victims of historic child sexual abuse).</p>	<p>specifically to support victims of child sexual abuse - see table above)</p> <p>In 2018/19, PCCs reported spending around £9.3 million from the Ministry of Justice grant on supporting victims of sexual violence and £5.8 million of their grant on supporting victims of child sexual abuse.</p>	<p>PCCs must submit a report to the Ministry of Justice six and twelve months into their grants. These include reporting on spend, services provided, number of victims referred to services, supported etc as well as equality data. There are also additional questions around waiting lists locally and quality assurance questions around their grant management locally.</p>
<p>The Home Office</p>	<p>National Sexual Violence Support Fund - £150k through a competitive tender process for rape and sexual violence support nationally. Organisations need to demonstrate the ability to provide support, the ability to build capacity of the sector, the ability to engage with influential partners and the ability to evidence the impacts and outcomes etc.</p>	<p>£150,000</p>	<p>Similar evaluation process to the £600k Support for Victims and Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse Fund above (bidders providing information on their output at the end of the year). This will also include building clearer Critical Success Factors into the grant agreement at the outset.</p>

<p>The Home Office</p>	<p>VAWG Transformation Fund - awarded to local commissioners to aid, promote and embed the best local practice and ensure that early intervention and prevention become the norm. Projects cover a wide range of VAWG crimes, including sexual violence (individuals using services provided by the Fund must be a minimum of 13 years old).</p>	<p>£7.8 million in FY2018/19 for projects including an element of addressing sexual violence against women and girls</p> <p>Total VAWG funding: £17 million over 3 years (2017/18 – 2019/20)</p>	<p>In line with the National Statement of Expectations, project outcomes should be linked to local needs assessment evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims, survivors and their families can access the right support at the right time. • Perpetrators and potential perpetrators of VAWG are prevented from (re)offending, through specific intervention projects or through more perpetrators being brought to justice. • Sufficient services exist for all demographics, and no one is turned away from accessing critical support services appropriate to their situation. • Fewer victims will reach crisis point and need refuge. • The needs of victims and survivors with the most complex needs or experiencing multiple disadvantages are met. • Future interventions and commissioning decisions are informed by robust evidence. • There is increased awareness so that VAWG is seen as ‘everybody’s business’, and everybody knows the contribution that they can make.
<p>The Home Office</p>	<p>Trusted Relationships Fund - grants to local authorities to support children and young people vulnerable to CSE, CCE and peer on peer abuse. The TRF is primarily aimed at prevention but some of the CYP referred to the Fund have previously experienced exploitation and / or peer on peer abuse and continue to be vulnerable to further exploitation.</p>	<p>£13.2 million over four years (average £3.3 million per annum)</p>	

<p>The Home Office</p>	<p>Young Person’s Advocates - Young Person’s Advocates are frontline workers providing direct support to young women and girls who are gang-affected, including if they have been victims of or at risk of sexual violence by gangs. The Home Office has directly funded Young Person’s Advocates since 2011-12 via direct grants to a small number of local organisations.</p>	<p>The total yearly cost of all YPAs and associated service provision is £398,000 per financial year</p>	
<p>The Home Office</p>	<p>Independent Child Trafficking Guardians- (previously Independent Child Trafficking Advocates) are an independent source of advice for all trafficked children and somebody who can speak up on their behalf.</p> <p>The purpose of an Independent Child Trafficking Guardian (ICTG) is to advocate on behalf of the child to ensure their best interests are reflected in the decision-making processes undertaken by the public authorities who are involved in the child’s care. The ICTG’s advocacy and involvement throughout the decision-making process is intended to ensure the child is protected from further harm, prevent re-trafficking or going missing from care, and promote the child’s recovery.</p>	<p>£991,600 in 2018/19 £1.53 million (in 2019/20)</p>	<p>To ensure the correct ICTG model is rolled out, a staggered approach has been adopted with built-in assessments along the way.</p> <p>Recently, the Home Office in conjunction with the University of Bedfordshire, published an evaluation of the ICTG service – early adopter sites (Greater Manchester, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and nationally in Wales). The evaluation provides analysis on the implementation of the service (original model), how the ICTG service works alongside existing service provision and the outcomes for children who have been supported by an ICTG.</p> <p>In addition, the government is committed to strengthening and enhancing the Modern Slavery Act to ensure it continues to evolve along with the crime of modern slavery. It is for this reason the government commissioned Frank Field MP, Maria Miller MP and Baroness Butler-Sloss to head an independent review of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Section 48 of the Act, which relates to ICTGs was considered in the Review, specifically how to ensure the right support for child victims is provided.</p>

			The government welcomes the findings of the Independent Review and has recently published its response . The review reports are also available at: www.independentmsareview.co.uk .
The Department of Health and Social Care via NHS England & NHS Improvement	47 Sexual Assault and Referral Centres in England SARCs are available to all victims and survivors: adults and children, recent and non-recent victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse, irrespective of gender.	£31 million in 2018/19 (£35 million to be spent in 2019/20)	<p>The Department of Health and Social Care tracks overall NHS delivery against an annual accountability framework which sets out objectives and funding. The 2019-20 accountability framework prioritises the effective implementation of the NHS Long Term Plan. The Care Quality Commission (CQC) is the independent regulator of all health and social care services in England. They monitor, inspect and regulate services to make sure they meet fundamental standards of quality and safety, and publish their findings. In late 2018 CQC began inspections of SARCs.</p> <p>Delivery of the NHS SAAS pathway in England is overseen by the SAAS Partnership Board which includes representation from the Department of Health and Social Care, NHS, Public Health England, police, Department for Education, Home Office and Ministry of Justice as well as national, regional and local commissioners, and voluntary sector organisations. The Board tracks progress in relation to national and regional SAAS implementation plans and promotes best practice. The board considers the CQC inspection outcomes and SARC reporting against Indicators</p>

			of Performance to inform the board on the effectiveness of the services, hold the system providers to account and drive improvements. The Board is also working with research bodies to develop the evidence base on effective victim and survivor support.
The Department of Health and Social Care via NHS England & NHS Improvement	NHS services and services through the public health grant support victims and survivors with physical or mental health needs, including those resulting from violence and abuse. However, it is difficult to quantify the exact amount of funding allocated to victims and survivors through general health services. This is because NHS healthcare is provided on the basis of clinical need rather than experience of a particular crime or trauma. This means access to support does not rely on disclosure – which could otherwise pose a barrier.	A portion of the total budget allocated will go to services that victims and survivors may use	<p>NHS England and NHS Improvement are accountable for ensuring that the health services that they and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) commission are high quality and deliver value for money.</p> <p>The Department tracks NHS delivery against an annual accountability framework which sets out objectives and funding. The 2019-20 accountability framework prioritises the effective implementation of the NHS long term plan. NHS England and NHS Improvement are legally required, under the NHS Act 2006, to seek to achieve the objectives set out in the NHS accountability framework set annually by the Department and the NHS planning guidance. NHS England and NHS Improvement have developed assurance frameworks for CCGs. CCG IAF (Improvement and Assessment Framework). CCGs are assessed against the CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework (IAF) against health outcomes and care quality as well as sustainability.</p>

<p>The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Tampon Tax Fund</p>	<p>Tampon Tax Fund spending on VAWG projects including projects that support vulnerable women and girls who have been sexually abused.</p>	<p>£5.1 million in 2018/19</p>	<p>The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport is committed to ensuring that Tampon Tax Funded projects are appropriately monitored and evaluated and that lessons learnt and examples of good practice are made widely available. In their application forms, applicants are expected to set out the activities, outputs and outcomes their project will deliver. They must also explain the data collection and monitoring systems that will be put in place to enable these to be evidenced and for projects to be properly evaluated.</p> <p>Applicants must explain how lessons learnt from the funded work will be disseminated through relevant networks. Grant recipients then transparently report against their target activities and outputs on a quarterly basis and provide a detailed explanation of Tampon Tax Fund expenditure, all of which must be evidenced on request. Larger grants made from April 2018 onwards must all provide evidence of spend to DCMS on a quarterly basis. Tampon Tax Fund grants are regularly audited by DCMS and the National Audit Office.</p>
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