

Keeping Children Safe - what can we do?

An ECO should a) Look closely at:

- Unaccompanied and accompanied child visitors.
- PBS child students,
- PBS T2/T5 migrants under the age of 18.

b) Check the following:

- Satisfactory UK childcare arrangements in place.
- Any contact telephone numbers should be landline.
- Any family for the child in their home country/country of residence
- Who will travel with, or meet the child.
- what accommodation arrangements are in place if PBS 'adult' child.

Keeping Children Safe - the EU perspective

**The European Council Convention against Human
Trafficking**

Ratified and implemented by the UK from May 2009

Keeping Children Safe - what are we looking for/at

- **Children being brought in for domestic work**
- **Children being brought in to work for a family business**
- **Children being brought in for state education**
- **Children being brought in for witchcraft rites and rituals**
- **Children being trafficked for exploitation (prostitution)**
- **Children being trafficked for work in illegal businesses**
- **Children being brought in for NHS treatment**
- **Children being brought in for 'unauthorised' adoption**

Keeping Children Safe - NEEET

NEET - No Employment, Education or Training

Describes children who have none of the above in their home country or country of residence.

If issued UK entry clearance - may overstay here and find work, often in a family business.

Keeping Children Safe - definitions

Separated children - defined by NGOs as those separated from the family unit

Unaccompanied children - used by UKBA International Group to include any child applying for an entry clearance to travel alone

Keeping Children Safe - Charities

May be used as an umbrella in order to facilitate the movement of children across borders

If approached by any small or unfamiliar charity - check their background and any reception arrangements