

NSPCC

**National Child
Trafficking
Advice Centre**

0808 800 5000

Beth Hurley- Social Worker

EVERY CHILDHOOD IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

CTAC remit

CTAC is a service for professionals who have concerns a child may have been trafficked. We are a multi-agency team with social workers, Immigration officers and a National Crime Agency officer.

We advise and influence professionals from a child protection, immigration and police perspective. We offer a free telephone advice line, leaflets, training and on-going case support to professionals.

NSPCC



Bạn có phải là một đứa trẻ hay là người thanh niên đến từ nước Vietnam sang đất nước Vương Quốc Anh

Hãy tìm hiểu về các quyền trẻ em tại Vương quốc Anh và các địa chỉ hỗ trợ bạn.



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NSPCC

Stop child trafficking and slavery in its tracks

The NSPCC's Child Trafficking Advice Centre
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Advice for professionals working with children from Romania in the UK

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ADVICE FOR CARERS INCLUDES:

- FOSTER CARERS
- SUPPORTED LODGINGS PROVIDERS
- STAFF OF RESIDENTIAL HOMES/UNITS

EVERY CHILDHOOD IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR



International
Strategic Work

National
Strategic Work

Professionals

Child

CTAC Young People

- Have specialist knowledge about child trafficking and helped create and develop the service
- Attend quarterly meetings from across the UK
- Give advice, information and recommendations based on their experiences with professionals
- Deliver presentations and lectures, influencing professionals in the UK and internationally
- Work with the team for one to one work
- Interviewed for media and academic research
- Educational and marketing materials
- Art work and creative writing



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

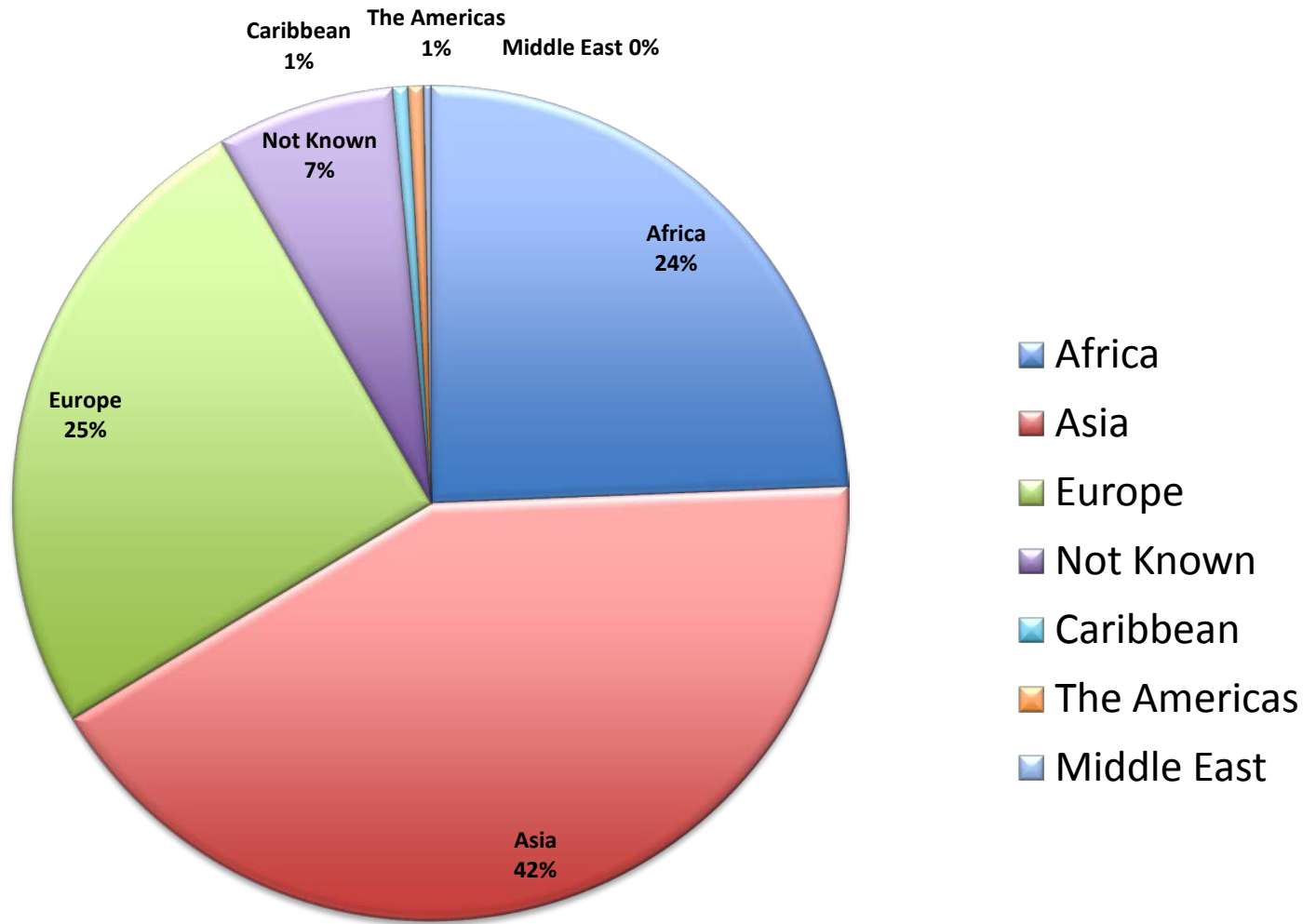
Children **cannot give informed consent**

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:

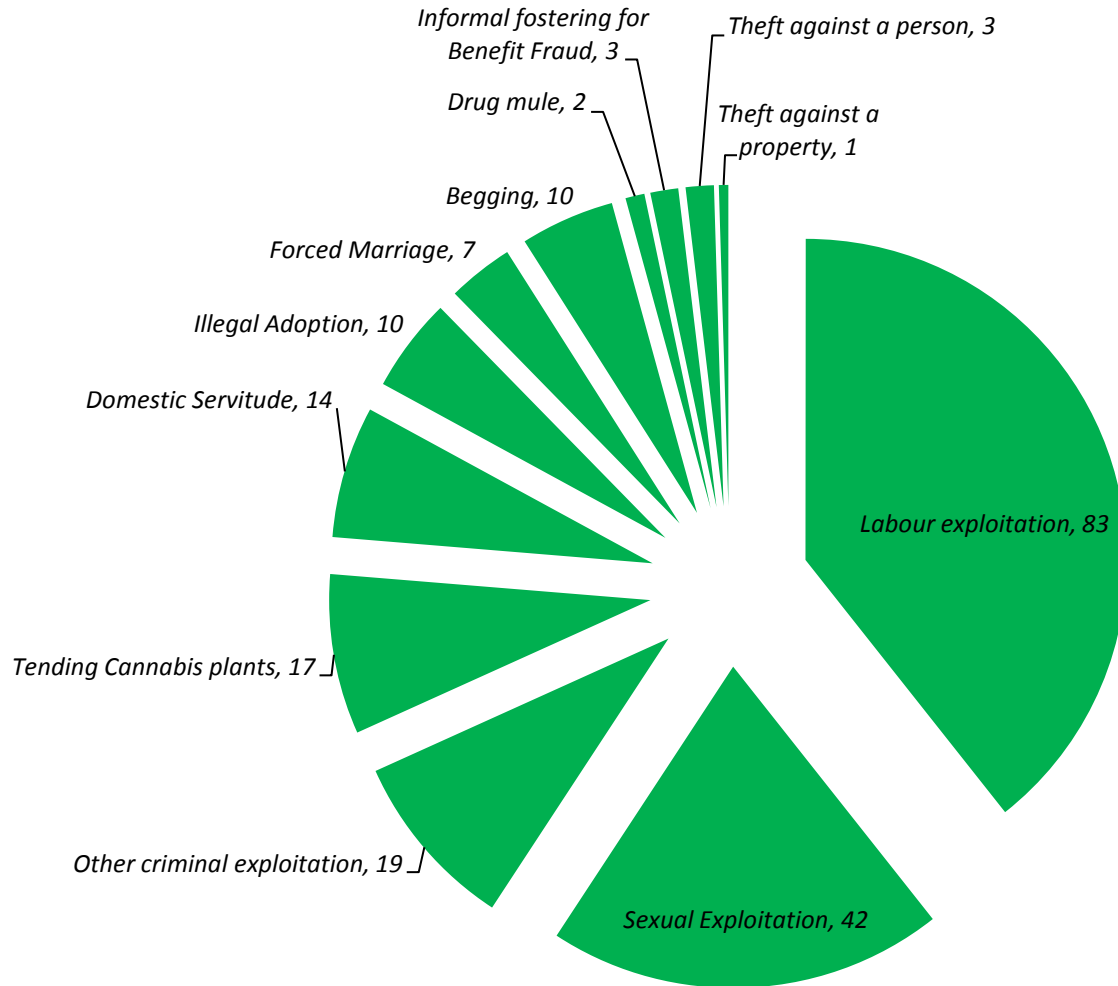
- Criminal activity– cannabis cultivation, pick pocketing, shoplifting, begging, street crimes
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude
- Exploitative labour- nail bars, restaurants, factories
- Unregistered private fostering arrangements for possible benefit or immigration fraud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

Number of cases referred to CTAC
between Sept 2007 & Jun 2017 is 1859

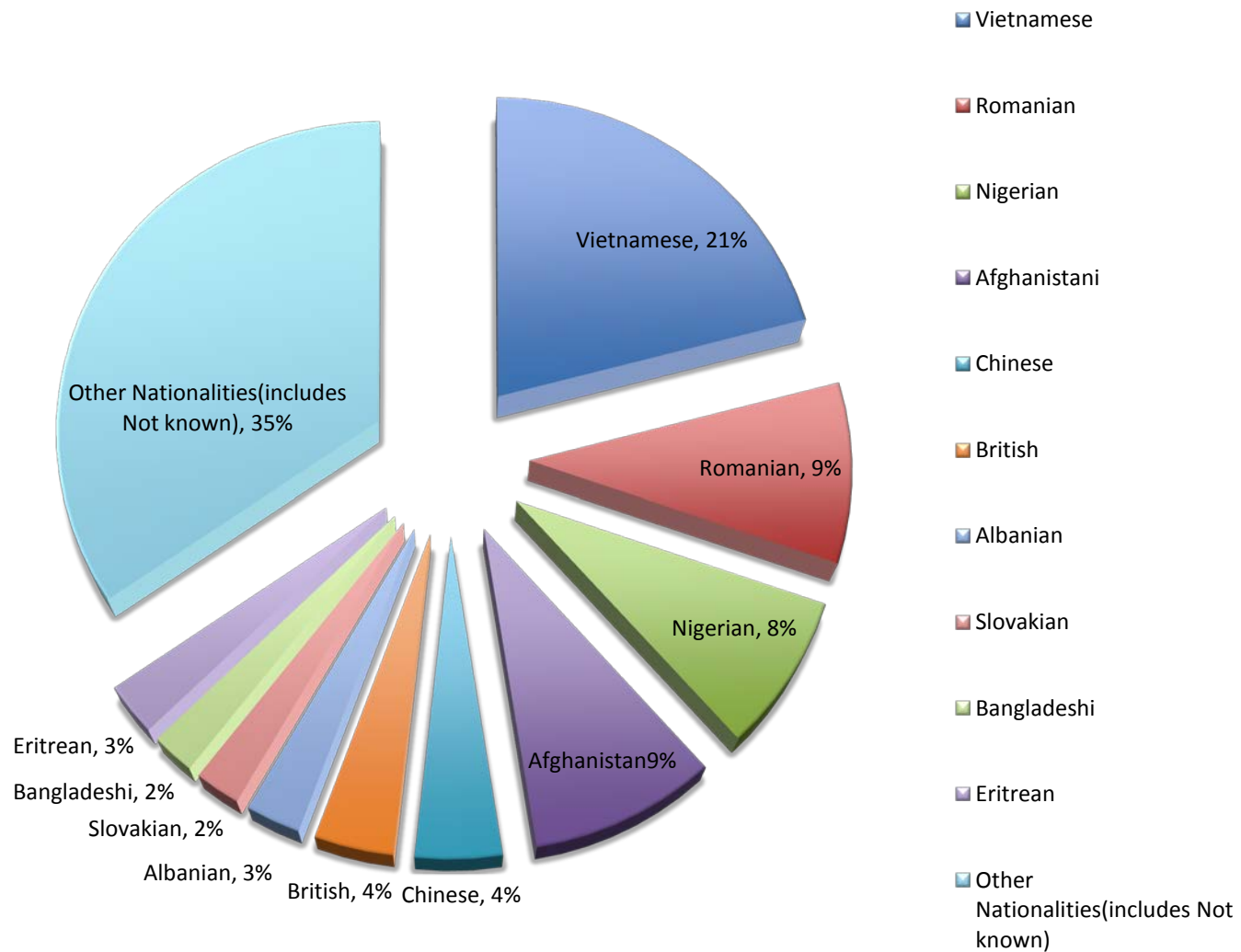


Number of Cases by main concerns for Exploitation

between Nov 2015 - June 2017

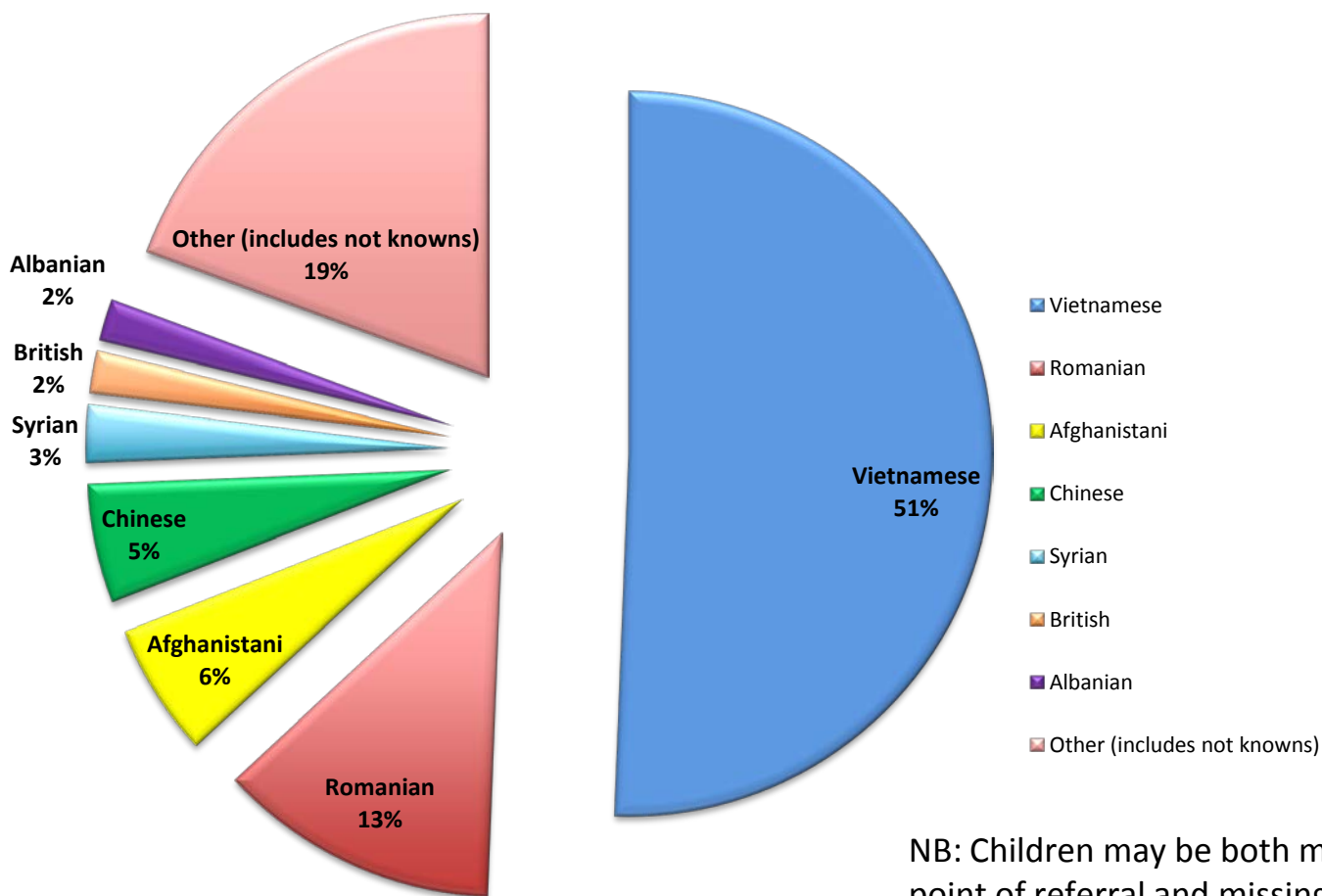


Nationality of children referred to CTAC between Sept 2007 & Jun 2017: 1859 CTAC cases



Nationalities of children missing either at point of referral to CTAC or during CTAC involvement: 2013-

Jun 2017 : Total missing children : 320



NB: Children may be both missing at the point of referral and missing during CTAC involvement

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

National Referral Mechanism

- The UK has a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to help identify potential victims & to provide a recovery & reflection period.
- '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.
- 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. *NHS is exempt from this duty.*

NRM Referral Figures

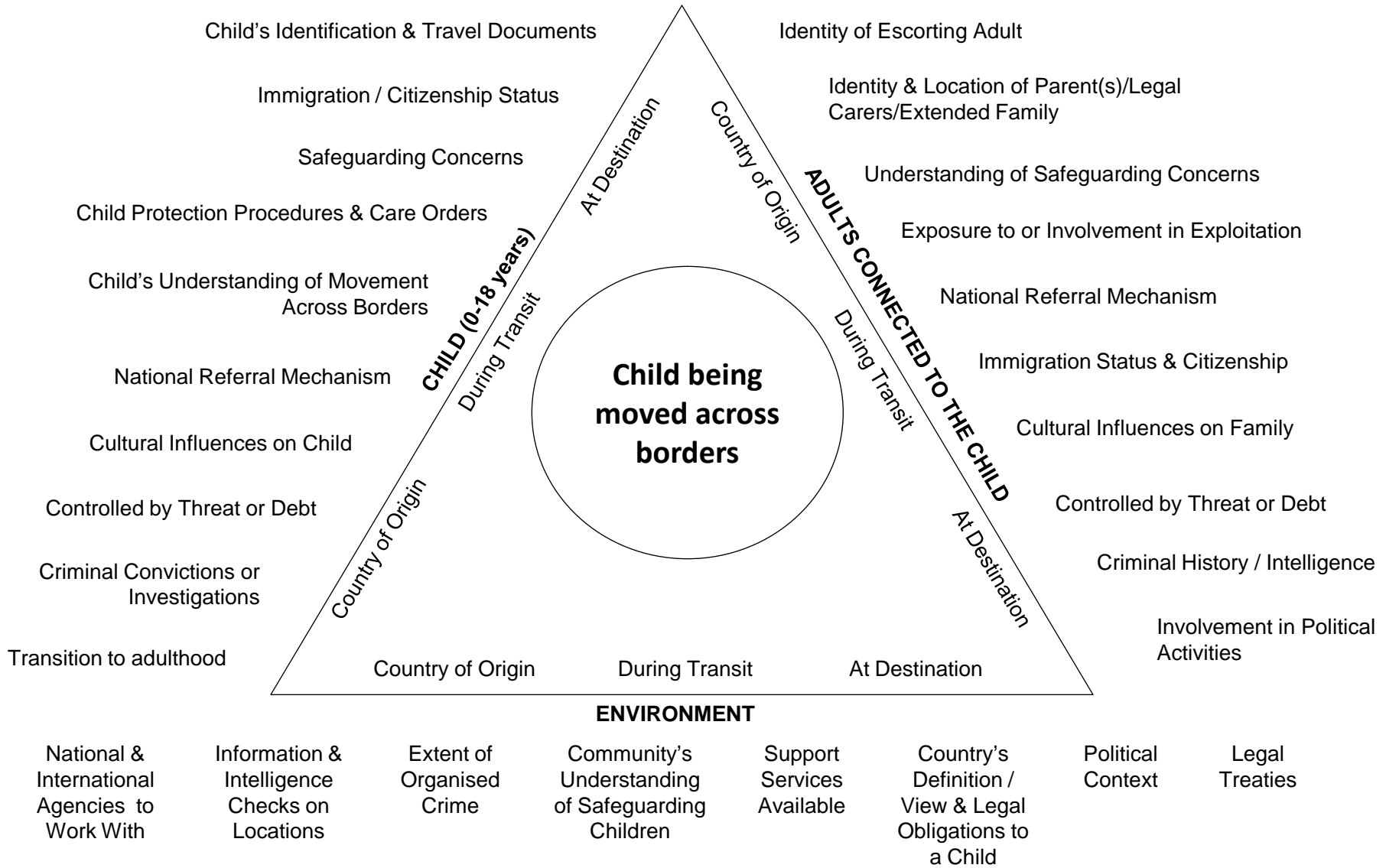
- 3805 referrals in 2016, **1278 were children**
- 3266 referrals in 2015, **982 were children**
- 2340 referrals in 2014, **671 were children**
- 1746 referrals in 2013, **450 were children**
- 1186 referrals in 2012, **372 were children**

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.

International Multi-Agency Assessment Framework IMAAF



NSPCC National Child Trafficking Advice Centre

0808 800 5000

9:00am-4:30pm Monday to Friday

Email: CTAC@nspcc.org.uk

www.nspcc.org.uk/ctac

Useful Contacts

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

Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit: 0844 778 2406 UKHTC@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk

Refugee Council Advice line: 0207 346 1134 <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/>

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>

AFRUCA: 0207 704 2261 www.afruca.org

Barnardos Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking projects
http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/our_work/trafficked_children.htm