

NSPCC

**National Child
Trafficking
Advice Centre**

0808 800 5000

**National Services
Directorate**

EVERY CHILDHOOD IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

NSPCC

**Working with other
agencies to tackle
child trafficking**

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CTAC remit and values

- Service for professionals, staffed by social workers, a seconded NCA Police Liaison Officer and a seconded Immigration Officer
- Co-ordinate and advise from a child protection and police perspective – advice line, leaflets, training
- Advocate for children and influence and challenge professionals– statutory meetings, case work, expert reports
- Analyse and report on trafficking trends – data collection and sharing with strategic partners (Home Office, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UKHTC, CEOP)
- First Responder on the National Referral Mechanism



National Crime Agency (NCA)

- Seconded directly into CTAC
- Link with UK Human Trafficking Centre, International Liaison Officers NCA, Child Exploitation Online Protection (CEOP) and Police enforcement Nationally and Internationally
- Awareness raising and training
- Assists social workers with cases and attends child protection meetings
- Attending strategic meetings on Child Trafficking
- Leads on migrant missing children
- Working internationally to share experiences and to build international links

HOME OFFICE

Border Force

Responsible for frontline border control operations at air, sea and rail ports in the United Kingdom. A range of powers granted to staff as immigration officers and designated customs officials.

- Check the immigration status of people arriving in and departing the UK.
- Search baggage, vehicles and cargo arriving in the UK for illicit goods or immigration offenders.
- Gather intelligence to protect and collect customs revenues for trade crossing the border.
- Alert the police and security services to people of interest attempting to enter or depart the UK.

HM Passport Office

Provides passports for British nationals worldwide.

HMPO's headquarters is collocated with the Home Office at 2 Marsham Street and it has seven regional offices around the UK, in London, Glasgow, Belfast, Peterborough, Liverpool, Newport and Durham as well as an extensive nationwide interview office network as all first time adult passport applicants are required to attend an interview to verify their identity as a fraud prevention measure.

Immigration Enforcement

A division of the Home Office responsible for enforcing immigration law in the United Kingdom. It was established from the section of the UK Border Agency (UKBA) responsible for enforcing immigration.

Abolition of the UK Border Agency on 26 March 2013; its work returned to the Home Office. The agency's executive agency status was removed, and internally it was split, with one division responsible for the visa system and the other for immigration enforcement.

UK Visas and Immigration

A division of the Home Office responsible for the UK visa system. It was formed from the section of the UK Border Agency (UKBA) that had administered the visa system.

UKVI operates the UK visa system, managing applications from foreign nationals seeking to visit or work in the UK, and also considers applications from businesses and educational institutions seeking to become sponsors for foreign nationals. It also considers applications from foreign nationals seeking British citizenship.

CTAC' s immigration officers

- Works with CTAC under UKVI/Border Force section 55 responsibility towards children.
- ICE Immigration officers – Safeguarding lead. Receive information requests from social workers in the team if they assess that immigration services may hold information relating to the safety of a child that can further our assessment of risk and concerns for trafficking as well as put flags on borders
- Immigration Investigation officer – Rv Asemota 2016
<http://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/208076-uk-court-convicts-top-nigerian-trafficker-jails-her-22-years-for-forced-prostitution.html>
- To identify intelligence leads to find potential traffickers
To ensure intelligence reaches the appropriate agency to safeguard the child, manage risk and prevent trafficking occurring and to secure evidence to support a prosecution.

Role of the immigration services

s.55 Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009
(the 2009 Act):

‘Places a duty on the Secretary of State to make arrangements for ensuring that immigration, asylum, nationality and customs functions are discharged, having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the UK.’

Evidence & Enquiry

- Complete pro-forma to make requests for:
 - Immigration Status
 - Immigration History
 - Address Check
 - Confirmation of documents held/details provided
 - Family Details
 - Image Request
 - Case Owner
- Email EvidenceandEnquiry@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk and contact the Duty Officer for any queries on 0208 196 3000.
- Ensure you provide the legislation under which you are requesting the information under.

What is Child Trafficking?

- The movement of a child for the purpose of exploitation
- Any child transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim
- Children cannot give informed consent
- If you suspect a child has been trafficked Police and Children's Services need to be involved so that child protection procedures can be followed

Child Exploitation may involve:

- Criminal activity – cannabis cultivation, pick pocketing, begging
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude
- Exploitative labour: nail bars, restaurants, factories
- Unregistered private fostering arrangements for possible benefit or immigration fraud
- Illegal adoption
- Moving drugs
- Removal of organs

Legislation

Child Care	Immigration	Criminal
The Children Act 1989	Section 55 of Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009	England and Wales: Modern Slavery Act 2015
The Children Act 2004	Asylum and Immigration Act 2004 Immigration Act 2014 Immigration Bill 2016	Northern Ireland: Human Trafficking And Exploitation (Criminal Justice And Support For Victims) Act 2015
The Children Order 1995 (Northern Ireland)		Scotland: Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act 2015
Children (Scotland) Act 1995		

Possible Risk Indicators

- Foreign National Child
- Brought or moved from another country
- Has false documentation/no passport or ID
- Separated from carers or those with Parental Responsibility
- With an adult, but unclear/concerning relationship
- With adult who speaks for the child
- Orphaned or separated from family or main carers
- Missing
- Has unexplained money or goods
- Physical symptoms; pregnant, STI's, sexual or physical assault, poor dental health
- Emotional health concerns
- Often hidden from universal services (school, GP)
- An unrelated or new child discovered at an address
- Found in brothel or sauna
- Involved in criminal activity: cannabis factory, begging, pick pocketing
- Exploited in; restaurants , factories, nail bars, cleaning etc.
- Caring for children/excessive domestic work

Child from Nigeria

Social Service received two referrals from Education about a Nigerian child living with a man claiming to be her father. Education had concerns about the child's behaviour and relation to this man. Following second referral, Social Services made a referral to CTAC. Questions about relation to 'Father', how child came to be in the UK.

'Father' claimed that child came to the UK with her mother. Mother left the child with 'Father' and returned to Nigeria, taking the child's passport with her. 'Father' was willing to do a DNA test which came back as negative. 'Father' had a Birth Certificate naming him as the child's father.

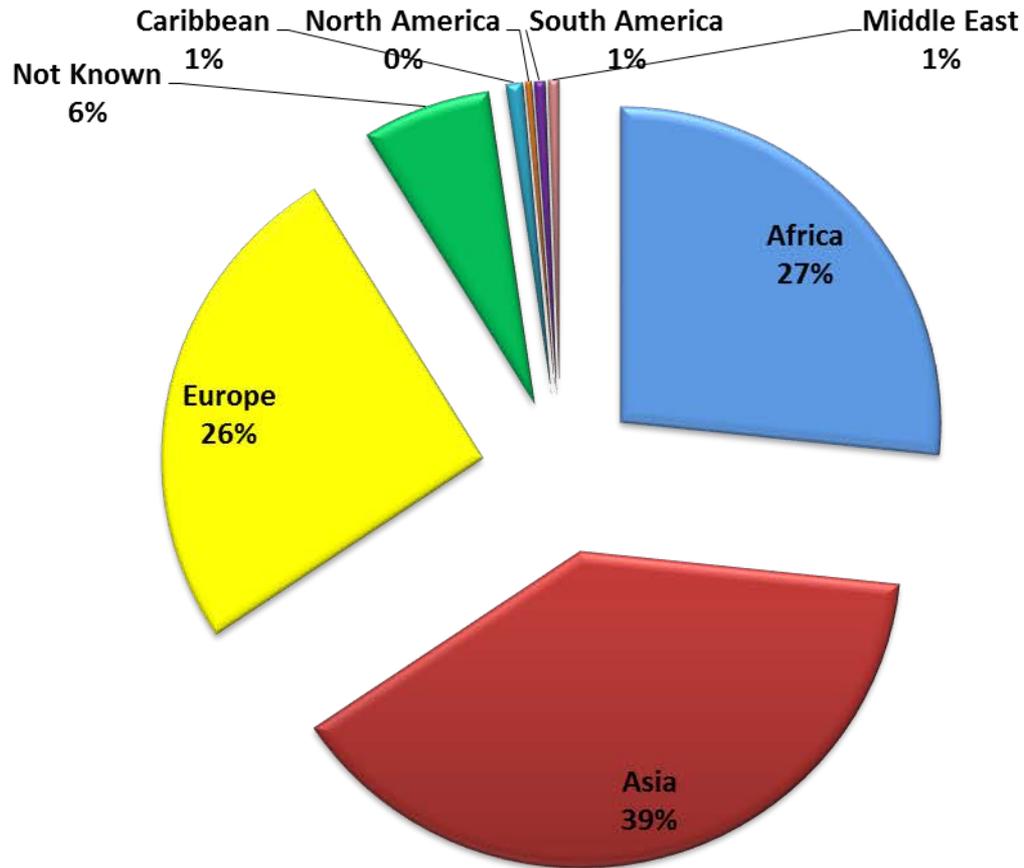
- Conducted immigration checks
- Contacted British Embassy in Lagos

Child from Romania

- Romanian children are one of CTAC's highest referral group
- Children from EU countries have freedom of movement and CTAC often see children brought back and forth
- Ileana was stopped by the British Transport police because she was begging on the London transport system by putting packets of tissues on train seats. She was placed in local authority care and went missing. She was then arrested for shop lifting and gave a different name so the police were not aware she was missing from care.
- CTAC requested travel history checks which showed she had left the UK and travelled by ferry.
- The local authority contacted the Romanian embassy for cross-border working

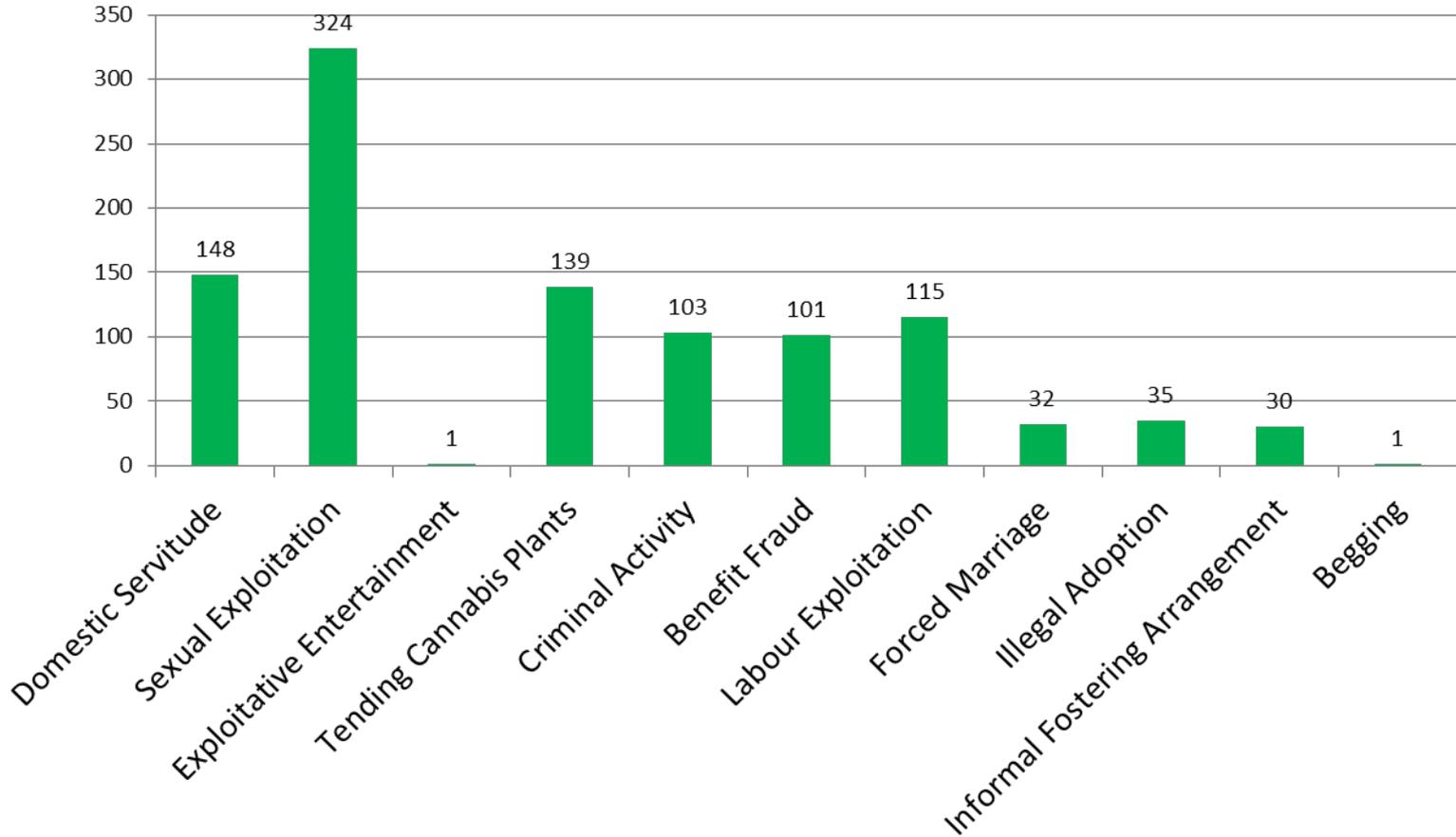
Number of cases referred to CTAC

between September 2007 & March 2016 is 1528



Number of Cases by Exploitation Type

From September 2007 to March 2016



National Referral Mechanism

- The UK has a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to help identify potential victims & to provide a recovery & reflection period.
- There are 'Competent Authorities', trained case-owners who make decisions on whether someone is a victim of trafficking. **UKVI** manage immigration or asylum cases. **UKHTC** manage UK/EU nationals/those with legal status in the UK
- 'First Responders' who can make referrals to the NRM for children include **social workers, police, immigration officials & CTAC**.
- A referral into the NRM and the subsequent decisions **do not replace or supersede** established child protection processes, which should continue in tandem.

NRM Referral Figures

- 3266 referrals in 2015, **982 were children**
- 2340 referrals in 2014, **671 were children**
- 1746 referrals in 2013, **450 were children**
- 1186 in 2012, **372 were children**

From 1st November 2015, public bodies in **England and Wales** have a duty to notify the Secretary of State for any person who is a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking. The NHS is exempt from this duty.

Modern Slavery Act 2015

Received Royal Ascent on 26th March 2015

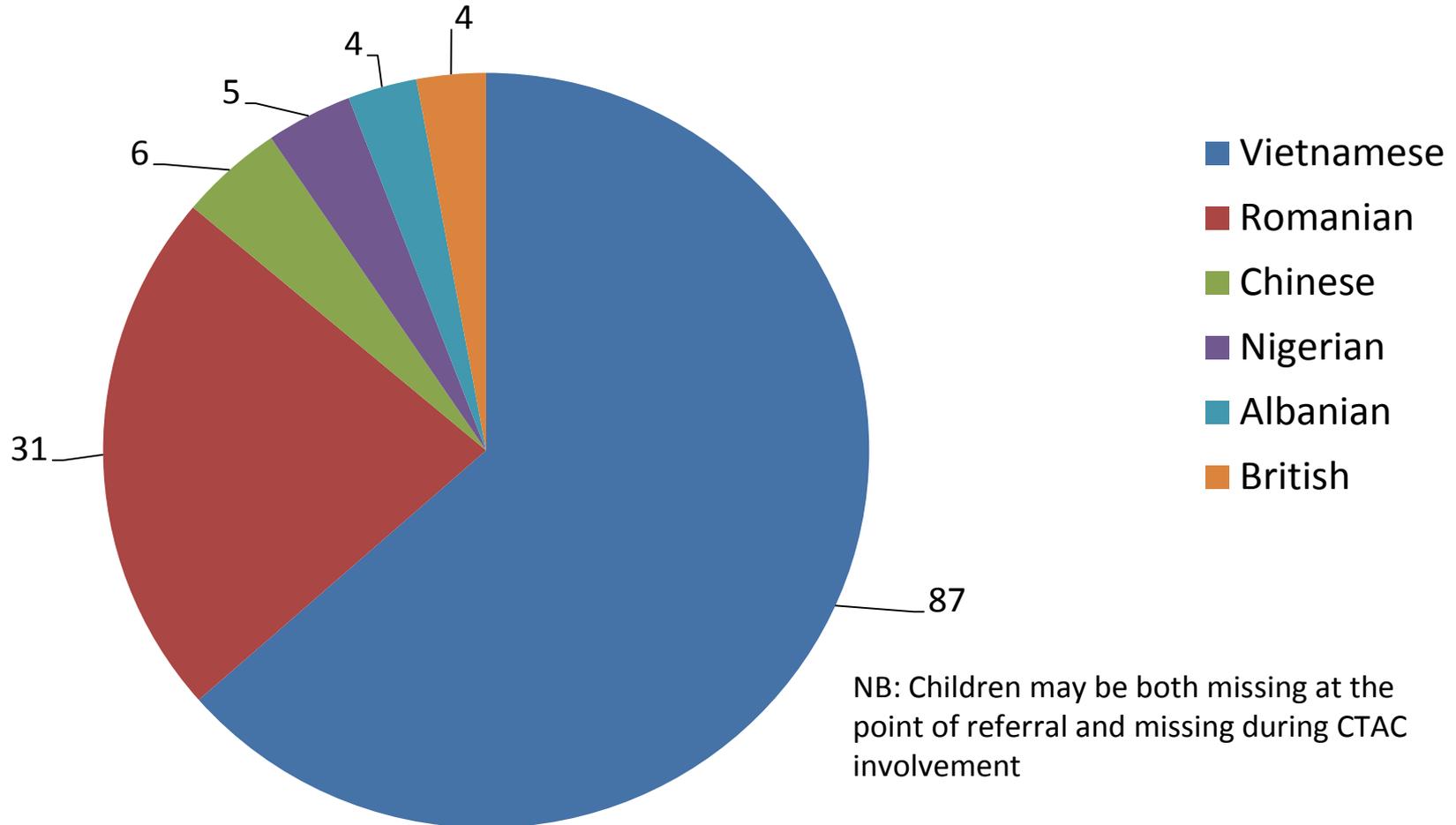
- **Part 1** consolidates and clarifies the existing offences of slavery and human trafficking whilst increasing the maximum penalty for such offences. **For offences of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour or for offences of human trafficking any person found guilty is liable to life imprisonment.**
- **Part 2** provides for two new civil preventative orders, the Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order and the Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order. **Request of a chief officer of police, immigration officer or NCA can prevent foreign travel, protect potential victims, prevent further offences**
- **Part 3** provides for new maritime enforcement powers in relation to ships.
- **Part 4** establishes the office of Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner and sets out the functions of the Commissioner. **To encourage good practice in Investigation / victim care**
- **Part 5** introduces a number of measures focussed on supporting and protecting victims, including a statutory defence for slavery or trafficking victims and special measures for witnesses in criminal proceedings. **Child trafficking advocates, non prosecution of victims compelled to commit crime, presumption of under 18 until appropriate age assessment. Public body has a duty to notify suspected victim of trafficking.**
- **Part 6** requires certain businesses to disclose what activity they are undertaking to eliminate slavery and trafficking from their supply chains and their own business.
- **Part 7** requires the Secretary of State to publish a paper on the role of the Gangmasters Licensing Authority and otherwise relates to general matters such as consequential provision and commencement.

Listen to Me

“Our life experiences are true, but professionals just can't or won't believe us”

Missing / Unlocated Children

Nationalities of children missing / unlocated either at point of referral to CTAC or during CTAC involvement 2013 - October 2015 (Top 6)



Vietnamese child

Vietnamese children are currently CTACs highest referral group. They are trafficked into the UK to cultivate cannabis and often go missing once placed in care. However, often when found, it can be in another exploitative situation

Children or their families are often deceived and money is paid for journeys which traffickers use to hold and exploit

After being found in a cannabis raid, Chat disclosed he owed money and that his family in Vietnam were being threatened

- Children's services, Police, CTAC and National Crime Agency officers in UK and Vietnam worked together

Unlocated/Missing from Calais camp

- Refugee Youth Service in Calais camp regularly refer separated/unaccompanied children to CTAC, if they believe child to be in UK and have safeguarding or trafficking concerns
- A 11 year boy, last seen smoking heroin with men in the camp and believed to be in the UK
- Photos cross checked with immigration, who had found child in a lorry 4 days ago
- CTAC contacted children's services, who said the child was in their care and two placements had already broken down
- Information shared from the staff at the camp about the child's past experiences, exposure to drug abuse and concerning adults, to contribute to his assessment and placement

Response to children missing from care: Children's Services

The child is usually reported missing by the foster carers or residential staff

- **Strategy discussion**

- Takes place if the child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm
- Involves Local Authority, the police, and other agencies e.g. health, education, carers
- Can be a meeting or phone calls

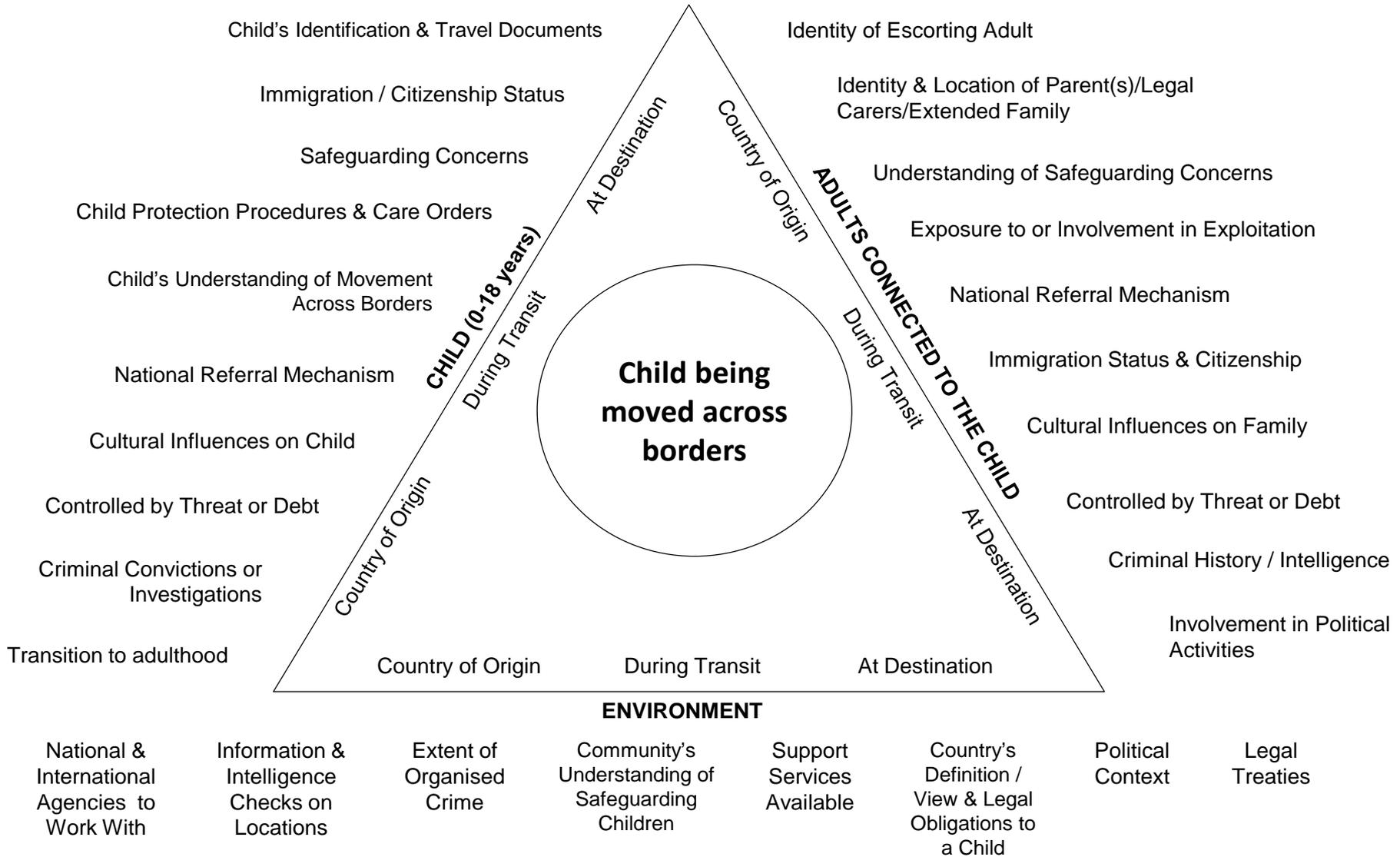
The discussion should be used to:

- Share available information
- Agree the conduct and timing of any criminal investigation
- Decide whether enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 should be undertaken

- **Section 47 enquiry/investigation**

A section 47 enquiry is initiated to decide whether and what type of action is required to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child who is suspected of, or likely to be, suffering significant harm

International Multi-Agency Assessment Framework IMAAF



International Multi-Agency Assessment Framework (IMAAF)

The IMAAF is a tool developed to guide professionals in considering the wider issues in collating information for assessments of a child who is moving or being moved across borders.

It has not been developed to replace or come before safeguarding responses and procedures required to ensure a child is safe from harm. **If the child is in immediate risk of harm, follow your procedures for protecting children before considering using this.**

This framework is to aid professionals' in working with other agencies within and across borders to assess, investigate and plan for children being moved or moving across borders

Key agencies include; children's services UK, social welfare internationally, Police nationally and Internationally, Health and NGO's nationally & international, UK Visa and Immigration, border staff based overseas and in UK, Embassies, solicitors, notaries.

Laming Report paragraph 16.10

“The basic requirement that children are kept safe is universal and cuts across cultural boundaries. Every child living in this country is entitled to be given the protection of the law, regardless of his or her background”.

Lord Laming - The Victoria Climbié Inquiry Report (2003)

Q & A's

Useful Contacts

NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice Centre: 0808 800 5000 ctac@nspcc.org.uk

UK Human Trafficking Centre: 0844 778 2406 UKHTC@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk

Refugee Council Advice line: 0207 346 1134

ECPAT UK: 0207 233 9887 www.ecpat.org.uk

Coram Legal Centre: www.childrenslegalcentre.com

Children and Families Across Borders (CFAB) www.cfab.uk.net 0207 735 8941

Foreign and Commonwealth Office: 020 7008 1500

CEOP: 0207 238 2320/2307 www.ceop.gov.uk

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/toolkits/tp01.htm>

Local Children's Services

AFRUCA: 0207 704 2261 www.afruca.org

Barnardos Sexual Exploitation Projects (across the UK)

Resources

ACPO Guidance

http://ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/externaldocs/160810_ACPO_lead's_position_on_CYP_recovered_from_cannabis_farms_FINAL.pdf

CPS

http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/h_to_k/human_trafficking_and_smuggling/

National Referral Mechanism

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-trafficking/research-resources/national-referral-mechanism-nrm/>

Trafficking toolkit

<http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/>

Human trafficking strategy

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/human-trafficking-strategy>

Health Professionals: e-learning module

<http://www.e-lfh.org.uk/programmes/modern-slavery/open-access-session/>

Publications

Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked (2011)

<https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DFE-00084-2011>

London Safeguarding Children Board – Trafficked children toolkit & guidance

<http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/>

Child protection: working with foreign authorities (2014) Department for Education

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/351145/Working_with_Foreign_Authorities_-_Child_Protection_and_Court_Orders.pdf

Scoping Report on Missing and Abducted Children (2011):

http://ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/Missing_scopingreport_2011.pdf

UKHTC UK Human Trafficking Centre- overview of human trafficking:

<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre>

Home Office UK Border Code of Practice for Keeping Children Safe from Harm:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/257876/change-for-children.pdf

Children's Society – Boys Don't Cry: Improving Identification and Disclosure of Boys and Young Men Trafficked to the UK

<http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/what-we-do/resources-and-publications/boys-dont-cry-improving-identification-and-disclosure-of>

Publications continued

Protecting Children in a Globalized World 'Race' and 'Place' in the Laming Report on the Death of Victoria Climbié- Paul Michael Garrett

<http://jsw.sagepub.com/content/6/3/315.abstract>

An Unacceptable Role for Social Work: Implementing Immigration Policy - Beth Humphries

<http://bjsw.oxfordjournals.org/content/34/1/93.full.pdf>

Social Work, Immigration and Asylum: Debates, Dilemmas and Ethical Issues for Social Work and Social Care Practice

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/Social-Work-Immigration-Asylum-ebook/dp/B004CCRU5A>

Human Trafficking Handbook - Recognizing Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery in the UK

<http://www.lexisnexis.co.uk/store/uk/catalog/productdetail.jsp?prodId=ukprod9781405765596HTHP>

NSPCC CTAC <http://www.nspcc.org.uk/ctac>

Electronic Copies of CTAC leaflets: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-trafficking/research-resources/> - Click on 'show more' to view all publications

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9:30am-4:30pm Monday to Friday

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