



CHILD PROTECTION / VULNERABLE YOUNG PERSON

CHILD TRAFFICKING ASSESSMENT

Child's surname:		Known as:		Forenames:	
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Date of birth		Place of birth		Nationality	
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Ethnicity		Language		Religion	
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Carefirst no		Home Office no		ID docs	
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Home address:	Current address:

Family / household members:		
Name:	Relationship:	Address:

Legal / asylum status:	
Legal status(looked after etc & previous):	Asylum status:

Agencies involved & contact details:

Referrer / Report writer		Date		Agency / Team	
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				If not contacting centre child protection team and anti trafficking unit or referring to NRM please explain why
Social work CP team Centenary House contacted		NRM referral & date		
Police vice & anti trafficking unit contacted				
All concerns about child trafficking should be discussed with the child protection team and anti trafficking unit. A copy of this assessment should be forwarded to them				



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*Note: each section should encompass the views and accounts of all agencies with relevant information.
Please make it clear where you obtained the evidence / information*

1. Brief background details (give a pen picture of the young person within their family / country of origin context)

2. Movement (within countries; across borders; across UK; across city; across accommodation. Include details of how travelled; timescales; time at locations etc; entry into trafficking process;— eg sold; passage bought; abducted; escape; present accommodation)

3. Exploitation / abuse (detail evidence and / or suspicions; types of exploitation; locations; length of exploitation; freedom of movement)

4. Trafficker (description; relatives; gender; title; job; names; relationship to child; still in contact etc)

5. Means of control

(how has trafficker controlled child; threats (to child & family); grooming; violence, voodoo, oaths, captivity, debt)

6. Additional risk factors

(likely to be identified from indicator matrix; may include health; other contacts)

7. Agency contact / actions taken (police; social work; UKBA; voluntary; overseas)

8. Views of young person (if appropriate)

9. Analysis / Assessment of Needs and Risks in relation to trafficking

(inc analysis of why believe trafficked / not; present safety; future risk of trafficking)

10 Conclusion & recommendation (VYP/not & reasons, action plan, identify specific outcomes; by whom)

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GUIDANCE NOTES FOR COMPLETION

If there are immediate child protection concerns this assessment form is not a substitute for following child protection procedures.

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This form should be completed by social workers and police in conjunction with the child protection team and vice and anti-trafficking unit.

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 and guidelines. The assessments should complement and inform each other. If initial concerns are about trafficking it is likely that the CTA is completed first; if the IAF / CP1 / VYP (or equivalent) is being completed and suspicions about trafficking become apparent the CTA should be completed to focus on trafficking specific concerns.

When the assessment is completed sections 1 to 10 can be copied into section G of the NRM form as evidence if a referral is being made to UKHTC.

It is likely the CTA will be informed by the use of the indicator matrix for trafficking - the matrix is not an exhaustive list of indicators, *or an assessment* of future risk. Other factors may also be present that are not included on the matrix – eg for internal trafficking movement may be between cities and accommodation rather than countries.

If there are indications, or intent, of movement (section 2) and exploitation / abuse (section 3) – the minimum requirements for child trafficking – a referral should be made to the National Referral Mechanism following CPC guidelines.

The presence of other indicators may also be sufficient for a referral to the NRM (please discuss with child protection team or trafficking unit).

In completing the assessment remember that background information may be available from agencies and organisations outside the UK – eg NGOs working in country of origin; country of origin embassies; social services in countries of origin.

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1. Background details

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

2. Movement

- Trafficking can occur at any stage throughout a child's journey; it is not limited to the final destination.
- UK nationals are also vulnerable to internal trafficking (movement between and within cities and between people) and may also be trafficked out of UK
- A child may be trafficked through legitimate routes and with legal documents, in addition to covert routes with no documents
- Child may arrive alone or accompanied.
- Once trafficked may be at increased risk for future trafficking
- Are child movements restricted and / or accommodation locked?

3. 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.

4. 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/girl friend'.
- Who are the people involved in a child's life

5. Means of control

- Children may be physically threatened
- Children may be controlled psychologically
- Consider threats to family
- Trafficked children may be groomed

6. Other risk factors

- Consider factors that may be concerning, but on their own not indicative / evidence of trafficking
- There are no validated risk assessments for child trafficking
- Children may move in and out of trafficking situations

7. Agency involvement

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

8. 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

NB Trafficking and its assessment is not a static process - due to the nature of child trafficking it is likely that much of the required information may not be initially available, or sketchy; it is important that the



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assessment is regularly updated.