

West Lothian Child & Adult Protection Committees

Human Trafficking & Exploitation Procedure (Children and Adults)

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Contents

Page	
2	Contents
3	Introduction
3	Purpose
3	Definition
4	Why are people trafficked?
5	Recognising and identifying victims of trafficking
5	Obstacles to victims coming forward
5	Possible indicators of trafficking & exploitation
6	The Law in Scotland
7	Procedure Flow Chart – Children & young people
8	Procedure Flow Chart – Adults
9	Procedure - When it is suspected someone has been trafficked
9	IRD
11	Strategy Meeting
11	National Referral Mechanism
13	Appendix 1 – Useful Contacts
14	Appendix 2 – Child Trafficking Assessment
17	Appendix 3 -One chance checklist – ADULTS
18	Appendix 4 -Indicators of trafficking& Exploitation

1. Introduction

Trafficking of children and adults is a global criminal business targeting and victimising the most vulnerable people for transportation, abuse and exploitation across the world. It is a largely hidden problem. For the purposes of this procedure, a "child" is a person under the age of 18 as defined by the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organisational Crime and Directive 2011/36/EU

The effect of trafficking on children and adults is wide-reaching; many will experience significant harm as a result of their situation, and outcomes for them are likely to be poor as a result of lack of proper care, protection or access to universal services.

This procedure should be read in conjunction with the [Edinburgh and Lothians Inter-agency Child Protection Procedures 2015](#) and the [National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland 2014](#) and the [West Lothian Adult Protection Procedures](#).

2. Purpose

Working with children, young people and adults who are or have been trafficked is a complex area. The aim of this procedure is to:

- facilitate a consistent response and approach to victims of trafficking;
- support and encourage staff from all relevant organisations across W. Lothian to work collaboratively in developing and delivering appropriate and effective services to individuals who have experienced trafficking and;
- support the investigation and prosecution of those who coerce, exploit and abuse people.

3. Definition

Human trafficking is defined by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings as a process made up of three basic components.

- **Act** (what is done) – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, the exchange or transfer of control over another person, or the arrangement or facilitation of any of the aforementioned actions. Victims are generally moved to a place where there is a market for their services, often where they lack the language skills and other basic knowledge to seek help. This includes movement within the UK, referred to as internal trafficking.
- **Means** (how it is done) – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.
- **Purpose/intent** – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs.

Human Trafficking is commonly confused with people smuggling. Smuggling involves transfer across international borders, while trafficking can occur across international borders or within a country. In smuggling, there is usually one single transfer of money and once the individual has arrived at a destination they disengage from the smuggler and are free to make their own decisions, while in trafficking the victim is exploited over a period of time. Although two distinctively different crimes, the underlying factors that give rise to each are often linked, and it is not uncommon that individuals who are smuggled into the UK become victims of trafficking and exploitation. The same people acting as traffickers may also act as smugglers, and use the same routes for trafficking and smuggling. Conditions for smuggled persons may be so bad that it is difficult to believe they consented. The distinction between trafficking and smuggling is therefore difficult to make, and the primary consideration should be the safety and protection of any potential victim.

4. Why are people trafficked?

People are trafficked for different purposes and are often exploited in more than one way. Purposes include:

- **Sexual exploitation:** victims may be forced into prostitution, pornography or lap dancing for little or no pay. They may be deprived of their freedom of movement, subjected to threats and violence or the perpetrator may be psychologically controlling and abusive. They may be made to live in very poor conditions and forced to have sex with their perpetrators or other paying customers. Victims may be advertised online, in 'mainstream' sex markets and sexual entertainment venues.
- **Child sexual exploitation** is a form of child sexual abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child into engaging in sexual activity *in return for something* received by the child and/or those perpetrating or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not undermine the abusive nature of the act.
- **Labour exploitation:** a victim is made to work with little or no pay, and may face violence or threats. If they are foreign nationals, their passports may be confiscated by their exploiters and they may be made to live in very poor conditions and under constant threat. Victims may also be regularly physically, emotionally, sexually abused, assaulted or raped as part of their experience.
- **Forced criminality:** individuals who have been the victims of human trafficking or exploitation are vulnerable to being forced to participate in a range of illegal activities including pick pocketing, shop lifting, cannabis cultivation, county lines exploitation and other activities.
- **Organ harvesting:** victims are trafficked in order for their internal organs (typically kidneys or the liver) to be harvested for transplant.
- **Domestic servitude:** victims work in a household where they may be ill-treated, humiliated, subjected to exhausting hours, forced to work and live under unbearable conditions or forced to work for little or no pay.
- **Debt bondage** can be present in many forms of exploitation, and can take a range of forms. Debts may arise out of the exploitation itself, for example in relation to accommodation or travel fees, with victims having little or no control over their debt and little or no way to pay it back. Costs may be deducted from their wages, leading to further debts being accrued. A person may be forced to work to pay off the debt and it can also be used as a means of controlling a victim and keeping them enslaved.
- **Surrogacy:** There may also be a link between forced commercial surrogacy and trafficking in human beings. Social determinants such as poverty, debt, a vulnerable social position and illiteracy may force a woman to become a surrogate.
- **Financial exploitation:** for example benefit fraud, where benefits are falsely claimed by perpetrators on behalf of their workers; bank accounts being opened in a victim's name but used by perpetrators; or workers' wages being paid directly into the exploiters' own bank accounts by companies who think they are paying the worker.
- **'County Lines'** is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often exploiting children and vulnerable people as drug runners. These dealers will use dedicated mobile phone lines, known as 'deal lines', to take orders from drug users. In most instances, the users or customers will live in a different area to where the dealers and networks are based, so drug runners are needed to transport the drugs and collect payment.

Victims CANNOT give consent to being trafficked or exploited (even if they think they have)

Victims DO NOT HAVE TO BE MOVED for a trafficking offence to have taken place

Victims CAN BE UK or foreign nationals, male or female, children or adults.

It is unrealistic to expect victims of human trafficking to self-identify in explicit or obvious ways. Parents and relatives may be involved in the exploitation of a child. Children are likely to be very loyal to their parents or carers, and are unlikely to seek protection on their own initiative.

Once a trafficked person is identified a multi-agency assessment of risk and consideration of any protective measures required must be made. This is initiated by an Inter-agency Referral Discussion (IRD).

Where appropriate, the IRD will identify and direct adult victims to services, including health care, support and accommodation, and access to legal advice.

6. Obstacles to victims coming forward

Victims of trafficking may initially be unable to disclose details of their experience or identify themselves as a victim, for a variety of reasons, including physical isolation, language and cultural barriers. In addition, victims may fear:

- punishment at the hands of their traffickers
- punishment at the hands of the authorities
- deportation
- ritual oaths
- discrimination by their community and families
- dependency on controller for survival
- some victims, for example people with a learning disability or cognitive impairment, may not recognise that they are being trafficked
- the stigma attached to trafficking; knowledge and understanding of trafficking is limited and most individuals will associate the term 'trafficking' with prostitution
- being accused of being complicit in an illegal activity connected to their trafficking situation; and
- reprisals against them, their children or families. It is very common for agents and employers to use threats against the victim's family to manipulate and control them.

7. Possible indicators of trafficking & exploitation

Appendix 4 provides a detailed list of potential indicators of human trafficking & exploitation, based on best available information. The indicators may apply to both UK nationals and/or migrants, and to both males and females, and should be kept in mind when making an initial assessment.

Trafficked people may not show any obvious signs of distress or harm and may refuse assistance. Victims often feel both relief when identified and fear, suspicion and anger towards the identifying officer, particularly those from the police or immigration services. Traffickers often tell them the authorities will return them to their home country, have made threats against the victim's family and/or because many people arrive from countries where the police and other officials are corrupt and abusive and even complicit in trafficking.

8. The Law in Scotland

The Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act (Scotland) Act 2015 defines the offences of human trafficking and exploitation.

A person who performs any of the following actions with a view to another person being exploited commits an offence of **human trafficking**:

- recruitment of another person;
- transportation or transfer of another person;

- harbouring or receiving of another person;
- exchange or transfer of control over another person; or
- the arrangement or facilitation of any of the actions mentioned above.

This offence does not always require coercive means such as threats or intimidation to be present and it is irrelevant whether the victim 'consented' to any part of the action.

There is **no requirement for the victim to have been moved**, either from overseas or within the UK, to constitute an offence.

A person commits an offence of **slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour** if:

- the person holds another person in slavery or servitude and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is so held, or
- the person requires another person to perform forced or compulsory labour and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is being required to perform such labour.

A crime is committed even if the victim gives their consent.

The Act provides a range of improved protections for victims, including a statutory duty on Scottish Ministers to provide support and assistance to victims.

There is **presumption against prosecution** of persons who are the victims of trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour and who have committed offences as a consequence thereof.¹

The [Human Trafficking and Exploitation \(Scotland\) Act 2015](https://www.aberlour.org.uk/services/scottish-guardianship-service/) put the Independent Child Trafficking Guardian on a statutory footing. This means that Ministers have a duty to provide a guardian for every eligible child, and that relevant authorities have a duty to refer any eligible child to a guardian. <https://www.aberlour.org.uk/services/scottish-guardianship-service/>

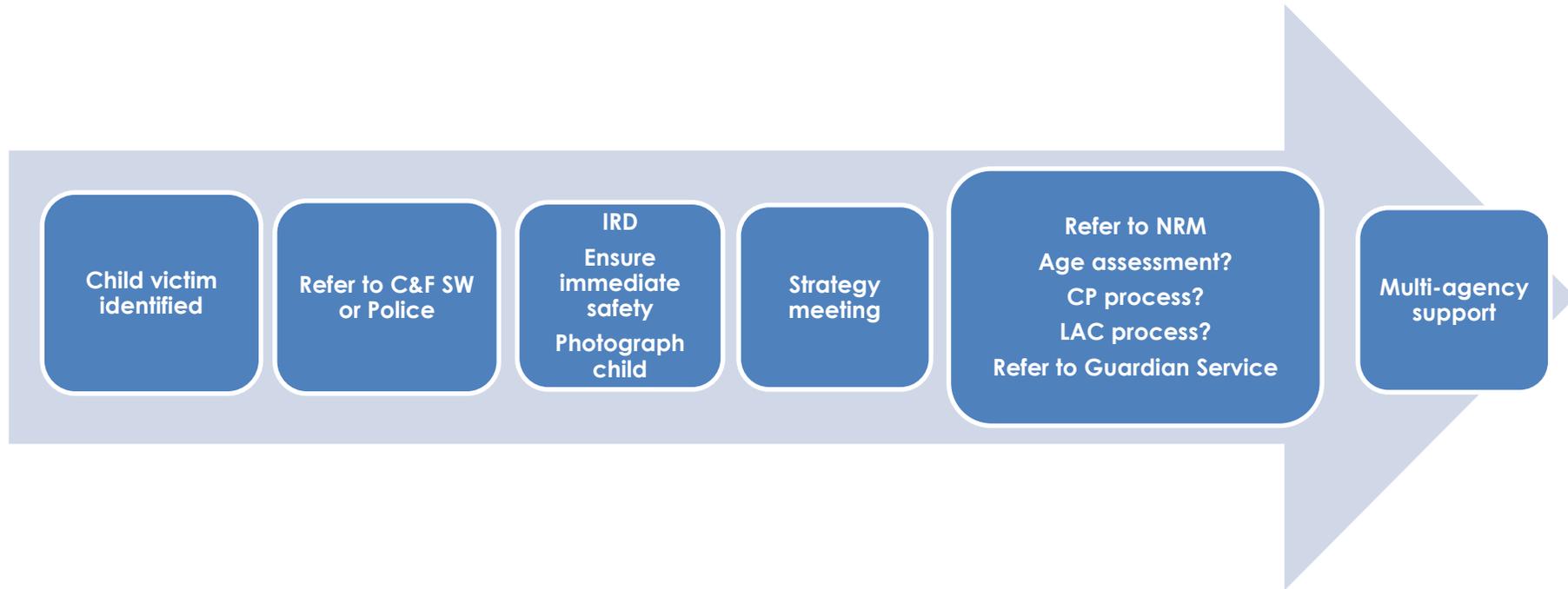
This guardian will:

- act as a point of contact and continuity as they progress through the asylum and immigration system
- make them aware of their rights
- explain to them the aspects of the asylum, trafficking and welfare system
- introduce them to social opportunities and begin to integrate them into community life

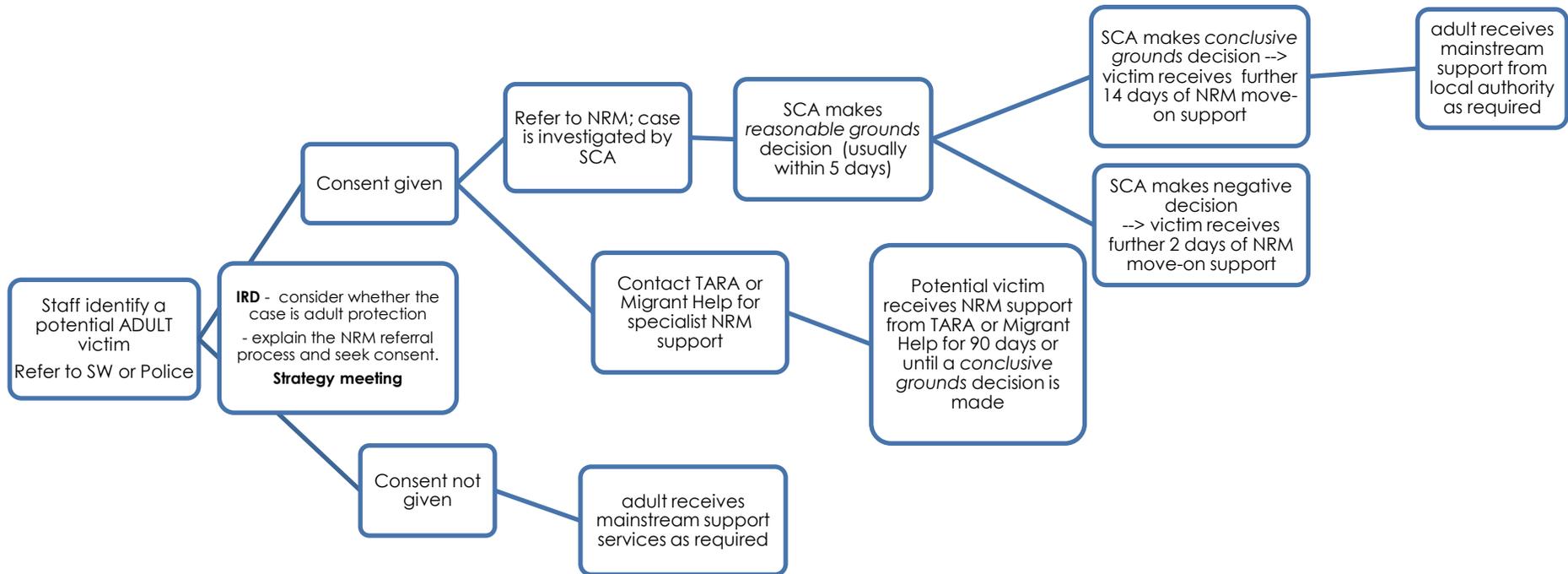
¹https://www.copfs.gov.uk/images/Documents/Victims_and_Witnesses/HumanTrafficking/Lord%20Advocates%20Instructions%20for%20Prosecutors%20when%20considering%20Prosecution%20of%20Victims%20of%20Human%20Trafficking%20and%20Exploitation.pdf

9. PROCEDURE

FLOW CHART CHILDREN (under the age of 18)



FLOW CHART ADULTS



Procedure

10. When it is suspected someone has been trafficked

It is essential to take timely and decisive action where human trafficking is suspected because of the high risk of the person being moved. Whenever an agency or professional has concerns that a person with whom they are in contact is or may have been trafficked, they should consult the **indicators for children and adults (Appendix 4)**.

For cases involving **children and/or pregnant women**, the Inter-agency child protection procedures must be followed and a referral made to one of the core agencies.

For cases involving **adults**, an IRD should still be initiated; irrespective of whether the person is an "adult at risk" as defined by the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007. This is because any trafficked individual, regardless of the existence of a medical condition or disability will be vulnerable by the very nature of the trafficking experience. A person's capacity to make decisions will be severely influenced by their experience. Subsequently, it is crucial to give victims the choice of where and from whom to receive services. Where there is significant risk of harm, **Social Work Services or the Police** should be contacted to ensure a record of potential victims of human trafficking and their needs is started and professional help is offered. **Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA)** can provide advice on how best to support women who may have been trafficked for sexual exploitation. **Migrant Help** can provide advice on how best to support men who may have been trafficked for any form of exploitation and for women who may have been trafficked for any form of exploitation other than sexual exploitation.

11. IRD

Any trafficked individual, regardless of the existence of a medical condition or disability will be vulnerable by the very nature of the trafficking experience. All individuals will be subject to inter-agency referral discussion and a supportive multi-agency approach.

During the course of involvement of services, should it become apparent that the person has a learning disability or mental disorder, consideration should be given to responsibilities to act under Mental Health, Adults with Incapacity or Adult Protection legislation.

The IRD may include other relevant agencies. A member of UK Visas and Immigration (formerly UK Border Agency) should be consulted, as required.

All information shared is for the purposes of child/adult protection. Information gathered or shared will not be used to progress immigration issues.

For cases of suspected child trafficking, the IRD should ensure that a Child Trafficking Assessment is completed by social work or police (attached at Appendix 1) prior to the multi-agency trafficking meeting. The IRD should ensure that any eligible child is referred to a Guardian.

Where asylum/immigration issues are also apparent, UK Immigration and Visas should be consulted when completing the assessment. It is likely there may not be substantial information at this initial stage and international agencies and organisations may need to be consulted during the assessment.

The IRD should consider ongoing risks, agree actions and consider the need for a multi-agency response. The discussion should also agree whether the case requires to be referred to the National Referral Mechanism (see Section 13 below) and which agency is going to make the referral. Before a referral is made, adult victims who have capacity to do so must give their consent and confirm this in writing. This is not required for children.

Victims may be at serious risk from their traffickers. If a victim is referred to another organisation, their situation must be made clear, so that adequate protection is put in place immediately.

When encountering families with children, unaccompanied children or pregnant women, their needs must be accommodated through the Council's social work service. Where adults do not have children, TARA/Migrant Help may be contacted for assistance, for example with arranging access to temporary safe accommodation.

A potential victim may suffer a wide range of physical, emotional, psychological health problems. If a victim requires urgent medical assistance, arrangements must be made for them to see a medical professional immediately. Victims or potential victims of human trafficking are entitled to free healthcare.

Other needs of potential victims of trafficking may include:

- material assistance, including assistance for a person with special needs caused by pregnancy, physical or mental health, disability, or being the victim of serious psychological, physical or sexual violence
- information, including the National Referral Mechanism process
- translation and interpretation services
- access to education for child victims and children of victims
- legal advice and/or representation, either through legal aid or other means
- assistance in applying for compensation
- job and life skills training
- substance misuse services (drugs are often used to help victims deal with their situation, or in some cases, victims may be coerced into using drugs or alcohol by traffickers)
- family reunification or repatriation.

Victims have a valuable role to play but often their focus is on keeping themselves and their families safe rather than bringing traffickers to justice. Support and assistance may be necessary to enable victims to engage with the criminal justice system. The effective protection of victims is key to combating trafficking and ensuring successful prosecution. Where a victim has entered the UK illegally, it is important they are treated as a victim of human rights violations not as an offender. It is also important to remember that a UK citizen or a person with a legal entitlement to reside in the UK may be trafficked.

When families with children or pregnant women have no recourse to public funds, the welfare of the child and child protection is paramount. Social work services can support families financially via section 22 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

Where there is doubt over the age of a child an age assessment must be completed (see link below) by two qualified social workers, one from a Children and Families team and one from an Adults team. Until an age assessment is completed it must be assumed that that person is a child (under the age of 18). That assumption is to be made for the purposes of a number of specified support functions under the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 and the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 and is to last either until a local authority age assessment determines the victim's age or the victim's age is determined by some other means. The relevant authorities to whom this duty applies are local authorities and health boards.

NB. Where children and/or adults are assessed as not having been trafficked, there may still be child / adult protection concerns. The possibility of trafficking should not be dismissed at this point, as it may be that further information becomes apparent at a later stage.

12. Strategy Meeting

- i) A strategy meeting should be arranged and held within 72 hours of a potential victim being identified;
- ii) The meeting will be chaired by a senior manager from Social Work Services;
- iii) Invitees should include: police; UK Visas and Immigration (if appropriate); relevant social worker, team and group managers; residential unit manager (if appropriate); representative from NHS Lothian;
- iv) The meeting should: share information; consider risks & needs; agree actions attributable to individuals/organisations; agree a date for review if required;
- v) The meeting will agree which agency will refer to the NRM (consent of adults required)
- vi) Ensure that a referral is made to the Scottish Guardianship Service (unaccompanied children and young people);
- vii) Decide whether an age assessment is required. Age assessment template and guidance <https://www.gov.scot/publications/age-assessment-practice-guidance-scotland-good-practice-guidance-support-social/> ;
- viii) Continue with other processes e.g. Adult Protection; Child Protection; LAC.

13. The National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

The Single Competent Authority (SCA) operates the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) which is responsible for processing referrals for potential victims of modern slavery (human trafficking and/or slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour) sent in by designated First Responders.

Referrals to the NRM must be made by 'First Responders'. In Scotland, these are police, designated non-governmental organisations (TARA and Migrant Helpline), local authorities and the UK Border Agency. The quality of the information submitted is vital to the investigation and the outcome for the victim. First responders should use the online process to submit an NRM referral or Duty to Notify form whether the victim is an adult or child. The form has been designed to be responsive, and will change depending on the options selected. The form can be accessed through the link: <https://www.modernslavery.gov.uk/start>

After submitting the form (which will be sent to the SCA) a link is sent to download a copy. Once it's been received by the SCA it will be assigned a reference number which will be emailed to the first responder submitting the form. If any further information becomes available at a later date that would be helpful in making a decision about whether the person is a victim of modern slavery it should be emailed to nationalreferralmechanism@homeoffice.gov.uk with the reference number in the subject line.

The NRM makes it easier for agencies to co- operate, share information and facilitate access to advice, accommodation and support. Formally identifying a person as a victim of trafficking helps to ensure the person is appropriately safeguarded and protected.

Once a decision has been reached, the referring agency and the potential victim will be notified. A referral to the NRM does not require a criminal level of 'evidence', as a decision can be made where there are suspicions and reasonable grounds to believe that a child or adult has been trafficked. Indicators of trafficking which merit further investigation should be identified. The threshold for referring a case is low and there is no minimum requirement for justifying a referral. Responsibility for the care and protection of trafficked children in Scotland remains with lead child protection agencies. Local authority and police duties of care remain, irrespective of the NRM decision.

Appendix 1

Contacts for information and advice on human trafficking

The Scottish Government funds two organisations to provide dedicated care and support for adult victims of trafficking:

Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA) of Glasgow Community and Safety Services provides a service for adult women trafficked for sexual exploitation who have been recovered in Scotland.

Tel: 0141 276 7724 (TARA respond to calls for urgent help 24/7)

Website: <http://www.communitysafetyglasgow.org/what-we-do/supporting-victims-of-gender-based-violence/%EF%BF%BC%EF%BF%BCtara/>

Migrant Help Migrant Help supports male and female adult victims of labour exploitation and domestic servitude, and adult male victims of sexual exploitation.

Tel: 0141 884 7900 (for information and advice)

Tel: 07766 668781 (24 hour helpline) www.migranthelp.org

Both TARA and Migrant Help can provide accommodation for victims and refer them to medical services. They can access community-based health care, as required, and provide financial and practical support.

UK National Crime Agency

The National Crime Agency leads the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime, protecting the public by targeting and pursuing those criminals who pose the greatest risk to the UK. Website: <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>

Spittal Street Women's Clinic: The Women's clinic at Spittal Street is a confidential and discreet service for women involved in the commercial sex industry (such as selling sex on line, working in saunas and on the street), women currently experiencing homelessness, attending Recovery Hub services (regarding substance misuse), women with refugee status, and women exiting the Criminal Justice System. The Spittal Street Women's Clinic is a joint initiative between NHS Lothian's Harm Reduction Team, Chalmers Centre and Sacro's Another Way service.

Using a harm reduction and human rights model, the women's clinic team protects the rights and safety of sex workers who by choice, circumstance or coercion remain in the industry.

Contact: 22-24 Spittal Street, Edinburgh EH3 9DU, (0131) 537 8300 or 07769887112 email: wc@nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk

Website: <http://www.lothiansexualhealth.scot.nhs.uk/Services/sswc/Pages/default.aspx>

Minority Ethnic Health Inclusion Service (MEHIS)

The Minority Ethnic Health Inclusion Service is part of NHS Lothian. The aim of the project is to improve the quality of and access to Primary Health Care services by the Black/Minority ethnic and refugee communities across Lothian.

Phone: 0131 536 9544

Address: Craigmillar Medical Group, 106 Niddrie Mains Road, Edinburgh EH16 4DT

Service Manager: 0131 536 9581;

Bangladeshi Linkworker: 0131 536 9543 / 07771 504 802;

Chinese Linkworker: 0131 536 9547 / 07771 504 668;

Pakistani/Indian Linkworker: 0131 536 9542 / 07825 681 884;

Other Linkworkers: 0131 536 9548 / 07824 606 520;

Support Worker: 0131 536 9546 / 07825 273 967

Email: MEHIS@nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk

Shakti Women's Aid and Shakti Children's Services work with black and minority ethnic women and children affected by domestic abuse, providing advice and information on options and choices including forced marriage and immigration rights. Shakti can assist staff in other services who are working with black and minority ethnic women.

Contact: 0131 475 2399, info@shaktiedinburgh.co.uk, 57 Albion Road, Edinburgh EH7 5QY, <http://shaktiedinburgh.co.uk>

Edinburgh Rape Crisis Centre: Business: 0131 557 6737, info@ercc.scot, Support Service: 0131 556 9437, support@ercc.scot

Edinburgh Rape Crisis Centre offers support to women, young people aged 12 and over, and all members of the transgender community who have experienced sexual violence at any time of their

lives. This includes rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse, childhood sexual abuse, ritual abuse and sexual bullying.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC): NSPCC's Child Trafficking Advice Centre is a specialist service providing information and advice to any professional working with children or young people who may have been trafficked into the UK. Tel: 0808 800 5000. Website: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/services/child-trafficking-advice-centre/>
Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Scottish Guardianship Service: The Service works to help young asylum seekers feel supported and empowered throughout their journey whilst their claim is assessed and their status determined. It enables them to access the assistance they need when they need it and help them to make informed decisions about their future. <https://www.aberlour.org.uk/services/scottish-guardianship-service/>

Scottish Women's Rights Centre is a partnership project between Rape Crisis Scotland, the Legal Services Agency and the University of Strathclyde Law Clinic. It offers free legal information and advice to women survivors of gender based violence.
<https://www.scottishwomensrightscentre.org.uk/>

Police Scotland National Human Trafficking Unit: Tel: 101
Email: scdnationalhumantraffickingunit@scotland.pnn.police.uk

The **Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority** works in partnership to protect vulnerable and exploited workers. <http://www.gla.gov.uk>

Appendix 2:

Child Trafficking Assessment (CTA)

Child's Forename		Surname	
Known as:		DOB:	
Place of Birth:		Nationality:	
Ethnicity:		Language:	
Religion:		SWIFT ID:	
ID Documents:		Home Office No:	
Home Address:			
Current Address:			
Family/Household members:			
Name:	Relationship:	Address:	
Legal status:			
Asylum status:			
Agencies Involved			
Name	Agency	Contact details	
NRM referral date:			
If no NRM referral, explanation:			
Date of contact with anti-trafficking unit (Police)			
1. Background Detail give a pen picture of the young person within their family/country of origin)			
1. Exploitation/abuse (detail evidence &/or suspicions; types of exploitation; locations; length of exploitation; freedom of movement)			
2. Trafficker (name; title; job; description; relatives; gender; relationship to young person; still in contact etc.)			
3. Means of control (how has trafficker controlled young person? – threats (child and/or family), grooming, violence, voodoo, oaths, captivity, debt)			
4. Additional risk factors (health; other contacts etc.)			
5. Agency contact/actions (police; SW; UK Immigration & Visas; voluntary; overseas; health)			
6. Views of young person			
7. Analysis/Assessment of need and risks in relation to trafficking (inc. Reasons for believing young person has been trafficked, safety, future risk of trafficking)			
8. Conclusions and Recommendations			
Report writer			
Agency			
Date			

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR COMPLETION

This form should be completed by social work and police.

The Child Trafficking Assessment is designed to assess potential victims of trafficking and/or future risk of trafficking. It is not a substitute for a comprehensive assessment of risk and needs in terms of a holistic GIRFEC assessment – such an assessment should be completed as per child protection procedures. The assessments should complement and inform each other. If initial concerns are about trafficking it is likely that the CTA is completed first to focus on trafficking specific concerns.

It is likely the CTA will be informed by the use of the trafficking indicator list (Appendix 4) this is not an exhaustive list of indicators.

Background information may be available from agencies and organisations outside the UK – e.g. NGOs working in country of origin; country of origin embassies; social services in countries of origin.

1. Background details

Include social / economic circumstances of the family; why child left the family; continued contact with family; any previous work / employment;

2. Exploitation / abuse

What is the nature of the exploitation? Where did it occur? Is it ongoing?

- trafficking is a process, not a single event
- trafficked children may be forced into criminal activity.
- Has the child been moved between countries/towns/areas?

3. Trafficker(s)

- children may remain in contact with the trafficker or the person who brought them into the country
- contact may be lost only to be recommenced days/months/years later
- children may describe the trafficker as a 'friend' 'boy/girlfriend'
- who are the people involved in a child's life?

4. Means of control

- children may be physically threatened
- children may be controlled psychologically
- consider threats to family
- trafficked children may be groomed.

5. Other risk factors

- consider factors that may be concerning, but on their own not indicative or evidence of trafficking
- there are no validated risk assessments for child trafficking
- children may move in and out of trafficking situations.

6. Agency involvement

- agencies may have been previously involved and not identified trafficking as an issue.

7. Views of young person

- children do not usually say they have been trafficked
- children may deny any exploitation / abuse
- children may not consider their experiences exploitative.

9-10. Analysis and conclusions

Appendix 3

One chance checklist – ADULTS

There may only be one chance to speak to a potential victim of human trafficking and, therefore, only one chance to:

- see the victim on her/his own – even if s/he is accompanied by others
- see her/him immediately in a secure and private place where you will not be overheard; try to limit the number of professionals in the room and consider seating arrangements
- reassure her/him that you will not give information to her/his family/friends or community
- take seriously what s/he says
- ensure an independent interpreter¹ is available if necessary and offer the interpreter a debrief to avoid disclosure. Use telephone interpreters if necessary
- be aware a woman may not be allowed or willing to speak to a male worker alone; offer a choice of a female/male worker as far as possible
- recognise and respect her/his wishes
- obtain as much information as possible from her/him about the situation and the risks faced
- agree a way to contact her/him safely (for example, agree a code word)
- obtain full details and record these to pass on to TARA, Migrant Help and/or Social Work Services or the police, with consent if possible, and ensure the victim is aware of the role of the different organisations
- explain all the options to her/him and their possible outcomes as much as you are able
- give her/him (or help her/him) memorize your contact details and/or those of a support agency; consider the impact of trauma on memory and that individuals may be overwhelmed
- consider the need for immediate police involvement, protection and placement away from the current place and arrange this if necessary; this includes any action to stop her/him from being removed from the UK
- do everything you can to keep her/him safe.

Do not:

- send her/him away, and try not to let them leave without a safety plan and follow up arrangements
- approach her/his companions
- share information with anyone without her/his expressed consent (unless there is a risk of immediate harm to her/him or any children or other vulnerable person or s/he lacks capacity to give consent or s/he is unable to give informed consent)
- attempt to mediate with people who are with her/him or inquire about trafficking related circumstances in front of others, including the individual's companion.

There are risks in using interpreters. Ensure they are professional, independent and have no links with the victim's friends/relatives/companions. Make sure the interpreter understands their role is to translate verbatim and not "interpret" the message or censor/omit any of the information.

Appendix 4

Indicators of trafficking & Exploitation

This list is not exhaustive and not all indicators will be present in all situations.

<p>General indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passport or documents held by someone else.• Others speaking for people you are talking to.• Expression of fear, anxiety or hypervigilance.• The person is withdrawn or submissive• Excessive working hours.• Highly distrustful of law enforcement or authorities.• Person has false documents.• Found in/connected to a location likely to be used for exploitation.• Not knowing address of where they work or live.• Poor or sub-standard living accommodation• Injuries apparently as a result of an assault.• Injuries apparently from restraint measures.• Lack of access to earnings.• Any evidence of control over movement either as an individual or a group.• The person acts as if instructed by another.• Afraid of saying what their immigration status is.• Their appearance suggests general physical neglect.• They appear to be moving location frequently.• They are not registered with a GP, nursery or school.• They have old or serious injuries left untreated or treated late and are vague and reluctant to explain how the injury occurred.• They give a vague and inconsistent explanation of where they live, their work or schooling. <p>Potential signs of sexual exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupants are rarely seen outside.• Occupants of premises change regularly.• Male callers day and night staying for only a short time.• Sexual debris such as condoms, call cards, advertisements. <p>Source: https://www.scotland.police.uk/keep-safe/advice-for-victims-of-crime/human-trafficking/potential-signs-of-human-trafficking/</p>	<p>Potential signs of forced labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large number of individuals living in the same address.• Occupants change regularly.• Van transporting people at unusual times of the day and/or night.• Workers movements are monitored and/or controlled by others.• Workers may seem fearful of employers, police or any other external agency and poorly integrate with the wider community.• Employers, or someone else, are holding their passport and/or legal documents.• Workers have no days off or holiday time.• Workers display signs of physical abuse i.e. bruises, cuts and signs of untreated medical problems.• Workers display signs of malnutrition, dehydration, exhaustion and poor personal hygiene. <p>Potential signs of domestic servitude</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The person is rarely allowed out of the house, unless their employer or guardian is with them.• They have no private space or a proper place to sleep i.e. on the floor or sofa.• They have a poor diet or are given the family's leftover food to eat.• They are subject to mental, physical, sexual abuse, threats or other cruelty.• A child may have poor attendance at school, no access to education and no time to play with their peers.• There is no interaction with the family, friends or other authorities.• Multiple female foreign nationals living at the same address.
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