



London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit 2011

London Safeguarding Children Board
London Councils
59½ Southwark Street
London SE1 0AL
www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking

Contents

Part One

Tools to assist in the identification and assessment of trafficked children

1a) The assessment framework for trafficked children.....	4
1b) Risk assessment matrix for children who may have been trafficked.....	5
1c) Quick referral flowchart	7
1d) Flowchart for safeguarding a trafficked child.....	8
1e) High level NRM child process map	9
1f) Child trafficking referral checklist	12
1g) Quick guide to assessments and levels of intervention	13
1h) Guidance on completion of the trafficking assessment.....	14
1i) Use of indicators to complete the trafficking assessment	15
1j) Child Trafficking Assessment Tool.....	18

Part Two

Additional information and guidance for professionals

2a) Summary of relevant policy and legislation.....	20
2b) Why is trafficking possible?.....	26
2c) Role of specific agencies and services	27
2d) Local professional / agency response.....	37
2e) Multi-agency training matrix	43
2f) LSCB trafficked children sub-group: sample terms of reference.....	45
2g) Glossary and acronyms	46

Part Three

Additional tools and guidance produced by local authorities and their partners

This section comprises links to a selection of documents produced by local authorities to assist rollout locally.

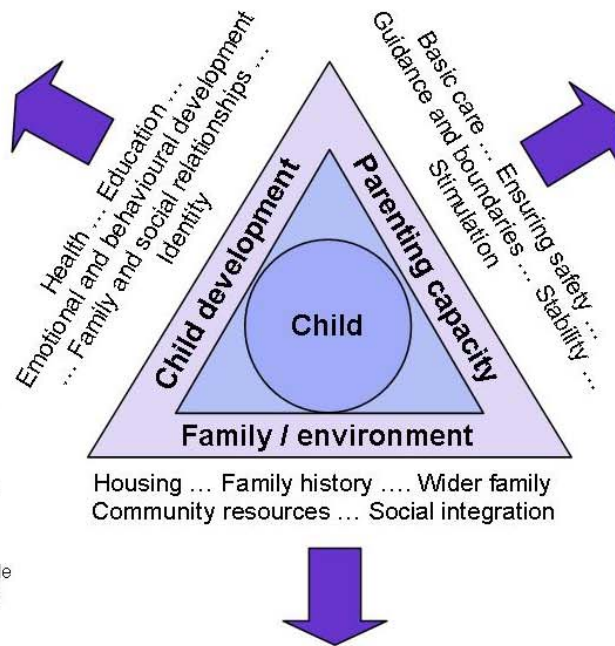
Part One

Tools to assist in the identification and assessment of trafficked children

1a) The assessment framework for trafficked children.....	4
1b) Risk assessment matrix for children who may have been trafficked.....	5
1c) Quick referral flowchart	7
1d) Flowchart for safeguarding a trafficked child.....	8
1e) High level NRM child process map	9
1f) Child trafficking referral checklist	12
1g) Quick guide to assessments and levels of intervention	13
1h) Guidance on completion of the trafficking assessment.....	14
1i) Use of indicators to complete the trafficking assessment	15
1j) Child Trafficking Assessment Tool	18

1a) The assessment framework for trafficked children

- Returning after missing, looking well cared for despite no known base
- Claims to have been in UK for years but hasn't learnt local language or culture
- Claims to have been exploited through sexual exploitation, criminality, labour exploitation, domestic servitude, drug dealing by another person.
- Physical symptoms of exploitative abuse (sexual, physical etc)
- Underage marriage
- Sexually transmitted infection or unwanted pregnancy
- Excessively afraid of deportation
- Withdrawn and refuses to talk / appears afraid to talk to a person in authority
- Significantly older boyfriend
- Story very similar to those given by others, perhaps hinting they have been coached
- Malnourished
- Exhibits self assurance, maturity and self confidence not expected in a child of such age
- Evidence of drug, alcohol or substance misuse
- Low self image, low self esteem, self harming behaviour including cutting, overdosing, eating disorder, promiscuity
- Sexually active
- Not registered with or attended a GP practice
- Not enrolled in school
- Has money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation



- Unable to confirm name or address of person meeting them on arrival
- Gone missing from local authority care
- Accompanying adult previously made multiple visa applications for other children / acted as the guarantor for other children's visa applications
- Accompanying adult known to have acted as guarantor on visa applications for other visitors who have not returned to their countries of origin on visa expiry
- History with missing links or unexplained moves
- Pattern of street homelessness
- Performs excessive housework chores and rarely leaves the residence
- Involved in criminality highlighting involvement of adults (e.g. recovered from cannabis farm / factory, street crime, petty theft, pick pocketing, begging etc)
- Reports from reliable sources suggest likelihood of sexual exploitation, including being seen in places known to be used for sexual exploitation
- Required to earn a minimum amount of money every day
- Accompanied by an adult who may not be the legal guardian and insists on remaining with the child at all times
- Limited freedom of movement
- Unregistered private fostering arrangement
- Cared for by adult/s who are not their parents and quality of relationship is not good
- Placement breakdown
- Persistently missing, staying out overnight or returning late with no plausible explanation
- Truancy / disengagement with education

- Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults
- Receives unexplained / unidentified phone calls or letters whilst in placement / temporary accommodation
- Adults loitering outside the child's usual place of residence
- Leaving home / care setting in clothing unusual for the individual child (inappropriate for age, borrowing clothing from older people etc)
- One among a number of unrelated children found at one address
- Having keys to premises other than those known about
- Going missing and being found in areas where they have no known links

- Entered country illegally
- Journey or visa arranged by someone other than themselves or their family
- Registered at multiple addresses
- Located / recovered from a place of exploitation (brothel, cannabis farm, involved in criminality etc)
- Permanently deprived of earnings by another person
- Unable or reluctant to give accommodation or other personal details
- Claims to be in debt bondage or "owes" money to other persons (e.g. for travel costs, before having control over own earnings)
- Works in various locations

- No passport or other means of identity
- Receives unexplained / unidentified phone calls whilst in placement / temporary accommodation
- False documentation or genuine documentation that has been altered or fraudulently obtained; or the child claims that their details (name, DOB) on the documentation are incorrect
- Possible inappropriate use of the internet and forming online relationships, particularly with adults
- Accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary funding

1b) Risk assessment matrix for children who may have been trafficked

1. The Risk Assessment Matrix is a tool to assist professionals (the term includes unqualified managers, staff and volunteers) in using the available information to focus their thinking and form the basis for discussion about the risk of harm - through trafficking - to a child. This may include deciding that the available information is not enough to form a sound judgement about the risk.
2. Professionals who have not had specific training should, wherever possible, complete the Risk Assessment Matrix together with their agency's nominated safeguarding children adviser and/or their local trafficked children lead. The Matrix makes the link with the [Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families](#) (the Assessment framework)¹.
3. A professional may have a lot or a very little information indicating that a child has been or is being trafficked. The professional should look across the whole matrix and tick the description/s of the incidents / circumstances which correspond best to the information available at the time. This is likely to mean ticking several descriptions.

The incidents / circumstances are arranged in the domains of the risk assessment triangle: child development, parenting capacity and family / environment, for ease of reference (see [1a\) Assessment Framework for trafficked children](#), above).
4. Each scale has the 2 basic components in the UNHCR (2006) definition of trafficking to assist professionals to think through the information they have about a child:
 - Movement into / within the UK
 - ExploitationPlus control, which is included as a key safeguarding concern, and other risk factors.
5. If the information known to the professional results in ticks in each of the 2 components of the UNHCR definition, then there may be reasonable grounds to believe that the child is trafficked. It does not matter whether the ticks are across the 3 domains or are all in one (e.g. child development).
6. If a professional ticks a descriptor which indicates that a child is at risk of harm (e.g. 'physical symptoms of exploitative abuse' or 'under age marriage'), the professional should make an immediate referral to LA children's social care, in line with the London Child Protection Procedures, regardless of whether the child may be trafficked.
7. Professionals should always keep in mind the possibility that a piece of information, currently not known, could significantly raise the threshold of risk for a child.

1

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4003256

London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit (February 2011)

Child development

Exploitation	Y	S
Claims to have been exploited through sexual exploitation, criminality, labour exploitation, domestic servitude drug dealing by another person.		
Physical symptoms of exploitative abuse (sexual, physical etc)		
Underage marriage		
Physical indications of working (overly tired in school, indications of manual labour – condition of hands/skin, backaches etc)		
Sexually transmitted infection or unwanted pregnancy		
Story very similar to those given by others, perhaps hinting they have been coached		
Significantly older boyfriend		
Movement into, within or out of the UK	Y	S
Returning after missing, looking well cared for despite no known base		
Claims to have been in UK for years but hasn't learnt local language or culture		
Other risk factors	Y	S
Withdrawn and refuses to talk / appears afraid to talk to a person in authority		
Harbours excessive fears / anxieties (e.g. about an individual, of deportation, disclosing information etc)		
Shows signs of physical neglect – basic care, malnourishment, lack of attention to health needs		
Shows signs of emotional neglect		
Socially isolated – lack of positive, meaningful relationships in child's life		
Behavioural - poor concentration or memory, irritable / unsociable / aggressive behaviour in school or placement		
Psychological – indications of trauma or numbing		
Exhibits self assurance, maturity and self confidence not expected in a child of such age		
Evidence of drug, alcohol or substance misuse		
Low self image, low self esteem, self harming behaviour including cutting, overdosing, eating disorder, promiscuity		
Sexually active		
Not registered with or attended a GP practice		
Not enrolled in school		
Has money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation		

Parenting capacity

Exploitation	Y	S
Required to earn a minimum amount of money every day		
Involved in criminality highlighting involvement of adults (e.g. recovered from cannabis farm / factory, street crime, petty theft, pick pocketing, begging etc)		
Performs excessive housework chores and rarely leaves the residence		
Reports from reliable sources suggest likelihood of sexual exploitation, including being seen in places known to be used for sexual exploitation		
Unusual hours / regular patterns of child leaving or returning to placement which indicates probable working		
Accompanied by an adult who may not be the legal guardian and insists on remaining with the child at all times		
Limited freedom of movement		
Movement into, within or out of the UK	Y	S
Gone missing from local authority care		
Unable to confirm name or address of person meeting them on arrival		
Accompanying adult previously made multiple visa applications for other children / acted as the guarantor for other children's visa applications		
Accompanying adult known to have acted as guarantor on visa applications for other visitors who have not returned to their countries of origin on visa expiry		
History with missing links or unexplained moves		
Pattern of street homelessness		
Other risk factors	Y	S
Unregistered private fostering arrangement		
Cared for by adult/s who are not their parents and quality of relationship is not good		
Placement breakdown		
Persistently missing, staying out overnight or returning late with no plausible explanation		
Truancy / disengagement with education		
Appropriate adult is not an immediate family member (parent / sibling)		
Appropriate adult cannot provide photographic ID for the child		

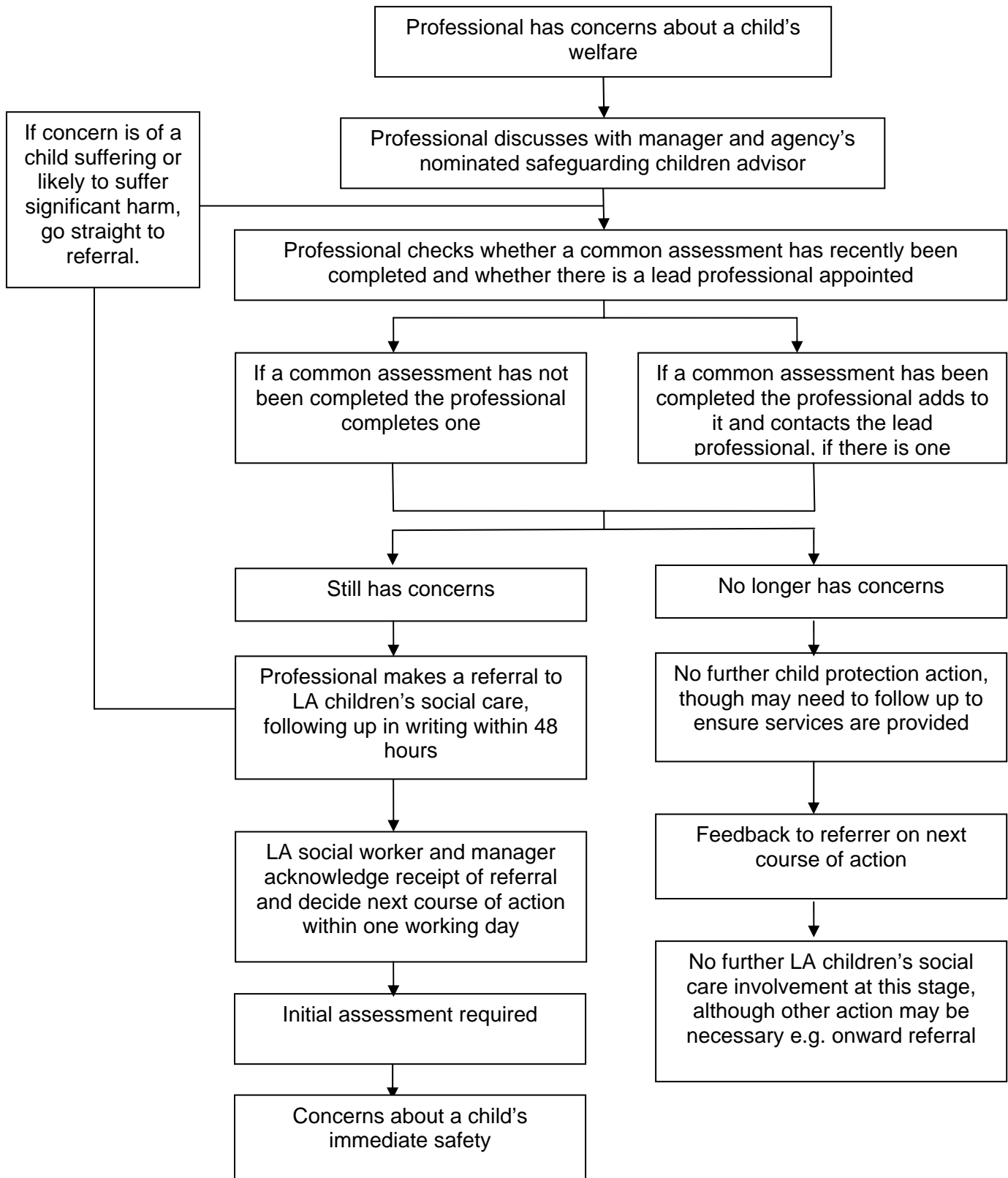
Family / environment

Exploitation	Y	S
Located / recovered from a place of exploitation (brothel, cannabis farm, involved in criminality etc)		
Deprived of earnings by another person		
Claims to be in debt bondage or "owes" money to other persons (e.g. for travel costs, before having control over own earnings)		
Receives unexplained / unidentified phone calls whilst in placement / temporary accommodation		
No passport or other means of identity		
Unable or reluctant to give accommodation or other personal details		
False documentation or genuine documentation that has been altered or fraudulently obtained; or the child claims that their details (name, DOB) on the documentation are incorrect		
Movement into, within or out of the UK	Y	S
Entered country illegally		
Journey or visa arranged by someone other than themselves or their family		
Registered at multiple addresses		
Other risk factors	Y	S
Possible inappropriate use of the internet and forming online relationships, particularly with adults		
Accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary funding		
Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults		
Adults loitering outside the child's usual place of residence		
Leaving home / care setting in clothing unusual for the individual child (inappropriate for age, borrowing clothing from older people etc)		
Works in various locations		
One among a number of unrelated children found at one address		
Having keys to premises other than those known about		
Going missing and being found in areas where they have no known links		

Y = yes, S = suspected

1c) Quick referral flowchart

If at any point in this process, professionals suspect or find that a child is suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm – STOP the CAF process and make a referral to LA children’s social care in line with the latest edition of the *London Child Protection Procedures* (available at www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/)



1d) Flowchart for safeguarding a trafficked child

COMMON ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

This is a safeguarding assessment (in line with the *London CAF Guidance*)

Concern that there is a risk to a child's welfare & wellbeing

Complete a CAF, agree single or multi-agency interventions and set a CAF review date

Before or at the review or subsequent CAF reviews more concerns are identified
There is a suspicion that the child may have been trafficked

CHILD PROTECTION PROCESS

This is a safeguarding assessment (in line with the *London Child Protection Procedures*)

Concern that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm (other than by being trafficked)

Recognition that a child is trafficked

- Read the Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance
- Use the trafficked child matrix to assist identification

There will be instances when an immediate referral to LA children's social care and/or the police should be made

If an immediate referral is not being made, then consult agency's nominated safeguarding children adviser and come to a decision about making a referral to LA children's social care

Referral to LA children's social care and the police

LA children's social care undertakes a Initial assessment and decides the case does not reach their threshold (NFA) and refers the child back into CAF system or where concerns remain that a child may have been trafficked

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

This is an assessment to identify a trafficked child (in line with the *Trafficked Children Toolkit*)

The National Referral Mechanism and Competent Authorities came into operation on April 1st 2009.

LA children's social care undertake a core assessment, trafficking assessment and/or s47 and where applicable a private fostering assessment.

Arrangements are made for the child to be considered as an asylum seeking child. If unaccompanied, LA children's social care should update the NRUC database.

LA children's social care progresses the child's care planning in accordance with the assessed risk of harm/needs of the child

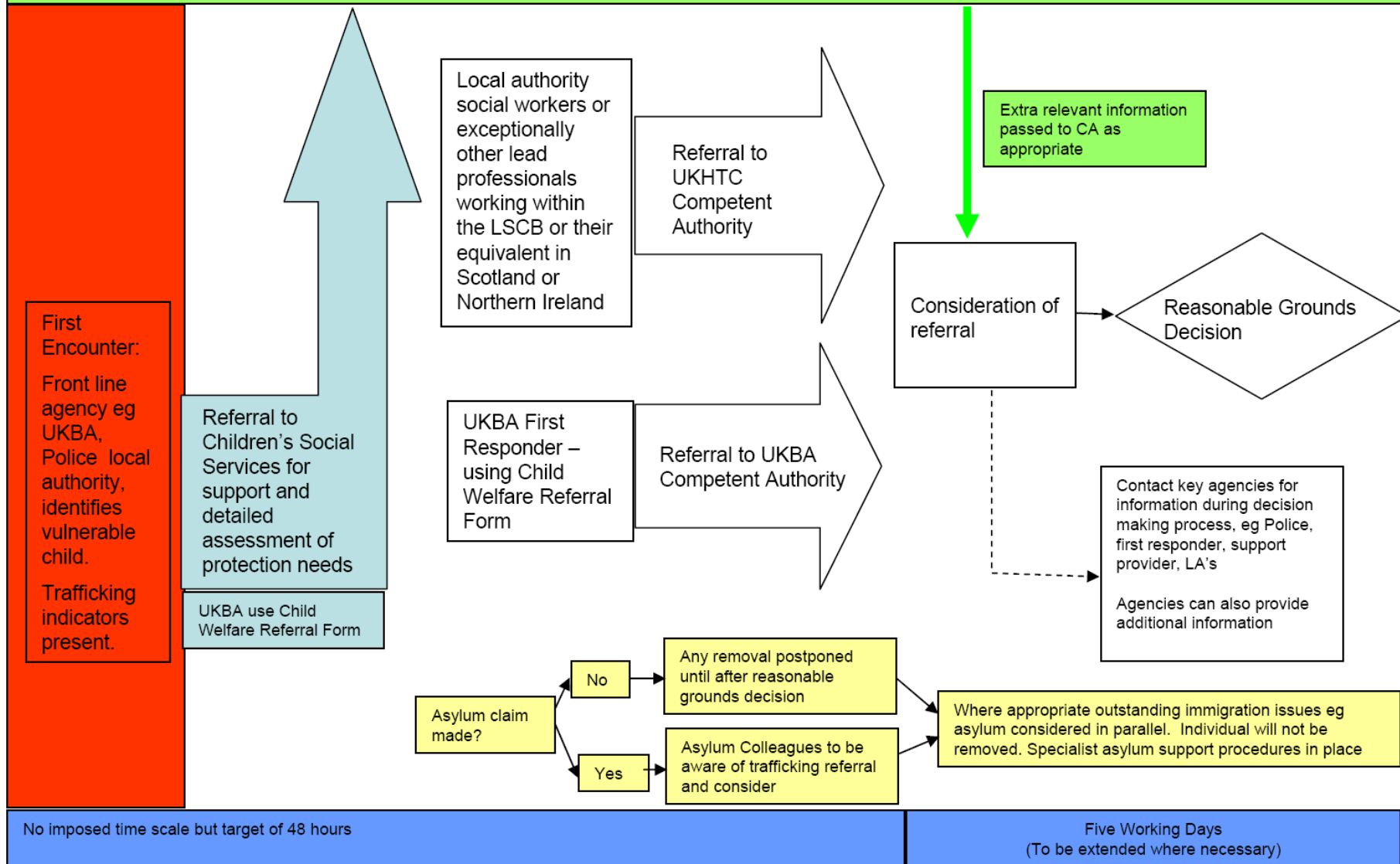
LA children's social care sends the relevant section of the Toolkit assessment form to the UKHTC who:

- Record the information on national database
- Commence the process for legalising the child's residence in the UK
- And where the child is an unaccompanied or accompanied asylum seeker (Updates the NRUC database) and or if a person from abroad (EU or Non-EU national) Inform UKBA the child has been identified as a victim of child trafficking

1e) High level NRM child process map

Age dispute – Local authority complete age assessment, individual treated as a child and placed in Local Authority accommodation.

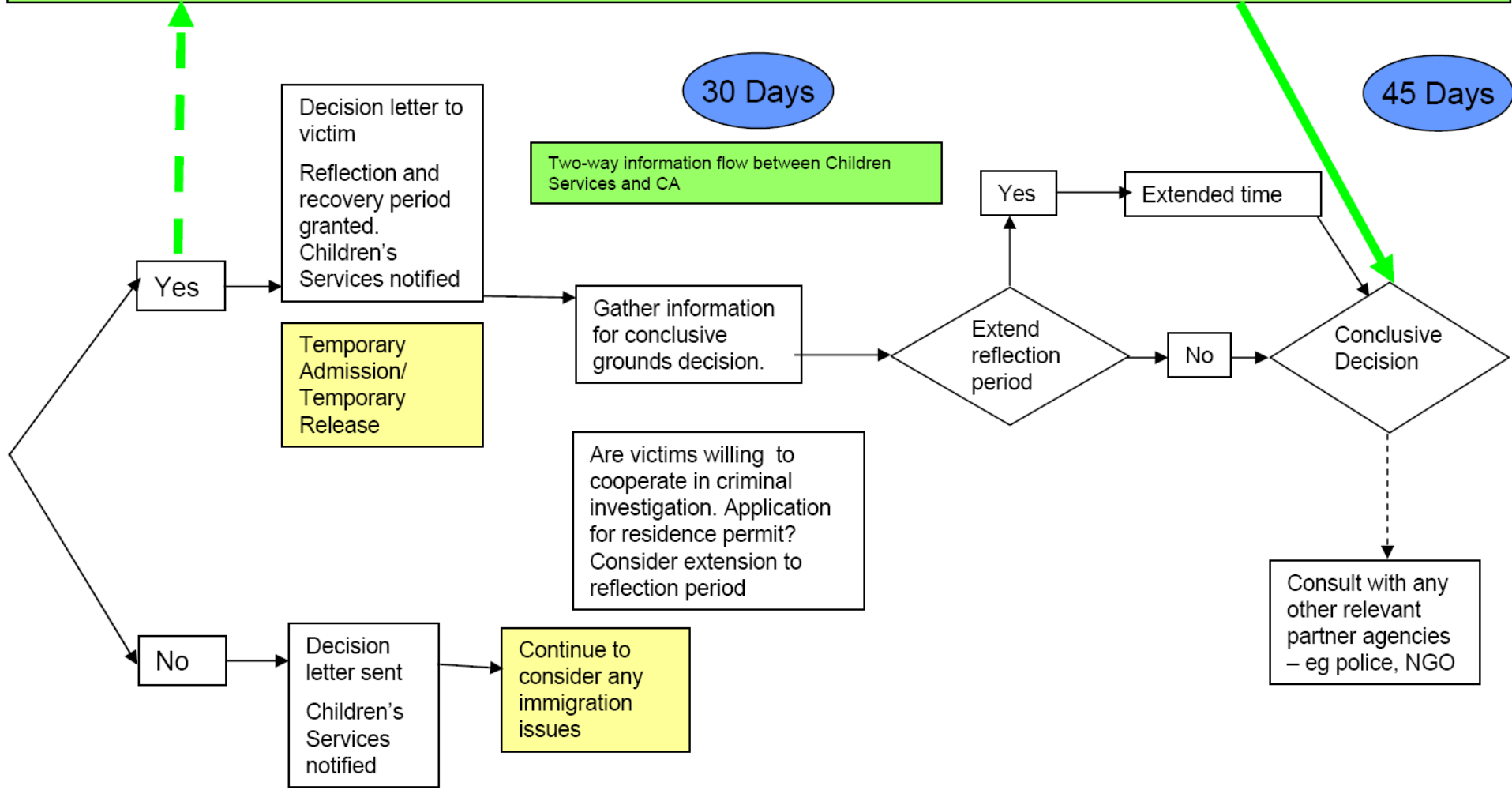
Support provided by Local Authority Children Services. Protection needs assessed, possibly using child trafficking toolkit under the auspices of the Local Safeguarding Children Board.



No imposed time scale but target of 48 hours

Five Working Days
(To be extended where necessary)

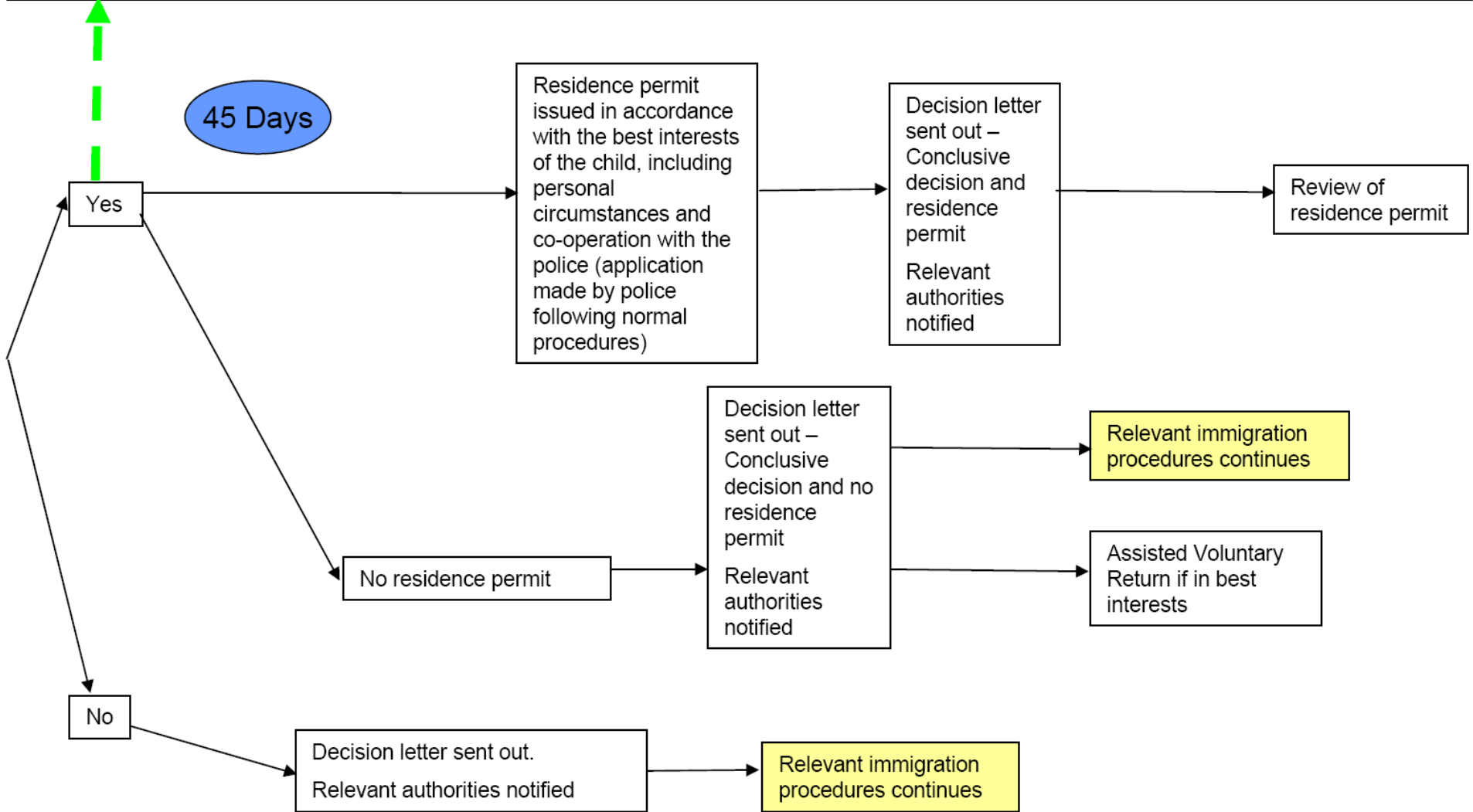
Local Authority Children Services remain responsible for meeting identified protection needs regardless of Competent Authority judgement. Any further information collected and assessed, including via the matrix, and relevant information passed to Competent Authority. Competent Authority will consider relevant information even after a negative initial decision



Where appropriate outstanding immigration issues eg asylum concluded in parallel.

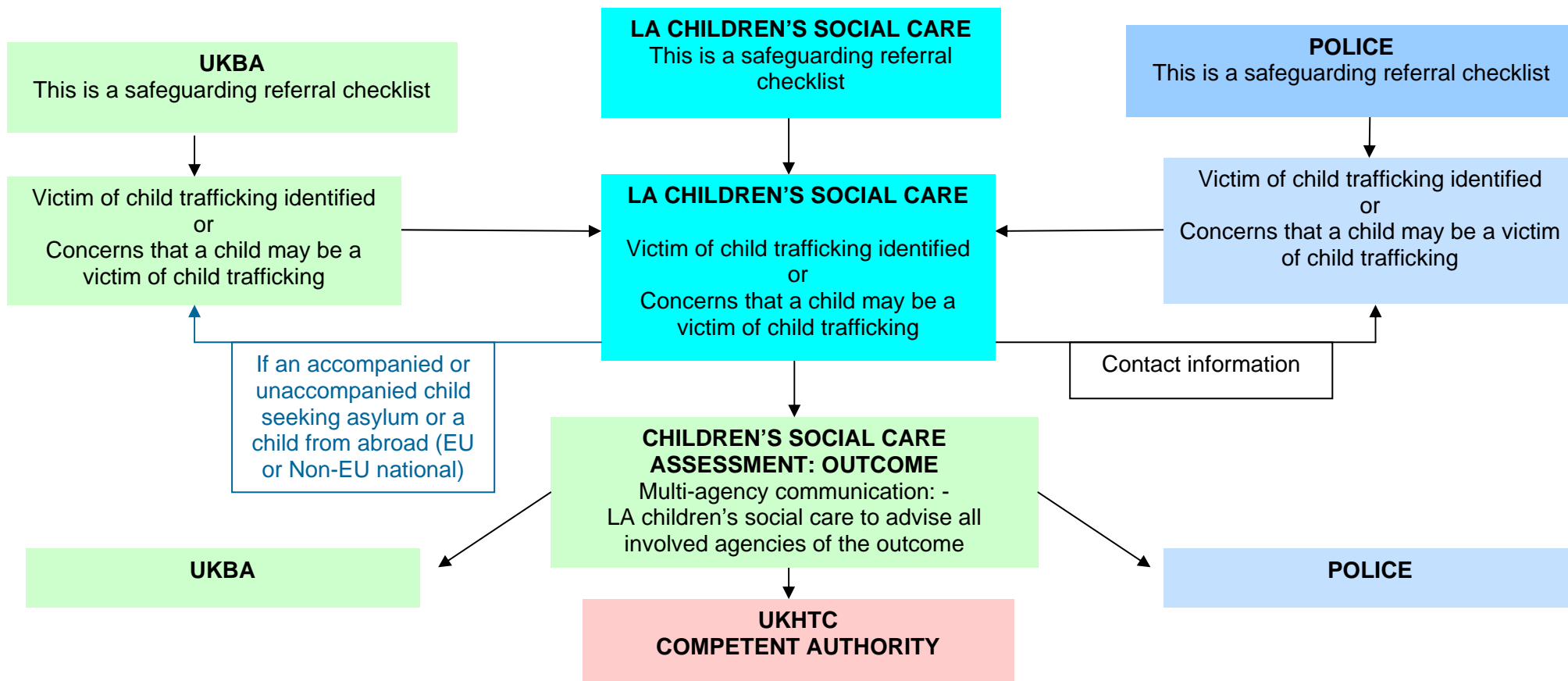
Day 5 | 45 Day reflection period (extended where appropriate, length according to need)

Local Authority care continues according to statutory obligations and article 12 of the Convention.



Where appropriate outstanding immigration issues eg asylum concluded in parallel.

1f) Child trafficking referral checklist



Are you talking to the right people?

Check the London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance at www.londonscb.gov.uk

1g) Quick guide to assessments and levels of intervention

Level of intervention	Level of need	Appropriate assessment	Response agency	Examples
<u>Level 1 – UNIVERSAL</u>	No indication of additional, unmet, specialist or urgent needs.	Assessments used for all children by universal services e.g. child health checks, SATS.	Universal services.	Child progressing as expected; needs being met by universal services e.g. schools, primary care health services etc.
COMMON ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK				
<u>Level 2a - VULNERABLE</u> Single agency or maximum 2 agencies.	Child's needs are not clear, not known or not being met. Child's needs are known but not being met.	Common Assessment Framework	Universal or targeted services.	Child with additional needs – requiring additional help from the assessing and/or one other agency. Likely to be short-term.
<u>Level 2b - VULNERABLE</u> Multi-agency CAF, LPR & TAC	Child's needs are not clear, not known or not being met. Suspect or CAF shows that response from a number of agencies will be needed.	Common Assessment Framework	Universal or targeted services.	Child with additional needs – requiring multi-agency intervention. Likely to be short-term.
SPECIALIST / STATUTORY ASSESSMENT (including LA children's social care)				
<u>Level 3 - COMPLEX</u>	Complex needs likely to require longer term intervention from statutory and/or specialist services	Statutory or specialist services	LA children's social care. Other statutory service e.g. SEN services. Specialist health or disability services. Youth Offending Team.	Child in need. Child in care. Child with significant disability/ies or complex health needs. Child involved in criminal or offending behaviour.
STATUTORY / CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES				
<u>Level 4 - ACUTE</u>	Need for immediate or urgent protection / intervention	Urgent statutory assessment – child protection	LA children's social care Police	Child suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm and in need of urgent protection.

1h) Guidance on completion of the trafficking assessment

Note: Each section of this assessment is colour coded to denote the sections each agency should complete.

Orange - All agencies complete

Blue - To be completed by police

Purple - To be completed by LA children's social care

For quick reference and as a checklist, please see the table below:

Trafficking Assessment sections		All agencies	Police	LA children's social care
A1	Personal Details of Subject		✓	
A2	Details of Young Person	✓		
A3	Details of Accompanying Adult or Young person	✓		
A4	Education	✓		
A5	Income and Employment	✓		
B	Family			✓ Include Genogram
C	Relationships			
D	Recent travel history	✓		
E	Current circumstances	✓		
E1	Current Accommodation	✓		
E2	Daily living routine	✓		
E3	Freedom of Movement	✓		
F	Health	✓ Question 1 only		✓ Questions 2 to 5
G	Safety		✓ Child protection Police officers	✓
G1	Emotional Health			✓
G2	Quality of Sleep			✓
G3	Sexual Experience and Health			✓
H	Abuse		✓ Child protection Police officers	✓
I	Journey	✓		
J	Analysis, conclusions and risks	✓		
J (a)	Analysis	✓		
J (b)	Conclusions and Risks	✓		
K	Decisions and Referral	✓		

1i) Use of indicators to complete the trafficking assessment

Indicators that can assist in establishing 'reasonable grounds' of child trafficking	A2. DETAILS OF YOUNG PERSON	A3. DETAILS OF ACCOMPANYING ADULT OR YOUNG PERSON	A4. EDUCATION	A5. INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT	B. FAMILY	C. RELATIONSHIPS	D. RECENT TRAVEL HISTORY	E1. CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES (ACCOMODATION)	E2. CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES (DAILY LIVING ROUTINE)	E3 - CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES (FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT)	F. HEALTH	G. SAFETY	G1. EMOTIONAL HEALTH	G2. QUALITY OF SLEEP	G3. SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND HEALTH	H. ABUSE	I. JOURNEY	
	MOVEMENT INTO THE UK																	
has entered the country illegally;	Q20						Q1											Q2-11
is unable to confirm the name and address of the person meeting them on arrival;						Q1-4	Q1-3											
has had their journey or visa arranged by someone other than themselves or their family;						Q1-6	Q1-3											Q1-11
has a history with missing links and unexplained moves;					Q4		Q1-4	Q2,3,5,6		Q2-4	Q2,4							Q1-11
has a prepared story very similar to those that other children have given perhaps hinting they have been coached;	Q1-11	Q1-9		Q1-5	Q1-4	Q1-6	Q1-3	Q2,3,5,6,7	Q1-5	Q1-5	Q2-4							Q1-6,8-11
MOVEMENT WITHIN THE UK																		
has gone missing from local authority care;								Q2,3,5,6				Q1-6						
is registered at a number of different addresses.	Q5	Q12,13					Q1,3,4	Q1-7										
has a history with missing links and unexplained moves;			Q1,2				Q1-4	Q2,3,5,6		Q2-4								Q1-11
returning after having been missing, looking well cared for despite having no known base;						Q5	Q2	X		Q5	Q1	Q1-3				Q1	Q1	
pattern of street homelessness;								Q1-7	Q1	Q4	Q1-5	Q1,2				Q1	Q1	
has a prepared story very similar to those that other children have given perhaps hinting they have been coached;	Q1-11	Q1-9		Q1-5	Q1-4	Q1-6	Q1-3	Q2,3,5,6,7	Q1-5	Q1-5	Q2-4							Q1-6,8-11

London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit (February 2011)

EXPLOITATION																	
claims to have been exploited through sexual exploitation, criminality (i.e. cannabis farms, petty street crimes, begging, etc), labour exploitation, domestic servitude, drug dealing by another person.				Q1-5	Q3,4	Q1-7		Q1-7	Q1-4	Q2-4	Q3-5	Q1-4	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q8-10
is located or recovered from a place of exploitation (brothel, cannabis farm, involved in criminality etc).				Q1-5	Q3,4	Q1-7		Q1-7	Q1-4	Q2-4	Q3-5	Q1-4	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	
shows physical symptoms of exploitative abuse (sexual, physical etc)											Q1		Q1	Q1	Q1	Q8	
reports from reliable sources suggesting the likelihood of involvement in sexual exploitation;												Q1			Q1	Q1	
is involved in criminality that highlights the involvement of adults e.g. is recovered from cannabis farm/factory, street crime, petty theft, pick pocketing, begging		Q19		Q1-5	Q3	Q1-6			Q1,2			Q1-3				Q1	
involved in underage marriage.	Q16				Q1-4	Q1-7											
is permanently deprived of a large part of their earnings by another person; and/or				Q1-5	Q3,4	Q1-7		Q6									
CONTROL																	
is accompanied by an adult who may not be legal guardian and who insists on remaining with the child at all times;						Q1-7			Q5	Q1-5		Q5					
is unable, or reluctant to give details of accommodation or other personal details.	Q3-7,9-13,16-18,21,22				Q1	Q1-5	Q1-4	Q1-7		Q1-5	Q2	Q3,5,7					Q1-11
claims to be in debt bondage or "owes" money to other persons				Q1-4	Q3,4	Q1-7		Q5,6				Q1-3,7	Q1			Q1	Q9,10
has a prepared story very similar to those that other children have given perhaps hinting they have been coached;	Q1-11	Q1-9		Q1-5	Q1-4	Q1-6	Q1-3	Q2,3,5,6,7	Q1-5	Q1-5	Q2-4						Q1-6,8-11
has no passport or other means of identification;	Q18-20						Q1										Q11
has false documentation or genuine documentation that has been altered or fraudulently obtained; or the child claims that their details (name, DOB) on the documentation are incorrect.	Q18-20			Q3			Q1										
claims to have been in the UK for years but hasn't learnt the local language or culture	Q13-15,17		Q1,2						Q1,2,5	Q2-5							

London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit (February 2011)

is excessively afraid of being deported.	20			Q1-5			Q1					Q1				Q9-11
receives unexplained/unidentified phone calls whilst in placement/temporary accommodation									Q5							
OTHER RISK INDICATORS																
in a private fostering arrangement which has not been registered		Q9,19			Q1-4	Q1-7		Q1-7								
is malnourished;									Q1		Q1-5					Q1
possible inappropriate use of the internet and forming on-line relationships, particularly with adults.						Q1-7				Q2,3,5				Q1	Q1	
exhibits self-assurance, maturity and self-confidence not expected to be seen in a child of such age;										Q2,3						
does not appear to have money but does have a mobile phone; and/or	Q6			Q1-3						Q5						
has not been registered with or attended a GP practice;											Q2					
has not been enrolled in school;			Q1,2						Q2							
prevalence of a sexually transmitted infection or unwanted pregnancy;										Q1-5				Q1	Q1	
is withdrawn and refuses to talk or appears afraid to talk to a person in authority;	X					Q1-6						Q1			Q1	Q1-11
evidence of drug, alcohol or substance misuse;											Q1-5					Q1
accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary funding				Q1		Q5			Q2	Q3						
acquisition of money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation;	Q6			Q1					Q2	Q5	Q3,5					
low self-image, low self-esteem, self-harming behaviour including cutting, overdosing, eating disorder, promiscuity											Q1-5		Q1		Q1	Q1
truancy/disengagement with education;			Q1,2						Q2							
entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults;										Q1-5						
receives unexplained/unidentified phone calls whilst in placement/temporary accommodation										Q5						
young person known to be sexually active;											Q1-5			Q1	Q1	
adults loitering outside the child's usual place of residence								Q2		Q2-4						

1j) Child Trafficking Assessment Tool

This multi-agency assessment and referral form is designed to assist practitioners (children's services, law enforcement) in both:

- Identifying and assessing the needs of a child who is suspected of being trafficked and the continuing risks they may face; and
- Referring their case to the competent authority and other relevant agencies. (Lead Professionals on behalf of the LSCB refer to competent authority).

The assessment form is fully compatible with the Integrated Children's System (ICS), and is available to download at www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/.

Part Two

Additional information and guidance for professionals

2a) Summary of relevant policy and legislation.....	20
2b) Why is trafficking possible?	26
2c) Role of specific agencies and services	27
2d) Local professional / agency response.....	37
2e) Multi-agency training matrix	43
2f) LSCB trafficked children sub-group: sample terms of reference.....	45
2g) Glossary and acronyms	46

2a) Summary of relevant policy and legislation²

International

1.1 International agreements and legal instruments relevant to trafficked and exploited children include:

- The **Palermo Protocol** to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime to the UN Convention (2000) (ratified by the UK on 6 February 2006). Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol defines trafficking as:
 - (a) “Trafficking of persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat of or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.
 - (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in sub-paragraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used.
 - (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in sub-paragraph (a) of this article
 - (d) “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.
- **Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)**. Article 10 of the Council of Europe Convention comments on age as follows:
 - (3) When the age of the victim is uncertain and there are reasons to believe that the victim is a child, he or she shall be presumed to be a child and shall be accorded special protection measures pending verification of his/her age.

The official explanatory notes to the Convention state that the point of paragraph 3 is that, while children need special protection measures, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether someone is over or under 18. Paragraph 3 consequently requires Parties to presume that a victim is a child if there are reasons for believing that to be so and if there is uncertainty about their age. Until their age is verified, they must be given special protection measures, in accordance with their rights as defined, in particular, in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- The **Yokohama Global Commitment** agreed at the Second World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Yokohama, 2001).

² Extracted from *Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked* (DCSF, 2007). See: <http://publications.everychildmatters.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=HMG-00994-2007>

- The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** (United Nations, 1989), its Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000) and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement on Children in Armed Conflict (2000).
- The **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime** (2000).
- **International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 182** concerning the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2000).
- The **Declaration and Agenda for Action agreed at the First World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children** (Stockholm, 1996).

1.2 In 2000 trafficking became enshrined in international law for the first time through the Palermo Protocol within the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The Protocol defines trafficking as:

“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered ‘trafficking in persons’ even if this does not involve any of the means set forth [elsewhere in the Palermo Protocol]”

UK

1.3 UK Legislation and guidance relevant to trafficked and exploited children includes:

- The Children Acts 1989 and 2004.
- The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- The Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004.
- Adoption and Children Act 2002.
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2010) and its supplementaries.
- The UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking (2007).

1.4 The Borders Citizenship Immigration Act 2009, sec 55, places a duty on UKBA to have regard to the welfare of children whilst discharging its immigration and nationality functions.

1.5 The UK Borders Act 2002 will enhance current trafficking legislation in two ways. Firstly it ensures that acts of trafficking aimed at the UK and carried out overseas, irrespective of the nationality of the offender, will be liable to prosecution. Secondly, it ensures that any acts to traffic an individual which are committed after the individual has arrived in the UK but before they have passed through passport control will be liable to prosecution (for example, providing a child with a false passport after they have disembarked from the aircraft).

1.6 The Sexual Offences Act 2003, which came into force on 1 May 2004, introduced wide ranging offences covering trafficking into, out of, or within the UK for any form of sexual offence. These carry a 14 year maximum penalty. An offence of ‘trafficking for exploitation’, which covers non-sexual exploitation, including trafficking for forced labour and the removal of organs, was included in the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004.

1.7 The trafficking of children is included under the trafficking offences contained in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants,

etc.) Act 2004. In addition, the Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced new offences of abuse of children through sexual exploitation and pornography which aim to protect children under the age of 18. These cover a range of offences, including paying for the sexual services of a child, for which the penalty ranges from seven years to life depending on the age of the child; and causing, facilitating or controlling the commercial sexual exploitation of a child in prostitution or pornography, for which the maximum penalty will be 14 years imprisonment.

- 1.8 The offences of people trafficking and of prostitution and child sex are included as lifestyle offences under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, which means that a conviction for these offences may be followed by an order for the payment of the proceeds of those crimes and assets may be seized. The Director of the Assets Recovery Agency also has powers to recover property obtained through unlawful conduct, even if that conduct took place abroad and even if there has not been a criminal prosecution.

Relevant provisions of UK legislation

Children Act 1989, Section 17

- 1.9 A child is defined as 'in need' by Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 if:
- S/he is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him/her of services; or
 - His/her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him/her of such services; or
 - S/he is disabled.

Children Act 1989, Section 20

- 1.10 Every local authority shall provide accommodation for any child in need within their area who appears to them to require accommodation as a result of:
- There being no person who has parental responsibility for him; or
 - His/her being lost or having been abandoned; or
 - The person who has been caring for him/her being prevented (whether or not permanently and for whatever reason) from providing him with suitable accommodation or care.
- 1.11 Every local authority shall provide accommodation for any child in need within their area who has reached the age of 16 and whose welfare the authority consider is likely to be seriously prejudiced if they do not provide him with accommodation.

Children Act 1989, Section 47

- 1.12 Where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child who lives, or is found, in their area is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, the authority shall make, or cause to be made, such enquiries as they consider necessary to enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare.
- 1.13 'Harm' is defined as:
- Ill treatment, which includes sexual abuse, physical abuse and forms of ill-treatment which are not physical, for example, emotional abuse;
 - Impairment of health (physical or mental); or

- Impairment of development (physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural).

1.14 This may include seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another (section 31 of the Children Act 1989 as amended by the Adoption and Children Act 2002).

Children Act 1989, Section 67 Private Fostering

1.15 Under section 67 of the Children Act 1989 a local authority is under a duty to satisfy itself that the welfare of children who are privately fostered within their area is being satisfactorily safeguarded and promoted and to ensure that such advice is given to those caring for them as appears to the authority to be needed.

1.16 A privately fostered child means a child who is under the age of 16 (18 if disabled) and who is cared for, and provided with accommodation in their own home by, someone other than:

- A parent;
- A person who is not a parent of his but who has parental responsibility for him; or
- A relative.

1.17 A child is not a privately fostered child if the person caring for and accommodating him:

- Has done so for a period of less than 28 days; and
- Does not intend to do so for any longer period.

1.18 A child is not a privately fostered child while:

- He is being looked after by a local authority;
- He is in the care of any person in premises in which any parent of his; person who is not a parent of his but who has parental responsibility for him; or person who is a relative of his and who has assumed responsibility for his care, is for the time being living:
 - in accommodation provided by or on behalf of any voluntary organisation;
 - in any school in which he is receiving full-time education;
 - in any health service hospital;
 - in any care home or independent hospital;
 - in any home or institution not specified above but provided, equipped and maintained by the Secretary of State; or
 - in the care of any person in compliance with an order under section 63(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000; or a supervision requirement within the meaning of Part II of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995;
- He is liable to be detained, or subject to guardianship, under the Mental Health Act 1983; or
- He is placed in the care of a person who proposes to adopt him under arrangements made by an adoption agency or he is a protected child.

1.19 A child who is a pupil at a school, and lives at the school during the holidays for more than two weeks, is under 16 and none of the above exemptions apply is regarded as a privately fostered child during that time.

1.20 The usual fostering limit applies to private fostering.

- 1.21 A carer, who is disqualified from being a private foster carer or who lives with someone else who is disqualified, cannot privately foster without the consent of the local authority. There is a right of appeal against the refusal of consent.
- 1.22 A local authority is empowered to prohibit a carer from being a private foster carer if they are of the opinion that:
- the carer is not a suitable person to foster a child;
 - the premises in which the child is, or will be accommodated, are not suitable; or
 - it would be prejudicial to the welfare of the child to be, or continue to be, accommodated by that carer in those premises.
- 1.23 A prohibition may prevent the carer fostering anywhere in the area, restrict fostering to specific premises, or restrict fostering a particular child in those premises. There is a right of appeal against the imposition of a condition.
- 1.24 The local authority may also impose requirements on a carer affecting:
- The number, age and sex of the children to be fostered;
 - The standard of accommodation and equipment;
 - Health and safety arrangements; and/or
 - Specific arrangements for the children to be fostered.
- 1.25 The local authority must be given notice of the placement by both the parent and the carer and any other person involved in its arrangement.
- 1.26 The local authority must be satisfied as to the suitability of each arrangement notified to it.
- 1.27 Regulations prescribe the frequency that a privately fostered child must be visited.
- 1.28 Where a local authority is not satisfied that the welfare of a privately fostered child is being satisfactorily safeguarded or promoted it must take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure the care of the child is undertaken by a parent, a holder of parental responsibility, or a relative (unless not in the interests of the child to do so) and consider exercising its functions under the Children Act 1989.

Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, Section 54

- 1.29 Section 54 is intended to discourage the concept of 'benefit shopping' within Europe. It is retrospective and applies to anyone who comes within the categories set out below. This is not dependent on the length of time they have been in the UK.
- 1.30 The Act has the effect of preventing local authorities from providing support under certain provisions, including section 21 of the National Assistance Act and section 17 of the Children Act 1989 to:
- Those with refugee status in another European Economic Area state.
 - Persons unlawfully present in the UK who are not asylum seekers, including those who have overstayed visa entry limit and those without confirmation of leave to remain.
 - Failed asylum seekers who refuse to co-operate with removal directions.
- 1.31 The Act does not, however, prevent the provision of support to children, or the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty to prevent a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights or rights under the European Community treaties.

Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, Section 55

- 1.32 Section 55 applies to those who have made or are intending to make an asylum claim in the UK. It prevents UKBA from providing asylum support, and local authorities from providing certain support, unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that the person applied for asylum as soon as reasonably practicable after arrival in the UK. The section does not prevent the provision of asylum support to families with dependent children, nor does it prevent the provision of support by the Secretary of State (via UKBA) to prevent a breach of human rights.
- 1.33 Section 55 does not apply to unaccompanied minors.
- 1.34 Families with minor dependents and vulnerable cases who have not yet officially lodged an asylum claim can be offered assistance with accommodation (usually overnight) and travel to a UKBA Asylum Screening Unit by social services in order to register the claim with the Home Office. Families can access asylum support via the voluntary grant funded One Stop Service once UKBA has accepted the claim and provided written confirmation of this.

Parental responsibility

- 1.35 The Children Act 1989 introduced the concept of 'parental responsibility', which means all the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which by law a parent of a child has in relation to the child and his property. This legal framework provides the starting point for considering who has established rights, responsibility and duties towards a child.
- 1.36 A child whose parents' whereabouts are not known has no access to parents for consent when making important choices about their life. Whilst the parents still have parental responsibility, they have no way of exercising it.
- 1.37 Children who do not have someone with parental responsibility caring for them can still attend schools, which are normally pragmatic in allowing the carer to make most decisions normally made by the parent.
- 1.38 A child in this position is entitled to health care and has a right to be registered with a GP. If there are difficulties in accessing a GP, the local Patient's Services will assist. Emergency life-saving treatment will be given if required, however, should the child need medical treatment such as surgery or invasive treatment in a non life-threatening situation, the need for consent would become an issue and legal advice would be required.
- 1.39 A main route for a carer to obtain parental responsibility is through obtaining a Residence Order, however, an adult whose immigration status is unresolved cannot apply for a Residence Order.

2b) Why is trafficking possible?

Children may be trafficked from a number of different countries for a variety of different reasons. There are a number of factors in the country of origin which might make children vulnerable to being trafficked, and the factors listed below are by no means a comprehensive list.

- **Poverty:** in general, this is the root cause of vulnerability to exploitation. The recruiter's promises of work or income are seen by families as a possible escape route from impoverished circumstances. At the very least a child's departure means one less mouth to feed.
- **Lack of education:** attendance at school has proved to be a key means of protecting children from all forms of exploitation, including trafficking. Traffickers promise education for children whose parents cannot afford to pay school fees, or where schools are difficult to access or are of poor quality.
- **Discrimination:** this can be based both on gender and ethnicity. In some cultures, girls are expected to make sacrifices in terms of their education and security for the benefit of the family. They represent less of an investment for the family because their contribution to the family will end when they leave to marry (in some cases marriage itself may be too expensive for the family). Many trafficking victims are from minority communities who are socially discriminated against and disadvantaged in their own country.
- **Cultural attitudes:** traditional cultural attitudes can mean that some children are more vulnerable to trafficking than others. In some cultures the rights of children are ignored and they are seen as commodities to be traded. In some countries it is the custom for children to work as domestic servants in households. It is, therefore, possible that a child is taken abroad by a relative, or someone claiming to be a relative, to work as a domestic servant. Sometimes the child, or the family of the child, is promised an education and a better life.
- **Grooming:** children are sometimes trafficked out of their country of origin after having been groomed for purposes of exploitation. This can be done over the internet by child sex offenders.
- **Dysfunctional families:** children may choose to leave home as a result of domestic abuse and neglect, or they may be forced to leave home for a variety of reasons. They then become vulnerable to trafficking, particularly if they become destitute or homeless.
- **Political conflict and economic transition:** these often lead to movements of large numbers of people and the erosion of economic and social protection mechanisms. Parents or guardians may be killed, leaving children vulnerable to trafficking.
- **Inadequate local laws and regulations:** trafficking involves many different events and processes, and legislation has been slow to keep pace. Most countries have legislation against exploitative child labour, but not all have laws specifically against trafficking. Even where there is appropriate legislation, enforcement is often hampered by lack of prioritisation, corruption and ignorance of the law.

2c) Role of specific agencies and services

Statutory services

1. LA children's social care

- 1.1 LA children's social care has a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children in need in their area, regardless of their immigration status. They have responsibilities for unaccompanied children, as well as those who arrive in the UK with their parents and for whom there are concerns regarding their safety and welfare.
- 1.2 See section 7.2 of the London Safeguarding Trafficked Children guidance for LA children's social care duties to undertake an initial assessment and, where appropriate, section 47 enquiries, in line with the latest edition of the *London Child Protection Procedures*.

2. Local authority asylum teams

- 2.1 Many local authorities have asylum teams who have responsibility for families, single adults and unaccompanied young people for whom there are no concerns in addition to their migrant status. Where there are specialist asylum teams, there should be a locally agreed joint protocol with other children's social care teams and relevant agencies. Some local authorities offer services to children seeking asylum within their mainstream children's social care teams.

3. Local authority children missing education teams

- 3.1 In England, local authorities have a statutory duty to identify children missing from education ([*Statutory Guidance for local authorities in England to identify children not receiving education \(DCSF, 2007\)*](#)³). The named contact or team responsible for identifying children missing from education should be competent and confident to respond to children who may have been trafficked.

4. Education services

- 4.1 Children trafficked into the country may be registered at a school for a term or longer, before being moved to another part of the UK or abroad. This pattern of registration and de-registration may be an indicator that a child has been trafficked. It has been identified as a particular concern in schools which are situated near ports of entry, but professionals should be alert to this possibility in all schools. However, professionals should always bear in mind that not all children who go missing from education have been victims of trafficking. For example, there may be instances of children from communities that move around – Gypsy, Roma, traveller or migrant families – who collectively go missing from school.
- 4.2 If a member of the school staff suspects that a child may have been trafficked they should act immediately to inform the senior member of staff with designated responsibility for child protection and ensure that police or LA children's social care are contacted immediately. Children trafficked into the country may be registered at a school for a term or so, before being moved to another part of the UK or abroad again. Schools therefore need to be alert to this pattern of

³ See: www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources/IG00202/

registration and de-registration. This pattern has been identified in schools near ports, however it could happen anywhere in the UK.

5. Health services

- 5.1 Trafficked children may be seen at the full range of health settings – Accident & Emergency services, Walk-in Centres, minor injury units, Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) clinics, sexual health services, community contraceptive services, GPs, primary care trusts and by school nurses. Professionals should be alert to potential signs of abuse and trafficking including inconsistencies in addresses, any deliberate vagueness with children or carers being unable to give details of next of kin, names, telephone numbers or other personal details.
- 5.2 When children or their carers give addresses in other countries, stating that the child is resident outside of the UK, reception staff should always record the current holiday address as well as their home address abroad. Staff should be alert to local holiday addresses, in case patterns emerge that suggest large numbers of children are moving in and out of the same address.
- 5.3 Health visitors and senior nurses who may follow up visits to Accident & Emergency and Walk-in Centres and doctors who provide statutory health checks and reviews on looked after children, should also be alert to child trafficking concerns.

6. Youth offending teams

- 6.1 Staff working in Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) may encounter trafficked children who have been charged with criminal offences, such as when involved in cannabis farms or pick-pocketing.
- 6.2 A child's reluctance to disclose the real circumstances in which s/he arrived in the country will have implications for a number of youth criminal justice processes. Parenting and carer assessments may be difficult as adults presenting as carers may be implicated in the trafficking process and would not be acting in the best interests of the child. In addition, age verification processes may have to be put in place.
- 6.3 If a YOT professional suspects a child may have been trafficked, safeguarding procedures should be followed immediately, and the LA children's social care and police should be contacted.

7. Police

- 7.1 Under section 46 of the Children Act 1989, when the police are concerned that unless they take action the child is likely to suffer significant harm, they may use their powers to either remove a child to a safe place or prevent the child's removal from a safe place, for example a hospital. There are a number of specialist teams, which are separate from the child abuse investigation teams, in police services across the UK that have expertise in dealing with trafficking cases. There are also joint intelligence teams in key locations across the country comprising immigration, police and other agencies which help to identify child protection concerns. Police services should take all necessary steps to ensure that children at risk of being trafficked do not fall through the gap between operational teams.
- 7.2 In addition to having child abuse investigation teams, the Metropolitan Police Service have a lead child trafficking team named 'Paladin'. This is a partnership team of MPS and immigration officers whose prime function is to safeguard

children at London's ports. They have a permanent presence at Heathrow Airport and the Asylum Screening Unit at Croydon, where they work closely with the specialist children's services teams also based at those two locations. Paladin also covers the Eurostar terminal at St Pancras and City Airport.

- 7.3 Paladin undertakes proactive and preventative initiatives against the trafficking of children. The team also investigates specific trafficking and migration offences, as well as providing an advisory service to child abuse investigation teams and all relevant agencies at London's ports on child trafficking issues.
- 7.4 It is important that officers investigating offences committed by children who may have been trafficked are able to recognise and identify such cases. The child's welfare needs and safety should be taken into account and appropriate safeguarding processes should be followed. A designated police officer will act as a single point of contact for considering any issues related to child trafficking. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) has issued guidance to all police services to this effect.

8. Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

- 8.1 The CPS policy guidance *Safeguarding Children: Guidance on children as victims and witnesses* provides detailed practical and legal guidance to prosecutors dealing with cases that involve children and young people as victims and witnesses. It does not deal with children who offend – separate guidance is available in relation to youth offenders. The guidance goes on to deal in more detail with measures that can be taken to help safeguard children in the course of criminal proceedings, but the position can be summed up in the following principles: expedition; sensitivity; and fairness. Whatever the offence, prosecutors should consider the position of the child and what can be done, having regard to the role and the powers of the prosecutor, to safeguard the child.
- 8.2 There are specific provisions in the *Code for Crown Prosecutors* to ensure that young people are not inappropriately criminalised. Paragraphs 8.8 and 8.9 of the Code require the Crown prosecutor to consider the interests of a child or youth when deciding whether it is in the public interest to prosecute. Cases involving children are usually only referred to the CPS for prosecution if the child has already received a reprimand and final warning. Reprimands and final warnings are intended to prevent re-offending.
- 8.3 The use of a child in a criminal enterprise is a form of child abuse. A child who is forced into sexual exploitation will be treated by the CPS as an abused child and a victim who needs help, rather than as a defendant. Professionals should refer to the London procedure [*Safeguarding children abused through sexual exploitation \(London Safeguarding Children Board, 2006\)*](#). The same consideration will be given to those who are coerced into committing crimes or used by adults to commit offences. CPS will prosecute people who organise sexual exploitation and who benefit financially from abusing children.
- 8.4 More detailed guidance to prosecutors expands on these provisions. In cases where there is evidence that a young person has committed an offence whilst in a coerced situation, for example when they have been trafficked, the prosecutor will have to consider whether or not the coercion amounts to a defence of duress. Where it does not amount to a defence and there is sufficient evidence for a prosecution, the prosecutor will consider the circumstances of the young person when deciding whether or not it is in the public interest to bring a prosecution.

9. UK Borders Agency (UKBA)

- 9.1 UKBA is an executive agency of the Home Office which has assumed responsibility for managing immigration control in the UK. It may be the first official agency to have contact with child victims of trafficking. Its interventions may be triggered by the particular circumstances of the case or by international intelligence about trafficking. UKBA is likely to be a source of referrals to child welfare agencies.
- 9.2 The immigration officer's role, alongside considering the eligibility of the child for entry into the UK, is to be alert to the need to keep children safe from harm. They should ensure that immigration processes and decisions made in respect of children take into account their individual situation, views and welfare.
- 9.3 When working with children, officers should operate in accordance with their obligations under section 55 of the *Borders Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009*. When an interview is considered necessary, every care should be taken to conduct it in the light of the child's circumstances and understanding. In most circumstances the interview will be conducted by a specially trained officer with knowledge of child protection issues.
- 9.4 It is important for all agencies concerned with protecting children who have been trafficked to develop good working arrangements with UKBA. In addition, it is important that UKBA establishes good contacts with LA children's social care services and, where appropriate, takes part in LSCBs.
- 9.5 Immigration officers identify children from abroad who may be at risk of being trafficked. Children who, irrespective of their immigration status, are believed to be at risk of harm, are referred to agencies with statutory responsibilities for safeguarding children's welfare, primarily the LA children's social care and/or the local police. Records for these children exist both within UKBA and with the receiving agency. In addition, when a child is interviewed every effort is made to identify sponsors and others who come to collect the child to ensure that they are legitimately able to do so, and that they do not pose a threat to the child's safety and welfare.
- 9.6 Applications for immigration status made on behalf of children may give rise to concerns that they are victims of trafficking. UKBA caseworkers will not only be a source of referral to children's social care or the police but may assist with developing child protection and care plans.
- 9.7 The UK Borders Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 refers to the Government having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children when discharging its immigration duties.

10. UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC)

- 10.1 The UKHTC was established in October 2006, following a proposal from ACPO. It comprises staff from various disciplines bringing a multi-agency approach to the Centre's response to trafficking both into and within the UK.
- 10.2 It aims to improve and co-ordinate the law enforcement response to human trafficking, working closely with its partners in delivering a diverse set of programmes. A number of these will be targeted campaigns on preventing and reducing human trafficking and improving knowledge and understanding of the problem through best practice and training. A key element in the UKHTC's approach to preventing and reducing human trafficking is to ensure that victims are adequately safeguarded and protected from harm.

- 10.3 The UKHTC is also a key agent in the UK's national referral mechanism for trafficked children (and adults). For a description of the national referral mechanism, see section 8 National referral mechanism in the London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance. The UKHTC and UKBA will act as the Competent Authorities with responsibility for the final decision on whether a frontline professional's 'reasonable grounds' for believing that the child has been trafficked are met i.e. whether the child is or is not a victim of trafficking.

Support services

11. Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)

- 11.1 The Government established CEOP¹⁹ in April 2006 to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation and sexual abuse originating from the internet. It adopts a child-centred approach to all areas of its business. CEOP works closely with the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), the Association of Chiefs of Police Officers (ACPO), the UKHTC and relevant statutory and non-statutory stakeholders on all issues relating to child trafficking.
- 11.2 CEOP will assess annually the nature and scale of child trafficking. This information, along with other intelligence and data, will inform the development of policing policy, good practice and training requirements.
- 11.3 CEOP draws on examples of best practice to develop guidance for law enforcement around the identification of victims of child trafficking.

12. NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line (0800 107 7057)

- 12.1 The NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line for staff is supported by the Home Office, in partnership with NSPCC, ECPAT UK⁴, CEOP and Comic Relief. It offers direct advice and assistance to professionals in statutory and non-statutory services responsible for children who show signs of having been trafficked about how to meet their needs and safeguard them from harm or further harm. The Trafficking Advice and Information Line can be accessed either by telephone or face-to-face by appointment through their Case Consultancy Service.
- 12.2 The advice line is a conduit for professionals to discuss issues and possible actions about any children who may have been trafficked or who still are being trafficked. The line supports referrals to other agencies and charities where a particular issue could be resolved by them.
- 12.3 The service works closely with a range of other agencies and experts on child trafficking through an advisory group in order to ensure that the advice given is up to date, relevant and useful. The advice line share good practice and intelligence with CEOP and the UKHTC.

13. Children and Families Across Borders (CFAB)

- 13.1 CFAB promotes and protects the rights and welfare of children across international borders (guided by the UN Convention on Human Rights and on the Rights of the Child). It is an independent charity and part of an international network of agencies, which facilitates a global exchange of social work services

⁴ *End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children:* www.ecpat.org.uk

to ensure children are safeguarded when they cross international boundaries and that their right to family life is respected. CFAB is the only agency in the UK that formerly liaises directly with social services in countries of origin.

- 13.2 CFAB seeks positive outcomes for children and their families facing social, legal or personal issues with an international dimension - assisting children who have been separated from their families as a consequence of divorce, migration, seeking asylum, trafficking and abduction.
- 13.3 CFAB operates on both a micro and macro level, providing inter-country casework services directly to individuals and families or in partnership with relevant authorities, as well as delivering advice and training about inter-country social work and seeking to influence policy and practice in the UK.
- 13.4 CFAB work in five ways. They:
- Provide direct casework services to benefit children and families;
 - Highlight under-reported issues so that more vulnerable children can be identified and assisted;
 - Advocate for children ensuring their best interests are paramount and that their right to family life is respected;
 - Train social workers, police officers, health staff and other key professionals so that their knowledge of international child welfare issues is enhanced and their responses to these issues improved;
 - Lobby and advise Government to ensure legislation, regulations, policies and procedures support the best interests of children separated across international borders from their families.

14. Refugee Council Children's Panel

- 14.1 The Refugee Council Children's Panel comprises over 35 advisers who travel all over the country to support unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. The Panel offers support to children who:
- Have applied for asylum on entering the UK;
 - Have lived in the UK for some time before applying for asylum;
 - Are abandoned by relatives, agents or friends;
 - Have been picked up by the police;
 - Are in detention centres or prisons; or
 - Are living on the streets or are already in the care of the local authority, carers or community groups.
- 14.2 The support provided by the advisers includes:
- Assisting children in accessing legal representation;
 - Guiding children through the asylum procedures;
 - If necessary, accompanying children to asylum interviews, tribunal and appeal hearings, magistrates and crown court appointments;
 - Building up a support network for children involving a range of statutory and non-statutory service providers; and

- Accompanying children to appointments with GPs, hospitals, LA children's social care or other agencies.

14.3 The Panel also offers support to children at a drop-in advice service where they can get good quality meals, showers, second-hand clothes and help with tracing missing relatives. The nature of the work of the Children's Panel is such that they may well gather information which enables them to identify and refer children who are trafficked.

15. Community groups, including faith groups, and the voluntary sector

15.1 Community groups, faith groups and voluntary agencies play an important role in identifying children who may have been trafficked. Through their reach into local communities, and their extensive knowledge and experience in working in different ways with the most vulnerable children, these agencies may well be best placed to reach children who may have been trafficked. It is important that good working relationships are developed between these agencies and the statutory agencies working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

15.2 These bodies can be trusted agencies in minority communities that may not have a high degree of trust in state sector agencies. They have access to faith and community leaders in hard to reach communities, locally and nationally. This means they have an important role to play in conveying strong messages about the need to protect children within their communities. They may help mediate and build confidence where an individual feels that a child is in trouble or may have been trafficked but does not know what to do for the best.

15.3 Building the confidence of local faith leaders to believe that the right thing will be done by the local authority, and making use of their moral leadership role, may build the confidence of the wider minority community. With established organisational and communication networks these groups can play an important role in raising public awareness of the issues around child trafficking.

15.4 The NSPCC is the only voluntary agency authorised to initiate proceedings to protect children under the Children Act 1989, but other voluntary and community organizations often play a key role in safeguarding children. They need to work effectively with LSCBs and should make their paid and voluntary staff aware of their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, and how they should respond to child protection concerns in line with the *London Child Protection Procedures (London Safeguarding Children Board, 2007)* and with the guidance contained in this document.

15.5 Community groups, faith groups and voluntary agencies may be the first to come into contact with a trafficked child. Protecting them and promoting their welfare depends on the awareness and co-operation of community groups, neighbours and the public. Where such concerns exist, these should be brought to the attention of the local authority or the police.

National referral mechanism and other agency contacts

For initial advice on trafficking matters contact: **UKHTC**: 0114 252 3891

For initial advice on immigration matters contact: **UKBA**: 0161 261 1640

For advice on accommodation providers contact: **UKHTC**: 0114 252 3891

Competent authority

UKBA

Amadeus House
Mondial Way
Hayes
UB3 5AR
Tel: 020 3014 8012
Fax: 020 3014 8186

UKHTC

Tel: 0114 252 3891
Mob: 07770 267286
Fax: 0114 228 6456
Web: www.ukhtc.org

Home Office

Project Manager

Helen Anderson
Organised Immigration Crime Team
UK Border Agency
Home Office, 6th Floor, Green Park House, 29 Wellesley Rd, Croydon, CR0 2AJ
Tel: 020 8760 2477
Mobile: 07717 730234
Fax: 020 8760 2941

Other agencies

Missing People

Local Authorities fund the Missing People's Missing from Care Team that provides a specialist service to LA children's social care when any of their 'looked after' children go missing. LA children's social care professionals can contact the Missing from Care Team on 020 8392 4527.

Missing People is dedicated to helping missing people, their families and those who care for them. It has information sharing agreements with the police.

Missing People's 24-hour Freefone confidential Helpline 0500 700 700 takes calls from families and police reporting missing people.

Missing People's Runaway Helpline 0808 800 70 70 is a national 24 hour freefone Helpline for anyone aged 17 or under who has run away or been forced to leave home. Confidential advice is given, referrals made to other organisations and it can help a child or young person get to a place of safety or pass on a message

Children's Legal Centre

Tel: 01206 872 466

www.childrenslegalcentre.com

The Refugee and Asylum Seeking Children's Project at the Children's Legal Centre aims to help non-immigration specialist professionals working with asylum seeking and refugee children find out about this group of children's rights and entitlements.

Details of the appropriate consulate or embassy in London can be found in the London Diplomatic List

(ISBN 0 11 591772 1), available from the Stationary Office

Tel: 0870 600 5522.

Or on the website: www.fco.gov.uk

Children and Families Across Borders

Canterbury Court, Unit 1.03

1-3 Brixton Road

London, SW9 6DE

Tel: 020 7735 8941

info@cfab.uk.net

www.cfab.uk.net

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Tel: 020 7008 1500

www.fco.gov.uk

CEOP

33 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2WG

Tel: 020 7238 2320/2307

www.ceop.gov.uk

ECPAT UK

Grosvenor Gardens House, 35–37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W OBS

Tel: 020 7233 9887

www.ecpat.org.uk or info@ecpat.org.uk

ECPAT UK stands for End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes.

ECPAT are a leading children's rights organisation campaigning against the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the UK and on its international aspects. In particular, they focus on the protection of trafficked children and children exploited in tourism and the prevention of such crimes

UNICEF

Africa House, 64–78 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NB

Tel: 020 7405 5592

www.unicef.org.uk/contact/contact.asp

UNICEF's work to combat child trafficking focuses on poverty reduction, education and life skills, strengthening of existing laws, and care of the victims.

Afruca (Africans Unite Against Child Abuse)

Unit 3D/F Leroy House, 436 Essex Road, London N1 3QP

Tel: 020 7704 2261

www.afruca.org

AFRUCA - Africans Unite Against Child Abuse was established in May 2001 as a platform for advocating for the welfare of African children. In particular, AFRUCA has been at the forefront of efforts to denounce the trafficking of African children to the country. It has drawn attention to the growing phenomenon through organising activities, and engaging at different levels with policy-makers, other NGOs and within the African community.

Childwatch

19 Springbank, Hull, East Yorkshire HU3 1AF

Tel: 01482 325 552

Fax: 01482 585 214

www.childwatch.org.uk

Childwatch is a registered charity working for the good of children and adults who have been abused, offering free confidential counselling and support to victims of abuse.

CROP

34 York Road, Leeds, LS9 8TA

Tel: 0113 240 3040

Email: info@cropuk.org.uk

Website: www.crop1.org.uk

CROP is a voluntary organisation working to end the sexual exploitation of children by pimps and traffickers. CROP is dedicated to combating sexual exploitation. It supports affected parents (especially through its Parent Support Unit), and presses for multi-agency intervention and the effective use of legislation to target pimps.

2d) Local professional / agency response

Staff in any of the settings or circumstances in this table may become aware, immediately or over time, of the quality of relationships, patterns of behaviour displayed, or inconsistent/contradictory information provided to them, by their clients, which raises concerns that a child has been or is being trafficked and exploited. This table provides non-exhaustive indicators of actions which should be considered and/or taken by frontline practitioners/volunteers and their supervising managers.

Setting / circumstance where a child may be identified as a trafficked child	Practitioner or volunteer who may identify a child who has been trafficked	Initial action and assessment within a single agency where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked	Early multi-agency intervention: referral and the involvement of other agencies where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked
<p>Schools, colleges, Local Education Authority</p> <p><i>(Application for school place, child starts / is attending school, talks to school nurse or unexpectedly leaves school)</i></p>	<p>Teacher, school nurse, classroom assistant, reception / administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practitioner discusses concerns with the designated teacher with safeguarding children responsibility • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column
<p>Health services: GP surgery, A&E, Ambulance Service, maternity services, hospitals and specialist services</p> <p><i>(An adult takes a child to the GP / A&E or an unaccompanied child seeks services, maternity services / health visitor talk to women and visit homes, LAC or other child sees community paediatrician, optician, dentist)</i></p>	<p>GP, practice nurse, community health visitors, hospital staff, maternity staff, adult mental health and CAMHS practitioners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practitioner discusses concern with the named / designated doctor or nurse with safeguarding children responsibility • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column

<p>Setting / circumstance where a child may be identified as a trafficked child</p>	<p>Practitioner or volunteer who may identify a child who has been trafficked</p>	<p>Initial action and assessment within a single agency where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked</p>	<p>Early multi-agency intervention: referral and the involvement of other agencies where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked</p>
<p>Police <i>(Family or unaccompanied child comes to notice through criminal activity, illegal immigrant status, domestic violence home visits, missing persons referrals or other)</i></p>	<p>Police officer, community safety officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough police complete a Coming to Notice (CTN) report and send it to the Child Abuse Investigation Team (CAIT) • Borough police discuss case with CAIT • Further investigation is undertaken as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CTNs are sent to LA children's social care • Where immediate action is needed the CAIT will have a strategy discussion with social services • See actions for LA children's social care in this column
<p>LA children's social care <i>(Adult(s) and child/ren or an unaccompanied child seeks help directly from the 'intake team', a child already receiving services or looked after is identified as being trafficked, a referral of concern is received from another agency / person)</i></p>	<p>Children's social worker, family support worker, foster carer, reception / administrator, residential worker, children's rights officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA children's social care staff discuss case with their supervising line manager, foster carer's with their supervising social worker and the child's social worker, children's rights officer with the child's social worker • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks can be made by the child's social worker HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA children's social care will respond in one of three ways and should advise the referrer of which plan is in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an initial assessment – which may or may not lead to accommodation of the child. b) a child protection enquiry and a core assessment of need under s47 of the Children Act 1989. c) if no concerns are identified, there will be no further action.
<p>LA asylum team <i>(The child, accompanied or</i></p>	<p>Asylum team social worker</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum team staff discuss case with their supervising line manager • The concerns should be considered in the light of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral

<p><i>unaccompanied, is referred by LA children's social care 'intake team' to their Local Authority's asylum team)</i></p>		<p>information about trafficked children in this Protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment can be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<p>should be made to the Child Protection social work team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See actions for LA children's social care (child protection team) in this column
<p>Setting / circumstance where a child may be identified as a trafficked child</p>	<p>Practitioner or volunteer who may identify a child who has been trafficked</p>	<p>Initial action and assessment within a single agency where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked</p>	<p>Early multi-agency intervention: referral and the involvement of other agencies where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked</p>
<p>Youth Offending Teams, youth clubs & Connexions</p> <p><i>(The child, accompanied or unaccompanied, commits an offence and is referred to the YOT, joins or attends a youth club, receives services from Connexions)</i></p>	<p>YOT practitioner, youth worker, youth work volunteer, Connexions Personal Advisor, reception / administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YOT practitioners discuss case with their supervising line manager, youth worker and volunteer with their team leader • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF* assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column
<p>UKBA, Asylum Screening Unit</p> <p><i>(Adult(s) and child/ren or an unaccompanied child present at port of entry or at Lunar House in Croydon after entering the UK. In the latter case they may have first made contact with another service e.g. LA children's social care)</i></p>	<p>Ports immigration officer, asylum screening staff at Lunar House</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration and screening staff member: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) considers the case in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol b) makes further checks where possible c) discusses concern with the designated officer with safeguarding children responsibility d) discusses the case with Children's Social Service and Police colleagues located at the port of entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care and the Police • See actions for LA children's social care in this column

Setting / circumstance where a child may be identified as a trafficked child	Practitioner or volunteer who may identify a child who has been trafficked	Initial action and assessment within a single agency where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked	Early multi-agency intervention: referral and the involvement of other agencies where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked
<p>Fire service</p> <p><i>(Family or unaccompanied child comes to notice through fire-related or other accidents and incidents)</i></p>	<p>Fire service staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire service staff member discusses concern with the designated officer with safeguarding children responsibility • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF* assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column
<p>Local authority housing</p> <p><i>(Homeless adult(s) and child/ren or an unaccompanied child apply for to be housed)</i></p>	<p>Housing officer, reception / administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing staff member discusses case with the designated officer with safeguarding children responsibility, makes further checks where possible • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column

<p>Setting / circumstance where a child may be identified as a trafficked child</p>	<p>Practitioner or volunteer who may identify a child who has been trafficked</p>	<p>Initial action & assessment within a single agency where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked</p>	<p>Early multi-agency intervention: referral and the involvement of other agencies where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked</p>
<p>Benefits agency <i>(Adult(s) and child/ren or an unaccompanied child apply for, or notify alterations in, benefits)</i></p>	<p>Benefits officer, assessor, reception / administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits service staff member discusses case with the designated officer with safeguarding children responsibility, makes further checks where possible • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF* assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column
<p>LA leisure centres, libraries <i>(Adult(s) and child/ren or an unaccompanied child use leisure centres or libraries)</i></p>	<p>Leisure centre worker, librarians, reception / administrators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure centre and libraries' staff member discusses case with the designated officer with safeguarding children responsibility • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • Further checks, and where appropriate a CAF* assessment, should be made HOWEVER not if this will heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column
<p>Independent private and voluntary agencies <i>(Families and children, including unaccompanied children, receive a range of social care and other services from these agencies)</i></p>	<p>Solicitor, interpreter and others coming into contact with children, young people and families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitors, interpreters and others coming into contact with children should telephone the local LA children's social care for advice about whether to make a referral* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column

Setting / circumstance where a child may be identified as a trafficked child	Practitioner or volunteer who may identify a child who has been trafficked	Initial action and assessment within a single agency where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked	Early multi-agency intervention: referral and the involvement of other agencies where there are concerns that a child may have been trafficked
<p>Community, faith groups and others</p> <p><i>(Families and children, including unaccompanied children, participate in a range of social care and other services from these agencies)</i></p>	<p>Organisers & volunteers for community and private sports, music, drama, church and other activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned adult discusses case with the designated person with safeguarding children responsibility • The concerns should be considered in the light of information about trafficked children in this Protocol. • HOWEVER concerned adults should not do anything which could heighten risk of harm or abduction to the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases where action, including further assessment is felt to be needed, a referral should be made to LA children's social care • See actions for LA children's social care in this column

* Where a child is not already receiving a service from the local LA children's social care, if the agency is required to participate under the Common Assessment Framework (CAF), then the initial assessment should be conducted by the agency's CAF Assessor. The CAF assessment will aid the decision about whether to refer the child to LA children's social care. Agencies' will need to have access to a CAF Assessor by 2008, when all local authorities implement the CAF.

2e) Multi-agency training matrix

UK BORDER AGENCY	LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARDS	CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE	LAW ENFORCEMENT	HOUSING	HEALTH	COMMUNITY GROUPS
<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Trafficking awareness 2. Child Trafficking Interviews engaging with children 3. Victim Identification completing the relevant sections of the child trafficking victim assessment tool 4. Referral Pathways Police and Social Care, Health, NGO, UKHTC 5. The Statutory Social Care response including Private Fostering 6. UK & International Child Trafficking Law & statutory responsibilities 7. Role of competent authorities 8. Reunification & resettlement safe and secure process to avoid re-trafficking 	<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) in victim identification and referral 2. Multi-agency approach to identify victims and support, safety and care planning 3. How & Why children are trafficked UK nationals, EU and Non-EU nationals 4. Health Impact on victims 5. Trafficking profiles 6. UK & International Child Trafficking Law & statutory responsibilities incumbent on all agencies 7. Local Referral Pathways Children Social Care, Police/Youth Offending Teams/ CPS/ Education, Health, UKBA, UKHTC, Primary Care Trust, Education 8. Training Advice and Guidance for Foster carers 	<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) in referrals to Duty teams 2. Victim Identification Using the child trafficking victim identification assessment tool. 3. UK & International Child Trafficking Law & statutory responsibilities 4. Care needs of trafficked children 5. Safety Planning, including safe placements 6. Reunification & resettlement safe and secure process to avoid re-trafficking 7. Training Advice and Guidance for Foster carers 8. Referral Pathways Health, UKHTC, UKBA, NGO 9. Reunification & resettlement safe and secure process to avoid re-trafficking 	<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victim Identification completing the relevant sections of the child trafficking victim assessment tool 2. UK & International Child Trafficking Law & statutory responsibilities incumbent on Children Social and UKBA, 3. Referral Pathways Children Social Care Social Care, Health NGO, UKHTC 	<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) in victim identification and referral 2. Multi-agency approach to identify victims and support, safety and care planning 3. How & Why children are trafficked UK nationals, EU and Non-EU nationals 4. Health Impact on victims 5. Trafficking profiles 6. UK & International Child Trafficking Law & statutory responsibilities incumbent on all agencies 7. Victim Identification Using the child trafficking victim identification assessment tool. 	<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) in referrals to Duty teams 2. Victim Identification Using the child trafficking victim identification assessment tool. 3. UK & International Child Trafficking Law & statutory responsibilities 4. Care needs of trafficked children 5. Safety Planning, including safe placements 6. Reunification & resettlement safe and secure process to avoid re-trafficking 7. Referral Pathways Health, Sexual Health, UKHTC, UKBA, NGO 8. Health / SRE / substance misuse / Advice and Guidance for victims and Foster Carers 	<p>TRAINING PROGRAMME CONTENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information on Victim identification 2. Trafficking profiles 3. Health impact on victims 4. Accessing support agencies 5. The law 6. How to inform Local Children Services Health, Education, and Police and why

Multi-agency training matrix notes

Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs): At a local level, LSCBs should lead in the provision of multi-agency training in relation to child trafficking. LSCBs are also responsible for raising awareness of child trafficking issues locally.

It is recommended that specific LSCB child trafficking sub-groups be created to administer and implement the child trafficking agenda locally (see 2f) LSCB trafficked children subgroup: sample terms of reference).

LSCBs should ensure that local multi-agency training programmes cover trafficking issues as required, either as part of safeguarding training or as additional training.

London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit: When designing training modules, trainers should reference this London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit and related guidance.

Promoting prevention: LSCBs should maintain close links with community groups, and ensure that a strategy is in place for promoting awareness of child trafficking and exploitation. This should include information on how members of the local community can raise a concern. The LSCB may also publicise sources of help for child victims.

Support for staff and the community: LSCBs should adopt the Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance as a means of supporting professionals in all agencies and the local community to identify and respond appropriately to safeguard children who have been or are at risk of being trafficked.

LA children's social care should attend LSCB child trafficking training, and develop a child trafficking assessment training module to help identify victims of child trafficking. It is recommended that the *London Trafficked Children Guidance (LSCB, 2009)* and the assessment tools available in this toolkit be utilised in the process of identifying victims.

UK Border Agency (UKBA) should devise and provide child trafficking awareness training to all staff in contact with children and provide training for staff in relation to the implementation of the trafficking assessment tool to enhance the identification process of victims.

Law enforcement: through the local Public Protection Desk and Child Abuse Investigation Teams, specific training should be developed around the national pilot scheme for the identification of child trafficking victims.

For all competent agencies responsible for the identification of trafficking victims, the relevant guidance should be utilised and referenced when using the trafficking assessment tool.

2f) LSCB trafficked children sub-group: sample terms of reference

- To work towards an integrated strategy to identify and address child trafficking
- To raise awareness and encourage the reporting of concerns about trafficked children and those perpetrating this crime
- To promote interagency and community participation in tackling child trafficking
- To develop mechanisms to collate intelligence by the Children and Young People's Service and the Police
- To share information with a view to tracing children who have 'disappeared'
- To support / provide training to professionals, families and community groups to understand the profile of trafficked children and of their needs
- To combine expertise to act as a point of authority and reference in matters associated with child trafficking and exploitation
- To establish links with local, national and international services and agencies to facilitate the protection of children who may be at risk from trafficking and exploitation
- To undertake any other activities, as deemed necessary to work towards the aim of preventing and addressing child trafficking in the borough
- To support young people in identifying trafficked children and in identifying themselves as trafficked children

Thanks to Islington & Haringey Safeguarding Children Boards for the use of their Terms of Reference

2g) Glossary and acronyms

Glossary

Extracted from the *London Child Protection Procedures*, which can be accessed at: www.londonscb.gov.uk

Child	Children 0 to 17 years and adolescents up to their 18th birthday
Common Assessment Framework (CAF)	<p>The <i>CAF</i> is a standardised approach to conducting an assessment of a child's additional needs and deciding how those needs should be met. It can be used by practitioners across children's services in England. The CAF is intended to provide a simple process for a holistic assessment of a child's needs and strengths, taking account of the role of parents, carers and environmental factors on their development.</p> <p>All local authority areas are expected to implement the CAF between April 2006 and the end of 2008</p>
Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families	The <i>Assessment Framework</i> is a systematic way for professionals to assess a child's needs and whether s/he is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, what actions must be taken and which services would best meet the needs of the child and family. All professionals should be competent to contribute to an assessment, which is usually led by LA children's social care under the Children Act 1989 .
Nominated safeguarding children adviser	The person in each agency who has responsibility for child protection issues in that agency and provides child protection advice to frontline professionals / clinicians, e.g. child protection lead in schools, designated and named doctors and nurses etc.
Parent	Parent or carer
Professional / staff / staff member	Any individual/s working in a voluntary, employed, professional or unqualified capacity, including foster carers and approved adopters.

Acronyms

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
ARC	Application Registration Card
ASUs	Asylum Screening Units
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAIU	Child Abuse Investigation Unit
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre
CTN	Coming To Notice
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
CROP	Coalition for the Removal of Pimping
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service

DFE	Department for Education
DH	Department of Health
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children
GUM	Genito-Urinary Medicine
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LAC	Looked After Child(ren)
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
NASS	National Asylum Support Services
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
NRUC	National Register for Unaccompanied Children
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
UAS	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker
UASC	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child(ren)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UKBA	UK Borders Agency
UKHTC	United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Part Three

Additional tools and guidance produced by local authorities and their partners

A number of local authorities and their LSCB partners produced guidance and tools to help implement the Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance in their area during the initial pilot phase. A selection of these documents are available to download at <http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/>, and will be added to with additional resources as this work is rolled out more widely across London and the UK. If you are aware of any local work which could helpfully be included here, please email ian.dean@londoncouncils.gov.uk.

Resources currently available at <http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/> include the following:

- Good practice guidance for trafficked children in care (*Harrow Council*)
- Good practice flowchart and NRM referral flowchart (*Harrow Council*)
- Additional guidance on use of the risk assessment matrix (*Harrow Council*)
- Agency specific indicators to help identify a trafficked child (*Harrow Council*)
 - Police
 - A&E, urgent care centres
 - GUM clinics, maternity units
 - Health visitors
 - Schools
 - Trading standards and environment health
- Multi-lingual information leaflets (*Hillingdon Council*)
 - Amharic
 - Edo
 - Igbo