



Seven Minute Safeguarding

Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility

Please speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead: **Hannah Pallôt** or Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads: **Matt Collinge** or **Sam Shainberg** immediately with any concerns.
MARU: 0300 1231 116 LADO: 01872 326536

What do we mean by Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery?

The simple definition is the movement or recruitment of people by deception or coercion for the purpose of exploitation. Human trafficking and modern slavery are thought to be amongst the most widespread crimes in the world with an estimated 40 million people effected globally and over 23,000 victims in the UK. Trafficking is carried out by organised gangs and individual adults or agents. Any person transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim, whether or not they have been forced or deceived. Most people are trafficked for financial gain (including payment from or to a child's parents or family members). In most cases, the trafficker also receives payment from those wanting to exploit.

Human trafficking is a modern form of slavery. It is an extreme form of labour exploitation where adults and children are recruited or obtained and then made to labour against their will through force, fraud or coercion. Trafficking victims are often lured by false promises of decent jobs, education and better lives. Modern slavery is a crime, defined by the [Modern Slavery Act 2015](#). It is work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered themselves voluntarily. It means victims are forced to work against their will, often working very long hours for little or no pay in dire conditions under verbal or physical threats of violence to them or their families. It can include people being forced into sex work as well as people forced to work in agriculture, domestic work or factories. Workers are often isolated by their lack of language and understanding of the laws on employment. Modern slavery includes trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, domestic servitude, street crime, benefit fraud, drug trade and organ harvesting. Victims can be found in farming, fishing, nail bars, building sites, cleaning companies, brothels, car washes, restaurants, care homes, employment agencies, fairgrounds and private dwellings. The Home Office has produced [this document](#) with further information. [This video](#) produced by the Home Office is a useful watch with case studies and highlights the important role school staff can have [7 minutes]

Want to find out more?

[Unseen](#) is a UK charity who provide support for victims of trafficking and modern slavery; they also run the UK Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline. The [Anti-Slavery Partnership](#) works with police forces in the South West. [This link](#) takes you to Devon and Cornwall Police information page on trafficking and modern slavery. [This link](#) take you to a recent BBC article about the prevalence of slavery in the UK.

Children who are trafficked are intentionally hidden and isolated from the services and communities who can identify and protect them. If you're worried about a child, you can take steps to keep them safe:

If you think a child or young person is in danger, contact the police on **999**

Contact MARU on **0300 1231 116** Contact the Modern Slavery Helpline to get help, report a suspicion or seek advice. Call **0800 012 1700** or fill in their [online form](#).

What are the signs that a child might be trafficked or is living in modern slavery?

Knowing the signs of trafficking can help give a voice to children. Sometimes children won't understand that what's happening to them is wrong. Or they might be scared to speak out.

It may not be obvious that a child has been trafficked but you might notice unusual or unexpected things. The [NSPCC](#) have produced this list of potential indicators

- spending a lot of time doing household chores
- rarely leave their house or having no time for play
- be orphaned or living apart from their family
- living in low-standard accommodation
- being unsure which country, city or town they're in
- can't or are reluctant to share personal information or where they live
- not being registered with a school or a GP practice
- having no access to their parents or guardians
- being seen in inappropriate places like brothels or factories
- having money or things you wouldn't expect them to
- having injuries from workplace accidents
- giving a prepared story which is very similar to stories given by other children