

163. Finally, after the UK Government's apology, the Trust's expenditure has been in the region of £700,000 per year, which is a more realistic level of grant given the need to provide family research and social work services on an international basis.
164. In addition, a £6 million Family Restoration Fund (FRF) was announced as part of the apology in 2010. This is the third and most flexible fund supporting family reunion travel and allows for at least two visits by former Child Migrants. The FRF is managed by the Child Migrants Trust according to guidelines agreed with the Department of Health. It is available to all former UK Child Migrants across the world with provisions to allow carers to accompany those with disabilities. The Fund has received universal support from the beneficiaries – former Child Migrants and their families. However, Government funding of the FRF is scheduled to end in March 2017, despite the success of the fund and an ongoing need for its continuation.

### **Inquiries and Redress**

165. CMT has achieved a modest measure of success since 1987 for child migrants, for example, in securing official inquiries, public apologies and more adequate services. However, it is important to underline a continuing official reluctance to face some painful facts – that thousands of children have been abused while in the care of voluntary child care agencies and that different levels of government have failed to safeguard their interests. Urgent issues facing former Child Migrants continue to be met with slow, half-hearted responses from a range of agencies, officials and governments.
166. In many respects, questions of redress remain very much unfinished business for former Child Migrants. Time has never been on their side. While some child migrants are available to speak to you today, sadly, others never received any form of redress or recognition before they died. This inquiry is therefore a new opportunity for real institutional change and truth-telling.
167. There have been a number of different inquiries and redress schemes in different jurisdictions. Sometimes this necessitated the former Child Migrants having to meet directly with the organisation responsible for their sexual and physical assaults, degrading treatment and slavery. Some of those redress schemes have taken place behind closed doors, without due process guarantees, or required non-disclosure agreements and waivers of the right to any further action.