

Scottish Government

Report on Child Migration
For the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry

September 2020

**CHILD MIGRATION REPORT
NOVEMBER 2019**

PREFACE

In an email dated 9 July 2019 the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry (the "Inquiry") requested from the Scottish Government ("SG"):

"a report on SG's responses to date to enquiries from former Scottish child migrants for information, for example, about family tracing, the migrant's records, and provision for redress."

On 1 August 2019 SG received clarification from the Inquiry of the information sought within the email dated 9 July:

"It was clear when the Inquiry's Terms of Reference (ToR) were announced that SG acknowledged the need to address the issue of child migration in the context of the abuse of children in care, whether Scottish children or those whose care was arranged in Scotland. We are seeking a report which deals with the post-devolution period and addresses matters, including the following, but not excluding other issues relating to SG and child migration, if these are considered of relevance to the Inquiry's aims and purpose

1) the types of contact SG has had with child migrants, for example, what reasons did former child migrants give for contacting SG and what information or help did they ask for, such as personal records, family information, recognition, redress, apology, citizenship, etc?

2) how did SG respond to these queries from individuals, has the approach changed over the period and, if so, why?

3) what has SG's response been to the issue of child migration and former child migrants over the period, for example, the redress and advance payment scheme and the eligibility criteria in regard to former child migrants, the ease of access to information, etc?

4) what help, advice and supports are available to former child migrants, for example, through schemes such Future Pathways?

5) has SG either identified or become aware of any other particular issues relating to former child migrants and, if so, what are these and how have they been addressed by SG?

Please let me know if the team has any questions about the scope of the report as indicated. If a section 21 notice is required, let me know and one will be issued."

CONTENT

This report contains the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. Contact between SG and child migrants (Inquiry questions 1 and 2)
3. SG response to issue of child migration (Inquiry question 3)
4. Help, advice and supports available to former child migrants (Inquiry question 4)

Throughout this report additional information is provided where relevant in response to Inquiry question 5: ***“has SG either identified or become aware of any other particular issues relating to former child migrants and, if so, what are these and how have they been addressed by SG?”***

1. Introduction

The UK Government has led and developed a UK-level response to survivors of child migration. This response includes: Prime Minister Gordon Brown's national apology to former British child migrants in 2010; the establishment of the Family Restoration Fund¹; and the establishment in 2019 of the UK Government's payment scheme for former British child migrants² following the recommendations made in the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse's interim report.³

As work by SG in response to all survivors has progressed there has been increasing awareness and understanding of the issues faced by child migrant survivors which are discussed in this report.

¹ <https://www.childmigrantstrust.com/services/family-restoration-fund>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/payment-scheme-for-former-british-child-migrants-guidelines>

³ <https://www.iicsa.org.uk/key-documents/5369/view/interim-report-a-summary.pdf>

2. Contact between SG and child migrants (Inquiry questions 1 and 2)

The Inquiry has asked SG to provide information in relation to, “*The types of contact SG has had with child migrants, for example, what reasons did former child migrants give for contacting SG and what information or help did they ask for, such as personal records, family information, recognition, redress, apology, citizenship, etc? How did SG respond to these queries from individuals, has the approach changed over the period and, if so, why?*”

General

The information contained in this section is based on:

- (i) a review of relevant post devolution records held by SG which were transferred to the Inquiry this year in response to a section 21 notice dated 28 September 2018 relating to child migration; and
- (ii) information held by SG officials responsible for survivor engagement in relation to contact they have had with child migrant survivors since records searches were conducted for the section 21 notice dated 28 September 2018. As at 1 November 2019, the only relevant correspondence identified during the course of this exercise is correspondence concerning the ‘British Home Children’ dated July 2019 and referred to below and engagement with child migrant survivors for the purposes of applications to the Advance Payment Scheme (discussed in section 3 below).

Record of written correspondence

This correspondence referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above is summarised as follows:

- i. On 11 December 2009, SG received an email from a Mr CHC. Mr CHC advised that he was born in Scotland and that he and his two brothers were sent to Australia in 1950 to Dhurringile, an orphanage. He described his experience at Dhurringile as being “bad most of the time” and that some of the boys were sexually abused. In his correspondence, Mr CHC advised that he had written to the church and the government but “never got answers”. On 18 December 2009, SG responded to Mr CHC’s email of 11 December advising that it was aware that “many other Scottish children were sent to Australia and that some of them were very badly treated”. SG directed Mr CHC to the apology made by the Australian Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd, and to the Care Leavers Australia Network. SG advised that it intended to add a section on child migrants to its website and asked if Mr CHC would be willing to contribute. On 19 December 2009, Mr CHC responded advising that he would be happy to contribute to the SG website. The correspondence was submitted to the Inquiry on 31 January 2019.⁴
- ii. On 24 November 2009, SG received an email from John Lamont MSP regarding an enquiry he had received from a constituent, Ms [REDACTED], about compensation to former child migrants. On 18 December 2009, SG

⁴ Object I.D. F3023957

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issued a reply to Mr Lamont and advised that the issue of child migration was a reserved matter. The correspondence and other relevant documents were submitted to the Inquiry on 31 January 2019⁵.

- iii. On 17 February 2014, SG received correspondence (addressed to the First Minister) from relatives of a Mr LXU [REDACTED]⁶. Mr LXU [REDACTED] was migrated to Australia as a child and sought access to records relating to his sibling who he understood to have been adopted as a child. The correspondence requests a review by the Scottish Parliament of the 100 year adoption rule, as prescribed by the Act of Sederunt (Sheriff Court Rules Amendment) (Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act 2007) 2009. On 4 March 2014 SG issued a response⁷ to the correspondence dated 17 February 2014. On 18 March 2014, SG received further correspondence from Mr Stewart Dredge, a constituency case manager for Gordon MacDonald MSP⁸. The correspondence was on behalf of Mr LXU [REDACTED]'s relatives regarding the issues raised in the correspondence dated 17 February 2014. On 29 April 2014, SG issued a response to Gordon Macdonald MSP⁹.
- iv. On 17 May 2018, SG received correspondence from Ms LTI [REDACTED], a former child migrant¹⁰. On 29 June 2018, SG issued a reply to Ms LTI [REDACTED]'s correspondence of 17 May 2018¹¹. A copy of the correspondence was submitted to the Inquiry on 31 January 2019.
- v. On 4 July 2019, an individual wrote to SG on behalf of the descendants of the "British Home Children" who were migrated to Canada from 1869 to 1939. The individual requested that SG light up landmark buildings to mark the 150th anniversary of the first large migration of children from Britain to Canada. SG agreed to this request on 8 July 2019. St Andrews House and Victoria Quay (both SG buildings) were illuminated on 28 September 2019.

Based on the searches and enquiries conducted, it is apparent that SG holds relatively little correspondence¹² with survivors of child migration and that may reflect an awareness of the role of the UK Government in responding to child migration matters.

⁵ MACCS 2009/0036421/Object ID: A23255187

⁶ MACCS 2014/005833/Object ID A7907014

⁷ MACCS2014/0005833/Object ID: A7907010

⁸ MACCS 2014/0010695/Object ID: A8402072

⁹ MACCS 2014/0010695/Object ID: A8402074

¹⁰ MACCS 2018/0017894/Object ID: A21465412

¹¹ MACCS 2018/0017894/Object ID: A21465411

¹² SG's contact with survivors can take a variety of forms, such as: meetings in person; engagement at stakeholder events; written consultation responses regarding policy; or telephone calls with an engagement official regarding personal support. Not all stakeholder contact is recorded (for example contact made during the course of informal meetings or telephone calls). Additionally, it would not always be known to SG if an individual was a child migrant unless that fact was disclosed by the individual. SG also funds third sector and community based organisations (funded by the Survivor Support Innovation and Development Fund) to deliver services to survivors in Scotland. Those organisations may have had contact with survivors of child migration which is not made known to SG.

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[APG]

3. SG response to issue of child migration (Inquiry question 3)

The Inquiry has asked SG to provide information in relation to, “*What has SG’s response been to the issue of child migration and former child migrants over the period, for example, the redress and advance payment scheme and the eligibility criteria in regard to former child migrants, the ease of access to information, etc?*”

SG Advance Payment Scheme

The Advance Payment Scheme opened on 25 April 2019 for those who suffered abuse in care in Scotland before December 2004 and either have a terminal illness or are aged 70 or over.¹³ The age threshold was lowered to 68 on 4 December 2019 after a planned review of that element of the Scheme¹⁴.

Redress - child migrant survivors

The purpose of the Advance Payment Scheme is to provide redress to individuals who experienced abuse in care in Scotland¹⁵. The Advance Payment Scheme does not offer financial redress to individuals in respect of their migration abroad as children. The Advance Payment Scheme does not offer financial redress to individuals in respect of any abuse suffered post migration.

The Advance Payment Scheme sits alongside the UK Government’s payment scheme for former British child migrants and the redress schemes made available by countries to which Scottish children were migrated. Each of these redress schemes serve distinct purposes:

- An advance payment is to acknowledge, and provide tangible recognition of, the harm done in the past whilst in care as a child in Scotland.
- The UK Government’s payment scheme is for former British child migrants, who were separated from their families and sent overseas as part of the UK government’s historic participation in child migration programmes.¹⁶

¹³ The Advance Payment Scheme has been set up by SG in response to the recommendations of the InterAction Action Plan Review Group, namely, that a financial compensation / redress scheme for victims / survivors of abuse in care should be set up by legislation prior to the end of this Parliamentary term in March 2021 and that advance payments be made as soon as possible to survivors who may not live long enough to apply to the statutory scheme.

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/financial-redress-survivors-historical-child-abuse-care-review-advance-payment-scheme/>

¹⁵ For the purpose of the Advance Payment Scheme, “in care” includes the following settings: children’s homes; foster care; secure care units including List D schools; Young Offenders’ Institutions and Borstals; places provided for boarded out children in the Highlands and Islands; state, private and independent boarding schools (see below); state-funded school hostels; healthcare establishments providing long-term care (see below); and any similar establishments intended to provide children with long-term residential care. There are two key clarifications to note. In relation to boarding schools, residential pupils will not be eligible if their parents chose that place for their children’s education. In relation to long-term healthcare establishments, children who spent time in establishments whose primary purpose was medical or surgical treatment – primarily general or local hospitals – will not be eligible. Children who stayed in all other healthcare establishments, where the function was primarily long-term care and not treatment, are eligible.

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/payment-scheme-for-former-british-child-migrants>

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- The National Redress Scheme in Australia, for example, is directed at people who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse.¹⁷

If a child migrant survivor was not abused while resident in an eligible care setting in Scotland prior to being migrated¹⁸ then that survivor would not be eligible for a payment under the Advance Payment Scheme but may be eligible for a payment under compensation schemes available in the country the individual was migrated to or under the UK Government's payment scheme for former British child migrants.

In recognition of the distinct purposes of the different schemes, a child migrant survivor who was abused in care in Scotland could be eligible for a payment under the Advance Payment Scheme regardless of whether that individual had received a payment under the UK Government's payment scheme for former British child migrants. This matter is addressed in the frequently asked questions booklet¹⁹ which provides:

"I am a child migrant and have applied to the UK Government's payment scheme for former British child migrants. Can I also apply for an Advance Payment?"

You can apply to the Scottish Government for an Advance Payment if you suffered abuse as a child while in care in Scotland before December 2004."

In developing redress arrangements in relation to in care abuse in Scotland, SG have been mindful that redress schemes available in other countries may cover a child's broader journey once the child was migrated. These schemes have a different purpose to the Advance Payment Scheme. For example, the UK Government's scheme is intended to cover the fact that migration took place, and is not reliant on evidence or self-certification of abuse.

SG was not involved in the development of the UK Government's payment scheme for former British child migrants. However, both administrations maintain regular contact to keep updated on their respective work on redress in the interests of ensuring survivors receive the best information and support.

Advance Payment Scheme – applications from child migrant survivors

Since the Advance Payment Scheme opened, SG has received a total of 563 applications.²⁰ Of those applications, 41 were made by individuals who are child migrant survivors who were abused in care in Scotland. Of those 41 applications: (i) 40 individuals were migrated to Australia and one individual was migrated to Canada; (ii) 40 applications were approved and those individuals received payment under the scheme; and (iii) 1 application was on hold pending further information being submitted by the applicant.

¹⁷ <https://www.nationalredress.gov.au/>

¹⁸ If the abuse happened while elsewhere on holiday but the holiday was arranged by, and the child was still in the care of, the eligible setting the survivor is eligible for AP.

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/form/2019/04/financial-redress-for-survivors-of-child-abuse-in-care-advance-payment-scheme/documents/redress-advance-payments-questions-and-answers-booklet-25-april-2019/redress-advance-payments-questions-and-answers-booklet-25-april-2019/govscot%3Adocument/Redress%2BAdvance%2BPayments%2B-%2BFAQ%2Bbooklet%2B-%2B25%2BApril%2B2019.pdf>

²⁰ Applications received as at 11 September 2020.

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For data protection reasons and in terms of SG's Privacy Notice²¹, SG has not in this report disclosed the personal data of the individual applicants who have applied to the Advance Payment Scheme.²²

The following general observations may be made in relation to applications made by child migrant survivors for a payment under the Advance Payment Scheme:

- i. In most cases, the originating establishment of survivors of child migration who have applied for a payment under the Advance Payment Scheme has been one of the Nazareth House homes in Scotland. The majority of overseas applicants (52) have been from Australia. Of those applicants, we know that 40 were migrated from Scotland as children.
- ii. Most survivors of child migration are located overseas. Accordingly, telephone calls have been limited and most enquiries about the scheme have been received by email. The enquiries typically relate to whether an applicant is likely to meet the eligibility criteria and to obtain guidance on how to apply from overseas.

Support for making applications and raising awareness

Information on the Advance Payment Scheme was shared widely with survivor organisations, including the Child Migrant Trust.

SG provides support to applicants, particularly in relation to sourcing evidence for the purposes of the application. SG's Advance Payment Team has referred two individuals who were child migrants to Future Pathways for support with their application. SG has also referred applicants who are child migrant survivors to archivists²³ in order to obtain evidence for their application.

SG is also aware of a number of support organisations and networks in Australia that offer support to child migrant survivors. SG has had frequent contact with Tuart Place²⁴ which has supported applicants who wish to apply to the Advance Payment Scheme. SG has liaised with Tuart Place to disseminate information on what SG requires to accompany applications and to encourage participation in the Advance Payment Scheme.

Approval letter

If an application is successful, a letter is issued to the successful applicant, which confirms the payment amount (£10,000) and includes an apology on behalf of SG.

²¹<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/form/2019/04/financial-redress-for-survivors-of-child-abuse-in-care-advance-payment-scheme/documents/redress-advance-payments-privacy-notice-april-2019/redress-advance-payments-privacy-notice-april-2019/govscot%3Adocument/Redress%2BAdvance%2BPayments%2B-%2BPrivacy%2Bnotice%2B-%2BApril%2B2019.pdf>

²² SG's privacy notice that was issued to applicants in connection with the Advance Payment Scheme made clear that applicants' personal data would be used only for the purposes of processing an application for an advance payment. The privacy notice also stipulates that an applicant's personal data may only be viewed by authorised people within the Directorate for Children and Families within SG who are administering the Scheme. Under the privacy notice, SG is required to protect those applicants' legitimate expectations of privacy.

²³ SG has a database of historical establishments (prepared for the Advance Payment Scheme) and links with local archivists.

²⁴ <https://www.tuartplace.org/>

Statutory Redress Scheme

SG introduced the Redress for Survivors (Historical Child Abuse in Care) (Scotland) Bill on 13 August²⁵ and intends that it will pass its final parliamentary stages by March 2021. A pre-legislative public consultation on financial redress took place between 2 September 2019 and 25 November 2019. It was shared widely with survivor organisations and the Child Migrant Trust, who published the consultation paper on its website²⁶. The consultation responses were analysed independently and published on 23 March 2020.²⁷

Question 9 in Part 1.2 of the consultation asked respondents whether they had any comments that they would like to make in relation to child migrants who also meet the eligibility requirements of the proposed Statutory Redress Scheme. The paper explained SG's proposal that survivors who were part of UK-wide child migration programmes would be eligible to apply if they also suffered abuse in Scotland and meet all the eligibility criteria of the proposed Statutory Redress Scheme. The consultation explained that in SG's view this would be the case even if the survivor had already received a payment under the UK Government's scheme or were planning to apply to that scheme. Almost all of the substantive responses from organisational respondents, and the vast majority of those from individuals, were supportive of the provisions for child migrants as outlined in the consultation paper.

The Bill as introduced makes provision for the eligibility of child migrant survivors on the same basis as for the Advance Payment Scheme described above. Since the UK Government's scheme is intended to provide compensation for the fact that migration took place, and is not therefore a payment in respect of abuse in Scotland, this would not be deducted from any future redress payment in the statutory scheme.

²⁵ <https://beta.parliament.scot/bills/redress-for-survivors-historical-child-abuse-in-care-scotland-bill>

²⁶ <https://www.childmigranttrust.com/news/2019/9/16/scottish-government-announcement-redress-scheme-consultation>

²⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/financial-redress-historical-child-abuse-care-analysis-consultation-responses/>

4. Help, advice and supports available to former child migrants (Inquiry question 4)

The Inquiry has asked SG to provide information in relation to, “*What help, advice and supports are available to former child migrants, for example, through schemes such Future Pathways?*”

General

As mentioned in the introduction, the UK Government has led and developed a UK-level response to all survivors of child migration, including providing support for Scottish survivors and survivors who were in Scotland before being migrated. The UK Government’s support is available in addition to the support that is available from services developed by SG.

A number of steps have been taken by the Scottish Executive/Government since 1999 to respond to issues raised by survivors across the spectrum of acknowledgement, apology, accountability and justice. A summary of the key steps taken by SG is included in Annex A. This report does not include a detailed statement in relation to the design or delivery of the steps mentioned in Annex A²⁸, except insofar as there are specific statements or observations which can be made in relation to child migrant survivors.

Future Pathways – child migrant survivors

Future Pathways was set up by SG in 2016.²⁹ Future Pathways offers help and support to people who were abused or neglected as children while they were living in care in Scotland. Future Pathways is funded by SG and managed by an alliance of organisations: Health in Mind, Penumbra, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, and the Mental Health Foundation. Future Pathways provides services through a range of support providers.

Survivors of child migration who were abused in care in Scotland (regardless of their current country of residence) are eligible to access Future Pathways.

In February 2019, Future Pathways became aware, through an individual who was registered with Future Pathways, of the organisation Tuart Place³⁰. Tuart Place is an Australian resource service for adults who were in any type of “out-of-home care during childhood, including foster care and children’s homes”. Future Pathways made contact with Tuart Place and arranged for an article regarding Future Pathways to be published in Tuart Place’s newsletter. (February 2019). They shared the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry’s visit to Australia and developments around apology and redress in Scotland (August 2019). This exercise resulted in a number of enquiries and 16 registrations. 15 of those registrations were from individuals who were child migrant survivors. Future Pathways has provided support services to those individuals.

²⁸ SG understands that some or all of these steps may be considered by the Inquiry during the course of its hearings that are scheduled to take place in Spring 2020.

²⁹ <https://future-pathways.co.uk/>. Future Pathways was formerly named The In Care Survivor Support Fund, which became operational in September 2016 and replaced In Care Survivors Service Scotland. The In Care Survivor Support Fund was renamed *Future Pathways* in February 2017.

³⁰ <https://www.tuartplace.org/>

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The Advance Payment Scheme has also referred two applicants from Australia to Future Pathways for support in seeking evidence of having been in care. Of those two applicants, SG understands that one applicant was a child migrant.

At present, SG is aware of 22 individuals registered with Future Pathways who were migrated from Scotland as children. There may be more survivors of child migration now living in Scotland who have met the eligibility criteria and registered but have not disclosed that they were migrated as children.

Future Pathways is contacting similar organisations in Australia with a view to raising awareness of Future Pathways. For example, contact has been made with Wattle Place³¹ in New South Wales regarding Future Pathways providing content for its quarterly newsletter and new website. Contact has also been made with the Child Migrant Trust, with a view to identifying further means by which awareness of Future Pathways could be raised within other territories where children were migrated, such as Canada.

Survivors of Childhood Abuse Support Fund 2020-2024

The Survivors of Childhood Abuse Support (SOCAS) Fund went live in April 2020 and is managed by Inspiring Scotland on behalf of SG. £10m over the period 2020-24 has been invested in the SOCAS Fund with awards made to 29 third/sector community-based organisations in Scotland which run projects working with survivors in Scotland. The purpose of the fund is to support recovery and resilience of adult survivors of abuse, by enhancing capacity and capability of third sector and community-based organisations providing dedicated support. Working with a range of organisations, the priorities are to reduce waiting lists for support, improve quality standards, encourage collaboration and partnership working amongst providers, and build integration with statutory services.³²

Funding is granted to organisations on the basis that the services offered by those organisations are available to all survivors of abuse. Accordingly, SG understands that the services offered by those funded organisations are available to child migrant survivors. However, SG does not hold information in relation to whether those services have been accessed by child migrant survivors. SG notes that it may be difficult or impractical to access these services from abroad. Alternative local support services may be available to survivors who live abroad, depending on what provision has been made in their country of residence.³³

³¹<https://www.relationshipsnsw.org.au/location/wattle-place/>

³² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/survivors-of-childhood-abuse-support-fund-2020-2021/>

³³ For example, the services provided by Wattle Place in New South Wales, Australia:
<https://www.relationshipsnsw.org.au/location/wattle-place/>

Annex A

- the apologies made by the Scottish Executive/Government in 2004³⁴ and 2018³⁵.
- making archived government records related to survivors' time in care available for their review from 2005.
- launching the SurvivorScotland strategy in 2005, publishing the National Strategy for Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: SurvivorScotland³⁶, and the establishment of a National Reference Group³⁷ to take forward the Strategy.
- commissioning Tom Shaw's Historical Abuse Systematic Review: Residential Schools and Children's Homes in Scotland (1950 to 1995) 2007. The review includes consideration of child migration schemes.³⁸
- launching In Care Survivors Service Scotland in 2008 to support survivors of abuse in care and their families.
- commissioning the Scottish Human Rights Commission in 2009 to develop a Framework for Justice and Remedies for Historic Abuse of Children in Care, which led to the Action Plan in 2013 on apology, reparation and access to justice.
- commissioning the 'Time to be Heard' pilot forum in 2010 that led to provisions in the Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2014.
- creating the National Confidential Forum, which began holding hearings in 2015.
- introducing the Public Records (Scotland) Act 2011, to improve and modernise record keeping, including helping survivors to trace records.
- supporting the Apologies (Scotland) Act 2016.
- introducing the Limitation (Childhood Abuse) (Scotland) Act 2017 which removed the three year limitation period.
- establishing the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry in 2015.
- launching a new Survivor Support Innovation and Development Fund for survivor services across the support sector in 2017³⁹, which was replaced by the Survivors of Childhood Abuse Support Fund 2020-2024.⁴⁰
- launching a new Survivor Support Innovation and Development Fund for survivor services across the support sector in 2017⁴¹, which will be replaced by the Survivors of Childhood Abuse Support Fund.⁴²
- announcing the National Trauma Training Programme in 2018.⁴³
- launching an Advance Payment Scheme in 2019 to enable certain survivors to begin receiving financial redress, with work on a Statutory Redress Scheme underway.

³⁴ <http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=4546&mode=pdf>

³⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/response-to-recommendations-on-financial-redress-for-survivors-of-child-abuse-in-care/>

³⁶ <https://www.fbga.org/survivorCentredStrategicApproach.pdf>

³⁷ The National Reference Group comprised adult survivors, voluntary and public sector representatives including In Care Abuse Survivors (INCAS), and officials from across the Scottish Executive. A sub group was established in 2007 to review the needs of in care survivors and identify areas for improvement. The sub-group presented its findings to the National Reference Group in February 2008.

³⁸ Tom Shaw, Historical Abuse Systematic Review: Residential Schools and Children's Homes in Scotland (1950 to 1995), p 26

³⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/survivor-support-innovation-and-development-funding-2019-2020/>

Since 2017, the Survivor Support Innovation and Development Fund has made awards to 29 third sector and community based organisations who run projects working with survivors in Scotland.

⁴⁰ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/survivors-of-childhood-abuse-support-fund-2020-2021/>

⁴¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/survivor-support-innovation-and-development-funding-2019-2020/>

Since 2017, the Survivor Support Innovation and Development Fund has made awards to 29 third sector and community based organisations who run projects working with survivors in Scotland.

⁴² <https://www.inspiringscotland.org.uk/news/survivors-childhood-abuse-support-fund-now-open/>

⁴³ <https://www.gov.scot/news/identifying-and-responding-to-trauma/>

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- introducing the Redress for Survivors (Historical Child Abuse in Care) (Scotland) Bill on 13 August 2020.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ <https://beta.parliament.scot/bills/redress-for-survivors-historical-child-abuse-in-care-scotland-bill>