

3:00

minute briefing

Sexual Exploitation including Modern Day Slavery and Trafficking of Human Beings

March 2017

Luton

3:00

minute briefing

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

(Department of Education 2017)

Useful Links

Blast – men and boys who are victims of CSE.

<http://www.mesmac.co.uk/projects/blast>

Parents against Child Sexual Exploitation

www.paceuk.info

Barnado's – Child Sexual Exploitation

www.barnados.org.uk

CEOP

<https://ceop.police.uk/>

Children Society

www.childrensociety.org.uk/...children/help-us-stop-child-sexual-exploitation

NSPCC – CSE at a glance

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/...child-sexual-exploitation/>

Community Care Inform

Child Sexual Exploitation, knowledge and practice hub.

www.ccinform.co.uk

CSE legislation and guidance

www.nspcc.org.uk > ... > Child sexual exploitation

University of Beds research into Child Sexual Exploitation

www.beds.ac.uk/intcent

3:00

minute briefing

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is defined by the UNHCR guidelines (2006) as 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

Evidence suggests that traffickers operate according to rational economic business principles with complex profit and loss accounts, and that they treat victims as commodities (Kelly and Regan, 2000; Salt and Stein, 1997).

Child Trafficking

The Palermo Protocol establishes children as a special case for which there are only two components – movement and exploitation. 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 0 to 18 years.

A child may be trafficked for the purpose of:

- ✿ Sexual exploitation (including child abusive acts and images)
- ✿ 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

A child may be trafficked between a number of countries in the EU or globally, prior to being trafficked into/within the UK. The child may have entered the UK illegally (i.e. with immigration documents).

Cuckooing

“Cuckooing” is a Police term that is used when a vulnerable person’s home is taken over by criminals who exploit, coerce and bully their victim to assist with their criminal activities. Children or vulnerable adults are often pressured to become drug couriers, assist with theft, burglary and allow their homes to become drug dens or used for Child Sexual Exploitation.

If you become aware of any intelligence around “cuckooing please fill in an intelligence form, which can be found on the Luton Safeguarding Children Board website

Useful Links

National Crime Agency

<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/crime-threats/human-trafficking>

<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre>

NSPCC

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-trafficking/>

3:00

minute briefing

Trafficking of Adults

Poverty, limited opportunities at home, lack of education, unstable social and political conditions, economic imbalances, and war are seen as the key driving forces of the supply of trafficked people. These factors underscore the importance of strategic interventions that take a proactive approach to dealing with these issues in both source and transit countries

The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Project Acumen report (Jackson et al., 2010) shows that of their calculation of the 17,000 migrant women involved in prostitution in the off-street sector, 2,600 are estimated to have been trafficked, and a further 9,200 are considered to be vulnerable – they have elements of vulnerability related to trafficking, but fall short of the threshold used for concluding that they had been trafficked, and amongst whom there may be further victims of trafficking.

An adult can be trafficked for the purpose of:

Sexual Exploitation: The scale of trafficking for sexual exploitation remains largely unknown worldwide since its very nature demands secrecy and reliable statistics are therefore not forthcoming. In the UK, there are some clues as to its scale. For example, in a recent ACPO report, 2,212 brothels were identified in London alone, and the police estimate that up to 50% of those working in the brothels may have been trafficked. Traffickers take virtually all the earnings from their 'slave' and move them around the country so they are not associated with any particular area.

Domestic servitude: Domestic workers are vulnerable to exploitation from employers. They work alone and are reliant on their employer for their work, accommodation and immigration status. If the employer does not respect their rights, migrant domestic workers have little bargaining power and can find themselves trapped in this invisible form of slavery. Cases of domestic servitude in the UK include both adults and children, normally migrants.

Forced labour: Many people trafficked into the UK to carry out hard manual work on farms or in factories for little or no pay. Their passports are confiscated by their traffickers and they are made to live in terrible conditions. This is not a phenomenon just affecting foreigners: in early 2012, several British men were rescued from a site in Bedfordshire where they had been living in squalid conditions, forced to work day and night without pay.

Enforced criminality: people are trafficked into the UK for illegal activities, such as shoplifting, pick-pocketing, committing benefit fraud, cannabis cultivation, drug smuggling and selling pirate CDs and DVDs on the street (see Anti-Slavery International et al., 2006; Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, 2009a; 2009b). The UK may also be used as a transit country – a stopping off point prior to movement to other locations (see United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2006; Serious Organised Crime Agency, 2009).

Forced Marriage: A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with cognitive impairments, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights

3:00

minute briefing

Child Sexual Exploitation

CSE is a significant issue for local authorities and with factors including deprivation, a diverse population, good motorway links and cheap rental properties, the potential for increased CSE activity in Luton is highlighted.

The three children's safeguarding boards in Bedfordshire (Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton) all have child sexual exploitation as a continued priority for 2014/2015. Luton has a joint strategy and action plan for CSE, endorsed by the Luton Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). The LSCB has a key role in monitoring the effectiveness of work done to protect children and young people from sexual exploitation. It receives regular assurance reports from partner agencies.

What is the Child Sexual Exploitation Group (CSEG)

The Child Sexual Exploitation Group (CSEG) replaces the previous Child Sexual Exploitation Panel (CSEP). The role of the multi-agency CSEG is to ensure a co-ordinated multi-agency approach to concerns about child sexual exploitation and to maintain an overview of emerging child sexual exploitation issues in Bedfordshire.

Through analysis of known cases of CSE the group will track any emergent patterns or trends which are developing in the local area, including the identification of any local 'hotspots'. The group will oversee the analysis of the what? why? how? who? and where? to ensure that we are addressing CSE comprehensively. The group will also ensure that any cross border issues identified addressed.

How does the CSEG work?

The intelligence/information received through the CIBIntel system is recorded onto a database held by Bedfordshire police. This information is then analysed and key themes, trends, issues and names are identified.

A report detailing the findings will be presented at the CSEG and key information regarding the what, where, who and how will be shared. Partners at the CSEG will disseminate this information, where relevant, through their own organisations.

3:00

minute briefing

Where we are now

- ✿ Identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice by sharing information with the police and supporting children/young people and adults as witnesses.
- ✿ Raise awareness of professionals, parents and carers of what signs to look out for and the services available to offer support.
- ✿ Develop an appropriate range of services through consulting with children and young people.
- ✿ Safeguard children and young people and adults where they are at risk or are being sexually exploited.
- ✿ Encourage a culture of openness and honesty where we can discuss anything that causes unease, unconstrained about fears of appearing judgemental or having pre-conceived ideas.

3:00

minute briefing

Importance of consistent assessments & recording of information about sexual exploitation and modern day slavery



- ☀ All Social Worker with open cases of suspected Sexual Exploitation and Moderns Day Slavery must go back retrospectively to ensure that client records are up to date and work through the risks presented to or by the child/adult.
 - ☀ Up to date risk and resilience plan in place with regular review date and monitoring in supervision.
 - ☀ If a child or young person or adult is at risk of exploitation, then please complete the hazard warning flag on Liquid Logic in consultation with your line manager
- Consent:**
- ☀ You as the practitioner must consider whether the young person or adult is consenting willingly to the activity or is being coerced or does not have capacity to consent.

3:00

minute briefing

March 2017

What can I do as a practitioner?

Be aware of and look for the signs and risk factors, many of which are detailed below.

In addition:

- ✿ identify issues early
- ✿ share this information with your colleagues or professionals in other agencies by completing the Intel form
- ✿ secure support to help strengthen the young person's family network, to avoid increased vulnerability or further dependency on the perpetrator
- ✿ think about ways you might be able to better support and help children/young people/adult to share information if they are worried about their own or another child/ young person's situation
- ✿ identify opportunities to educate children, young people and their parents and adults about child sexual abuse through exploitation
- ✿ always consider whether the concern warrants multi-agency consideration in a strategy discussion

Here are a number of tell-tale signs that a child/young person and/or adult may be being groomed for sexual exploitation. Please note this is not an exhaustive list, but it serves as an example of questions you should be considering:

- ✿ regularly missing school or not taking part in education
- ✿ staying out nights, regular returns home late and/or returns home after long intervals and appears well cared for; defensive about where they have been and what they've been doing
- ✿ appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions, money, mobile phones, clothes, jewellery etc.
- ✿ suffers from sexually transmitted infections
- ✿ mood swings or changes in emotional wellbeing, use of language or physical appearance
- ✿ displays inappropriate sexualised behaviour
- ✿ secretive or withdrawn; look tired or ill, sleeping during the day
- ✿ associate with older men and develop a relationship of a sexual nature with a significantly older man or a woman
- ✿ known to frequent locations associated with sexual activity
- ✿ use of drugs and alcohol
- ✿ receive more phone calls or text messages than usual
- ✿ marks or scars on their body which they try to conceal by refusing to undress or uncover parts of their body
- ✿ self-harming, suicidal tendencies

3:00

minute briefing

Useful Resources

From the Luton Safeguarding Children Board:

<http://lutonlscb.org.uk/child.html>

Luton Council: Luton Sexual Exploitation - Early Intervention and Prevention strategy

[Practice Guidance and Risk Assessment Tool to Safeguard Children and Young People Who are Sexually Abused through Exploitation](#)

[Child sexual abuse through exploitation leaflet](#)

[Step by Step Guide on CSE for Frontline Practitioners](#)

[NSPCC Protect and Respect - Leaflet](#)

[NSPCC Protect and Respect Referral Form](#)

[CSE in Luton - A Scoping Study by University of Bedfordshire](#)

[CSE In Rotherham Report - Alexis Jay](#)

[Three Minute Briefing on CSE](#)

[Pan Bedfordshire Strategy](#)

[Intelligence Submission Form](#)

[CSEG Guidance for Practitioners](#)

From the DfE: [Step-by-step guide for practitioners](#)

From Research in Practice: [Research and best practice guides](#)

3:00

minute briefing

If you are concerned a child or young person is at risk of or experiencing sexual abuse through exploitation, contact our Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on email: mash@luton.gcsx.gov.uk or phone 01582 547653

If you are concerned an adult is at risk of or experiencing sexual abuse through exploitation or modern day slavery, contact our Safeguarding Adults Team on

01582 547730 or 547563

Emergency Duty Team

For out of hours emergencies call 0300 300 8123

Modern Day Slavery Helpline

08000 121 700 General Numbers:

Police

Emergencies / Non Emergencies 999/101

Public Protection Unit 01234 246960

Email: cpt2@bedfordshire.pnn.police.uk