

The 4LSCB

Child Trafficking Protocol

Protocol for safeguarding suspected trafficked children within Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, and Southampton.

November 2011

This is a working document. It will be updated regularly. The latest version of the document will be available on the 4 LSCB website www.4lscb.org.uk



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1. Aim.

- 1.1. The aim of this protocol is to identify, safeguard and prevent the disappearance of trafficked children and to disrupt organised criminal activity.

2. Objective.

- 2.1. The purpose of the Child Trafficking Protocol is to increase individual awareness and to reduce the overall incidents of child trafficking and exploitation in Hampshire, Southampton and the Isle of Wight.
- 2.2. The Protocol seeks to reduce the number of children who go missing as a result of child trafficking, or run away shortly after arriving in the area.
- 2.3. The overarching remit is to strengthen the safeguarding arrangements for children trafficked into the area. This is in accordance with the duty of care placed on all professionals and agencies that have contact with children.
- 2.4. The Protocol will also promote the early identification of trafficked children and increase the number of notifications made to local authorities for safeguarding.
- 2.5. All agencies are to advocate compliance with the Protocol and the National Guidance on Child Trafficking.
- 2.6. Hampshire, Southampton and the Isle of Wight seek, through this Protocol, to send a message to the traffickers that they will be investigated and prosecuted for child trafficking offences.
- 2.7. The collective agency responsibility is to secure and preserve evidence that will assist the prosecution of offenders and support all agencies to achieve the objectives.

3. Introduction.

- 3.1. Any agency, individual practitioner or volunteer who has a concern regarding the possible trafficking of a child should follow this Protocol. Additionally individual agencies are responsible for providing specific guidance for their own staff, in line with this Protocol.
- 3.2. Her Majesty's (HM) Government guidance - [Safeguarding Children who may have been Trafficked](#) (hyperlink) page 14 paragraph 4.6 – states that the (Hyperlink) [Local Safeguarding Children Board](#) (LSCB) should develop an inter-agency protocol on action to be taken when investigating suspicions that a child has been trafficked.
- 3.3. The purpose of this Protocol is to provide a framework for joint working to identify and protect children who are at risk of significant harm from child trafficking.
- 3.4. The Protocol will be followed whenever a professional is concerned about a suspected trafficked child. Professionals need to be aware that children cannot consent to their own exploitation therefore the concept of smuggling does not apply to them.
- 3.5. It is clear that the trafficking of children is an abuse. Moreover, everyone working with or in contact with children have a responsibility to take steps to make sure that their welfare is safeguarded and promoted.
- 3.6. It is essential that all professionals who come into contact with suspected trafficked children are fully aware of the background of this activity.
- 3.7. Professionals must understand how to apply the procedures for safeguarding children and meeting the needs of those who have been affected. It is known that a number of cases involve children who were born in the United Kingdom (UK) being trafficked within the UK.
- 3.8. The Protocol seeks to support national guidance and should be used in conjunction with - [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010](#) and [HM Government Safeguarding Children who may have been Trafficked](#).

4. Definition of child trafficking.

- 4.1. Child trafficking is defined by the [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) (Hyperlink) (UNHCR) Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs (2006).
- 4.2. This is a process that is a combination of three basic components:
- Movement (including within the UK);
 - Control, through harm / threat of harm or fraud;
 - For the purpose of exploitation.
 - A child may be trafficked for the purpose of:
 - Sexual exploitation (including child abuse acts and indecent images of children).
 - Domestic servitude (e.g. domestic chores, looking after young children).
 - Labour exploitation (e.g. working in restaurants, building sites, cleaning).
 - Enforced criminality (e.g. cannabis cultivation, street theft, begging, drug dealing and trafficking).
 - Benefit/housing fraud.
 - Illegal adoption.
 - Female genital mutilation.
 - Servile and underage marriage.
- 4.3. A child victim may be trafficked between a number of countries in the European Union (EU) or globally, prior to being trafficked into / within the UK. In some cases the child's journey can take over a year before their arrival in the UK.
- 4.4. The child victim may have entered the UK legally or illegally, for example with immigration documents or as part of an alleged family.
- 4.5. There is increasing evidence that children (both UK and other citizenship) are being trafficked internally within the UK. Internal trafficking of children often happens for similar reasons as international trafficking.

5. Article 3 of the UN Protocol on Trafficking.

- 5.1. The Palermo Protocol establishes children as a special case for which there are only 2 components – movement and exploitation
- 5.2. Any child transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim – whether or not she/he has been deceived, because it is not considered possible for children to give informed consent. **‘Child’ refers to children and young people aged 0 to 18 years.**
- 5.3. Article 3 of the UN Protocol on Trafficking states that:
 - Recruitment
 - Transportation
 - Transfer
 - Harboring
 - Receipt of a child
- 5.4. For the purpose of exploitation it shall be considered ‘trafficking in person’ regardless of the stated means.
- 5.5. The trafficking of children simply means the movement of a child for the purposes of exploitation.

6. Control and coercion.

- 6.1. All the methods utilised by traffickers are aimed at ensuring compliance and intended to play on fear; and particular vulnerabilities are exploited.
- 6.2. Fear can be instilled using a variety of methods:
 - Religion pressure.
 - Spiritual persuasion.
 - Violence.
 - Sexual assault.
 - Threats of violence to the victim.
 - Threats of violence to family and/or friends.
- 6.3. The use of coercive methods by traffickers to ensure compliance is not restricted to the traffickers of West and East African children. Coercive methods have been known to be used by other children on the victims
- 6.4. There are methods of coercion utilised by child traffickers that differ according to the various nationalities or ethnicities involved in this crime. All seek to indoctrinate the victim into a particular way of thinking.
- 6.5. In respect of West African children, the use of juju and voodoo by traffickers to ensure compliance and secrecy is especially effective and this makes it particularly hard to solicit information from children with this background.
- 6.6. The use of rape, violence or the threat of violence is still a significant method of control that traffickers and exploiters are using.
- 6.7. False or fraudulently obtained documentation is used. This often means that a child victim enters the UK with illegal documents. This leaves the child victim vulnerable and stateless. The children are taught to fear all in authority in the UK.
- 6.8. This situation provides the trafficker with another tactic to instil fear. In this instance threats of deportation can be as significant as those of physical or sexual abuse, especially for a child who may have left their home country as a result of persecution, poverty or previous abuse.
- 6.9. Children will flee their accommodation and return to their trafficker because of these controls.

7. Immediate protection.

- 7.1. Where professionals or practitioners from voluntary agencies, are concerned about a child, the primary responsibility is to safeguard that victim and others.
- 7.2. HM Government have provided guidance – [Safeguarding Children who may have been Trafficked](#).
- 7.3. Child victims may be discovered in routine professional engagements.
- 7.4. Anyone who works with children may come into contact with a child victim of trafficking, including voluntary and faith organisations
- 7.5. If professionals suspect a child may have been trafficked they should immediately contact the Local Authority Children's Service Department and [Hampshire Constabulary](#).
- 7.6. The local arrangements for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of trafficked children should be consistent with the approaches used for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children.
- 7.7. In the event of a suspected trafficked child being found a multi agency approach is required.
- 7.8. When children are first approached, the nature and extent of any harm suffered by them may not be clear. Trafficked children are likely to be uncommunicative and may not show obvious signs of distress. It is likely that the child will have been coached and warned not to disclose any details to the authorities. This is done by the traffickers using control and coercion. **Any immediate health needs should be addressed by an appropriate practitioner who has had specialist training in safeguarding children .**
- 7.9. It is important that even initial discussions with children are conducted in a way that minimises any distress to them and maximises the likelihood that they will provide accurate and complete information. This process may be time dependant and it is known that trafficked children will not communicate with authorities for a significant time.
- 7.10. There may be occasions where [Hampshire Constabulary](#) needs to safeguard the child victim immediately using the Police Protection powers in accordance with the Children Act 1989.
- 7.11. This decision is for the operational officer involved and is made on a case by case basis, in line with lawful requirements:

- 7.12. *Section 46(1)* of the Children Act 1989 empowers a police officer, who has **reasonable cause to believe** that a child would otherwise be likely to suffer significant harm, to:
- (a) Remove the child to suitable accommodation and keep him/her there;
 - or
 - (b) Take such steps as are reasonable to ensure that the child's removal from any hospital, or other place, in which he/she is then being accommodated, is prevented.
- 7.13. Professionals need to be aware that the child victim may seek to communicate with the trafficker by way of mobile phones in his/her possession. The child is a victim and as such no power of seizure exists. A consensual seizure is recommended. It will be for individuals on a case by case basis to ascertain true consent.
- 7.14. Mobile phones and/or SIM cards are:
- Likely evidence of the offence.
 - A gateway to future and continued trafficking.
- 7.15. **It is extremely important that a child victim is prevented from contacting the trafficker.**
- 7.16. Trafficked children have historically sought to contact the trafficker by phone at the first available opportunity, often concealing SIM cards on their person/clothing. Where a victim's possession of a mobile or SIM card can be ascertained particular attention is required to identify any numbers that purport to be telephone numbers.
- 7.17. Initial responders must ensure that the child victim is removed to a place of safety.
- 7.18. Caution is advised as historically, trafficked children have been known to go missing from care at the first opportunity. The children will have been instructed by the trafficker to leave the safe accommodation.

8. Person purporting to be the child's sponsor.

- 8.1. Every child victim should be given ample opportunity to disclose any worries away from the presence of the sponsor.
- 8.2. Checks must be made to ascertain whether the language spoken by the child matches that of the alleged parent/carer/sponsor.
 - Never introduce an unconfirmed relative face to face with the child.
 - Take a consensual photograph of the relative, often purporting to be an 'Uncle from London'.
 - Show the photograph to the child and ask him/her who the person is.
 - Do not allow the child victim to make phone calls direct to family back home. Agencies will be unlikely at this time to positively identify legitimate family members. Additionally in some cases families have been complicit in the trafficking.
- 8.3. Hampshire Ports Professionals must consider communicating with both the children and the adults to confirm the language spoken (consideration must be given to the necessity to wake children for this process). Referencing passports should be done to ensure validity.

9. Fingerprints / Photograph & DNA.

- 9.1. Whilst it is extremely desirable for partner agencies to obtain a fingerprint, photograph and DNA profile at the outset, this is not covered by law and true consent is required.
- 9.2. In the case of a child victim true consent needs to be established, along with that of a consenting parent. Clearly in the case of a child victim, who has communication issues, and is not subject to Local Authority parental responsibility, obtaining true consent is problematical. The issue of consent has been raised to a national level for consideration. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight partners have recognised that taking a suspected child trafficking victim into custody is not an acceptable process.
- 9.5. It is known that some child victims flee local authority care, often within 48 hours of safeguarding. Having the means to identify a child or young person will assist the investigation that will be conducted to try to find that individual.
- 9.6. This may include removing items such as the child's tooth brush, comb/hairbrush etc which could provide DNA or fingerprint data. This will assist the search and subsequent identification once the person is found
- 9.7. [The Human Rights Act 1998:](#)
- Article 2 the right to life.
 - Article 5 the right to liberty and security.

These articles impose a statutory responsibility on public authorities to safeguard children.

- Lawful – Local authorities retain ownership of the cleaning kits.
- Necessary – Immediate need to safeguard children.
- Lesser measures suffice – No other basis in law.
- Is it unfair or arbitrary – Article 2 - the right to life overrides all others.
- Actions discriminatory – Actions intended to safeguard child victims.

10. Age assessment conducted by Children's Services Department.

- 10.1. It is accepted that in some cases a smuggled adult will provide professionals with personal details that identify him/her as a person under 18, and therefore as a child. There are numerous advantages to this such as benefit and housing fraud. Fear of exploitation, deportation and abuse are other reasons to consider. This is not exhaustive.
- 10.2. Children may also say that they are older so they can be released from the care of the Professionals. This is done so that the child victim can meet the trafficker. There can be various reasons for this, including fear or false promises made to the child.
- 10.3. Where the person purports to be a child under 18, an age assessment is required by Children's Services Department to verify this information. Any unaccompanied child assessed to be under the age of 18 will automatically come into the care of the local authority under section 20 of The Children Act 1989.
- 10.4. Where a person purports to be a child and in the absence of verifiable evidence that the victim is aged 18 or over. It is important that the victim is considered to be a child. The victim must be provided with the safeguarding provisions normally expected of a child protection inquiry.

11. Decision about placement (indicate where child is placed).

- 11.1. Under *section 17* of the Children Act 1989 the Local Authority has a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in their area.
- 11.2. Children's Services Department will decide on appropriate placement. However, this process will be part of a multi agency strategy discussion.
- 11.3. It is not appropriate for trafficked children to be placed in Hostels or Supported Lodgings. It is recognised best practice that foster carers develop the appropriate skills to communicate with the child victim and have the requisite knowledge on trafficking issues, namely:
- Immediate risks after placement.
 - Why children flee.
 - The dangers of allowing the child victim to make telephone calls, mostly likely to the traffickers.
- 11.4. The Local Authority should give serious consideration to the risk that a trafficked child is likely to go missing and take this into account when planning the child's care.
- 11.5. When placing child victims into care, early consideration needs to be given when there are other children of the same nationality. Safeguarding risks are raised in these circumstances because a trafficker could indirectly access the victim.
- 11.6. **A Police Station is not considered a place of safety and should only be used in exceptional circumstances.**
- 11.7. If there is a risk to the life of the child or a likelihood of serious immediate harm, an agency with statutory child protection powers should act quickly to secure the immediate safety of the child.
- 11.8. Those making enquiries should always be alert to the potential needs and safety of any other children involved.
- 11.9. In some cases, it may be necessary to ensure either that the child remains in a safe place or is removed to a safe place. This could be on a voluntary basis, or following the making of an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).
- 11.10. An agency with statutory child protection powers should act quickly to secure the immediate safety of the child. The Police also have powers to remove a child, but these powers should only be used in exceptional circumstances, for example, if there is insufficient time to seek an EPO, or for reasons relating to the immediate safety of the child.

- 11.11. Where an Emergency Protection Order applies, the Local Authority must consider whether to initiate care, or other, proceedings.
- 11.12. The victims should have no unsupervised access to the internet. It is known that some will try to make contact with the traffickers by this means.

12. Initial agency recording.

- 12.1. A Children and Young Persons Report (CYPR) must be submitted to the relevant agencies and a *section 47* child protection investigation initiated.
- 12.2. The agencies will assess the immediate needs and circumstances of the child. They will agree actions to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child, or others.
- 12.3. A CYPR is a requirement when a child (a person under 18 years of age) has been identified as being at risk. The form is used to alert partner agencies of concerns that a child is at risk.
- 12.4. Professionals are to involve United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) officials from the outset in decision making as outstanding immigration concerns may need resolving.
- 12.5. The Local Authority will decide on a course of action within 24 hours.

13. Multi Agency action after the child has been initially safeguarded.

- 13.1. Relevant Professionals will convene a strategy discussion within the national approved child safeguarding timescales. **A recommendation is made that the PCT's Designated Doctor for safeguarding (or deputy) is consulted for advice and attends the strategy meeting.**
- 13.2. The Children's Services Department will clarify with the referrer what the concerns are and why there is a need for a referral. Concerns will be recorded in writing to ensure an accurate and clear audit trail is maintained.
- 13.3. An additional requirement in child trafficking investigations is the commencing of the [National Referral Mechanism](#).
- 13.4. An agreed 'safe word' must be used by agencies to prevent third party access to sensitive information and the child. The agreement should be made at the initial meeting.
- 13.5. The Children Act 2004 Section 11 guidance places a duty on the following agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children when discharging their functions:
 - Local Authorities and District Councils.
 - Police including British Transport Police.
 - Primary Care Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities.
 - NHS.
 - Probation Boards.
 - Youth Offending Teams.
 - Connexions.

It is recommended that these core organisations are considered when a strategy meeting is convened.

Additional members not recorded in section 11, but to be considered are:

- UKBA.
- Education.
- UKHTC.
- Barnardo's.
- Serious Organised Crime Agency.

This is not an exhaustive list.

- 13.6. All agencies will follow their own procedures and decide upon the ongoing protection plan. It is expected that each agency will be formally accountable. They will provide a designated representative at the strategy meeting who can make decisions, complete checks and share information with other partners.

- 13.7. In these circumstances prompt decisions will be made in order to act before the child goes missing. Discussions will follow with the person making the referral, and will also involve other professionals and Non-Governmental Organisations signed up to this protocol.
- 13.8. [HM Government Safeguarding Children](#) who may have been trafficked, guidance is provided on page 34 - flow chart 2.

14. Agency follow up action.

- 14.1. National guidance on the requirements for a core assessment should be followed.
- 14.2. Within the first 24 – 48 hours Hampshire Constabulary and the Children's Services Social Care Department for the local area will conduct a joint visit to the child and make an assessment. A health assessment agreed at the strategy meeting always needs to be completed.
- 14.3. The Local Authority must seriously consider the risk that a trafficked child is likely to go missing and take this into account in planning that child's care. A contingency plan should include the contact details of agencies that should be notified if a potentially trafficked child goes missing; this includes Hampshire Constabulary and the UK Border Agency. Where there is concern that a trafficked child has been moved elsewhere in the country, away from a care placement, the Missing People Helpline must be contacted.
- 14.4. Where possible the child's wishes and feelings should be ascertained and regard given to their age and understanding when making decisions about what services to provide.
- 14.5. Colour photographs, DNA and fingerprints of those aged 5 years and over to be taken with consent. (See fingerprints/photograph/DNA justification pages 8-9).
- 14.6. Consent can only be given by the local authority once they have gained Parental Responsibility through a successful Emergency Protection or Care Order application. A decision to make such an application will be made on an individual case basis. A child or young person would also need to give their informed consent.
- 14.7. The onus will be on the Local Authority to advise partners when parental responsibility has been confirmed. Unnecessary delay may frustrate any search to find a child victim who subsequently goes missing.
- 14.8. The colour photographs, DNA and fingerprints obtained by the Police in cases where a child has been arrested and detained will be recorded and retained by the Police. Fingerprint details must be checked against the immigration fingerprint bureau database.

15. Achieving Best Evidence Interview (ABEI).

- 15.1. Victims under 17 years of age (this will be revised to Under 18 years of age in March 2011) are at the time of the court hearing, in these matters by definition designated as vulnerable. Therefore they are protected under *section 16* of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.
- 15.2. *Section 21* of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 provides a sub-category for child witnesses in need of special protection. This relates to children subjected to sexual or violent offences.
- 15.3. Those children aged 17 years and over are covered as intimidated witnesses. They are the subject of *section 17* of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.
- 15.4. Additionally they will all be key and significant witnesses.
- 15.5. These categories determine that a child trafficked victim can have his/her evidence visually recorded – ABE interview.
- 15.6. In the majority of interviews specially trained personnel from Children's Services Department and Hampshire Constabulary will interview jointly. This process should be extended to the planning and preparation phase. Managers will discuss and agree policy decision making in line with the principles of [Achieving Best Evidence in criminal proceedings](#).
- 15.7. An ABEI will be planned and consideration given to cultural issues. All ABE interviews with children should be conducted by those with specialist training and experience of interviewing children.
- 15.8. Interviewers must have adequate knowledge and understanding of child trafficking as well as the child victim's racial, religious and cultural background. Consideration must be given to the child's race, culture or religious beliefs and how that impacts on the interview.
- 15.9. Additional specialist help will be required if the child does not speak English at a level which enables him/her to participate in the interview.
- 15.10. If the child is unable to take part in an interview because of their age or understanding (language/fear), an alternative means to gain the child's wishes or feelings will be used. This applies to any case where there is communication impairment.
- 15.11. In most cases an interpreter will be required to overcome the language barrier. Professional interpreters, who have been approved and Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) checked, will be used where English is not the child's preferred language.

- 15.12. Under no circumstances should the interpreter be the sponsor or another adult purporting to be a parent, guardian or relative.
- 15.13. Until such time as an appropriate interpreter has been identified any interview should be delayed.
- 15.14. Often trafficked children will seek to use an interpreter who is not related to their own nationality, culture or language because of previous exploitation and the fear that the interpreter is able to contact their trafficker.
- 15.15. For children where there is a barrier to communication (not language) then it is strongly advised that an approved intermediary is used in the planning and implementation of the interview.

16. ABEI child supporting professionals.

- 16.1. Enquiries may also include □interviews with those who claim to be personally or professionally connected with the child victim. Historically traffickers have presented in various ways to claim parental responsibility e.g. as solicitors and wider family.
- 16.2. Accurate and complete information is essential for taking action to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child, as well as for any criminal proceedings that may be instigated concerning an alleged trafficking enquiry.
- 16.3. Children may need time and more than one opportunity in order to develop sufficient trust to communicate any information they have. Trafficked children are often unaware that they have been trafficked. The information presented may draw authorities to assume a smuggling offence. However children cannot be smuggled and are therefore trafficked.
- 16.4. A joint investigation team will need to speak to a suspected child victim without the knowledge of the alleged (trafficker) carer. Relevant circumstances would include the possibility that a child victim would be threatened or otherwise coerced into silence. If this process is not done sensitively it will encourage the child victim to abscond.
- 16.5. Consideration should also be given to the gender of interviewers, particularly in cases of sexual exploitation.
- 16.6. In the longer term, information gathered at an interview might help to resolve the child victim's immigration status.
- 16.7. Intelligence gathered from the interview must be maximised and appropriately shared to assist in preventing other children being trafficked.
- 16.8. Any information sharing must follow national and local guidelines already in existence.

17. Missing from home.

- 17.1. In the event that a Professional identifies that a child victim has gone missing from Local Authority care, Hampshire Constabulary and the Children's Services Social Care Department for the local area are to be notified immediately and follow agency procedures for missing persons.
- 17.2. Trafficked children who go missing from care are vulnerable and the level of risk does not diminish because of the frequency of absence.

18. International Liaison Enquiry Team (ILET).

- 18.1. The Hampshire Constabulary International Liaison Team will make significant international enquiries in relation to child trafficking matters. The team have world wide links with other law enforcement agencies and have access to databases of information not necessarily available to other UK agencies.
- 18.2. Hampshire Constabulary ILET will arrange verified family contacts by international liaison with Interpol. This is advantageous for a number of reasons including identification of the victim and family and identifying the traffickers.
- 18.3. To assist ILET in their enquiries the following details are sought:
 - Child's place/town/village of birth.
 - Child's country of birth.
 - Parents details.
 - Home address.
- 18.4. Other international agencies have different criteria for identifying people. The points in 18.3, if answered correctly will significantly aid the enquiries.

19. Child trafficking LSCB sub-group.

- 19.1. [HM Government Safeguarding Children who may have been trafficked](#) guidance (*page 14 paragraph 4.3.*) suggests that LSCB areas should consider child trafficking as an agenda item or maintain a specific sub group to address the issues. The meeting will also:
- Discuss any child victims who are currently looked after, have gone missing, and also any that return after being missing.
 - Share information and intelligence about all trafficked children to protect and safeguard their welfare and to gain a clearer understanding of current trends and threats.
 - Resolve any difficulties in communication between agencies that prevent children and young people being fully safeguarded and so enable a reduction in crime against children and disrupt the activities of traffickers.
- 19.2. It is expected that each agency will be formally accountable. The agency will provide a designated representative at the meeting who can make decisions, complete checks and share information with other partners.

20. Who needs to know?

20.1. When a suspected trafficked child is found the following agencies will be notified immediately:

1.2. [Hampshire Constabulary](#) 0845 045 45 45

1.3. Children's Services:

- [Hampshire Children's Services Department.](#) 01329 225379
(Professional line into the Children's team at Hants Direct)
- Out of hours for HCC and PCC 0845 600 4555 or

- [IOW Children's Services Department](#)
- [Portsmouth Children's Services Department](#)
- [Southampton Children's Services Department](#)

1.4. Health:

- [Hampshire Primary Care Trust](#)
- [IOW National Health Service](#)
- [Portsmouth Primary Care Trust](#)
- [Southampton Primary Care Trust](#)

20.2. Additional support can be gained from the following – not necessarily for immediate response i.e. weekends and out of hours. This is not an exhaustive partner list.

2.2. [United Kingdom Border Agency](#)

- Portsmouth - (Enforcement) - 02392 952727 0800-1630 hours.
- Portsmouth – (Border Control) – 02392 952777 24 hours.
- UKBA Regional Intelligence – 01293 504752 / fax 01293 507691.

2.3. [Barnardo's](#) – 0794 9208 844.

2.4. [United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre](#) – 0114 252 3891.

2.5. [Child Exploitation Online Protection](#) – 020 7238 2320/2307.

2.6. Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) – Contact details vary depending on the area of responsibility. Contact should be made via the Local Authority.

2.7. [Language line](#) – 0800 169 2879.

20.3. The onus is on agencies to maintain correct contact details.

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