NSPCC

Child Trafficking Advice Centre (CTAC)

0808 800 5000

Beth Hurley – Children's Services
Practitioner

EVERY CHILDHOOD IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR

CTAC Remit



Service for professionals who have child trafficking concerns

Multi-disciplinary team to prevent, protect children from traffickers and pursue offenders



Staffed by social workers, National Crime Agency and Home Office

We advise and influence professionals from a child protection, immigration and police perspective



We offer a free telephone advice line, leaflets, training and on-going case support to professionals

Report on and analyse trafficking trends

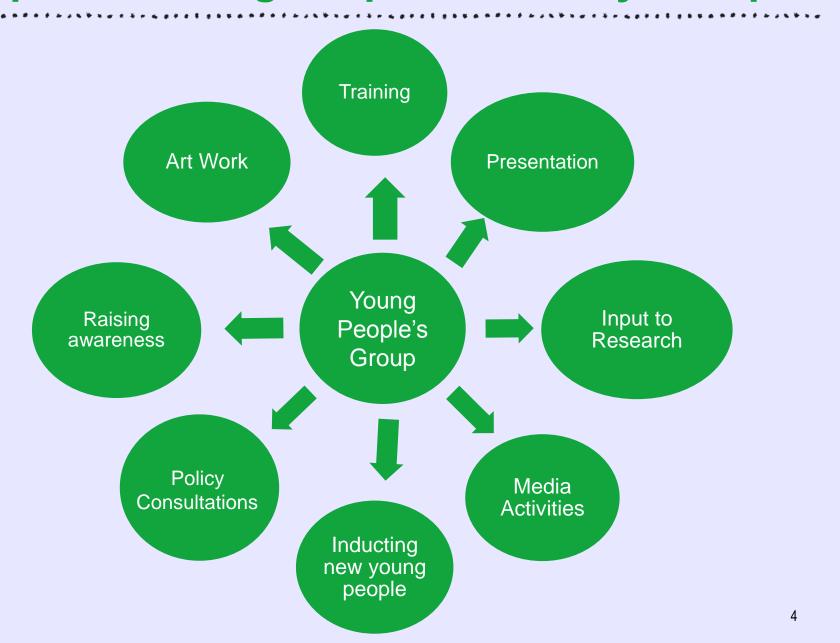


CTAC Team



Social Workers	Immigration officers	National Crime Agency
 Casework 	Work with CTAC under UKVI/Border Force section 55	 Links with relevant child protection/trafficking agencies
 First Responder for the National Referral Mechanism 	responsibility towards children.	nationally and internationally
(NRM)	Immigration Enforcement	 Awareness raising and training
Coordinate and work in	officer (safeguarding lead –	Ç
partnership with other agencies.	completes checks, places flags on borders)	 Attends child protection conferences/strategic meetings
 Raise awareness about child trafficking within the UK and Internationally 	 Immigration Investigation officer (identifies intelligence which leads to finding potential traffickers) 	Leads on migrant missing children
Coordinating and facilitating Young People's Group	Works internationally to share experiences and build international links	Works internationally to share experiences and build international links

Impact of Young People's Advisory Group



What is child trafficking?

The **movement** of a **child** for the purpose of **exploitation**.

A child **cannot** give informed consent to being abused.

Child trafficking is child abuse.

What are children trafficked for?

Criminal activity – cannabis cultivation, pick pocketing, shoplifting, begging, street crimes

Sexual exploitation

Forced marriage

Domestic servitude

Exploitative labour - nail bars, restaurants, factories

Unregistered private fostering arrangements for possible benefit or immigration fraud

Illegal adoption

Moving drugs

Removal of organs



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

What are the Risk Indicators?

Foreign National Child Brought or moved from another country

Has false documentation/no passport or ID

Separated from carers or those with Parental Responsibility

With an adult, but unclear/concerning relationship

With adult who speaks for the child

Orphaned or separated from family or main carers

Missing

Has unexplained money or goods

Physical symptoms; pregnant, STI's, sexual or physical assault, poor dental health

Emotional health concerns

Often hidden from universal services (school, GP)

An unrelated or new child discovered at an address

Found in brothel or sauna

Involved in criminal activity: cannabis factory, begging, pick pocketing

Exploited in; restaurants, factories, nail bars, cleaning etc.

Caring for children/excessive domestic work

Risk Indicators: Physical signs

Signs of physical trauma, including old injuries

Sexual assault

Unusual infections such as TB or immunisable diseases

Multiple sexually transmitted infections

Several somatic symptoms arising from stress

Malnutrition, dehydration

Multiple pregnancies or abortions

Unusual occupational injuries

Branding tattoos or other types of branding (cutting, burning)

Dental injuries

Listen to Me



Where to Report....

- Discuss your concern with your Safeguarding Lead/Team
- Report your concerns to the Police & Children's Social
 Care
- Refer the child/young person to Children's Social Care
- Contact NSPCC (



National Referral Mechanism (NRM)



6. Formally identified as a victim of trafficking

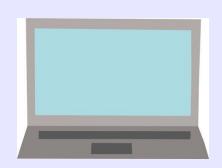
5. Conclusive Grounds decision

4. 45-day reflection and recovery period

3. Reasonable Grounds decision (within 5 days)

2. Complete NRM forms

1. Child may be a potential victim of trafficking



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9am-4.30pm Monday to Friday



CTAC@nspcc.org.uk



www.nspcc.org.uk/ctac