



7 minute briefing

All recommendations from the report are important. The full LCSPR on [Nadya](#) can be read.

Read Home Office Practice Guidance [The right to choose: government guidance on forced marriage](#) for further support and guidance.

Additional tools to help support practice in themes of Forced Marriage:

[Forced Marriage Best Practice Guidance](#)

[Further Information about Forced Marriage](#)

Nadya moved with her family to live in the UK early in 2017 and had been known to multi agency child protection services since November 2019 when concerns were investigated that she had been 'promised' in marriage to an 18-year-old male when she was then aged just 13 years.

Her subsequent forced marriage to a different older male, led to Nadya being placed in foster care in November 2020 and the making of a Forced Marriage Protection Order and later a Care Order.

What have we learned from this review?

Do

- . Believe the victim
- . See victim alone / consider her/his/their wishes (vulnerable not able to make logical decisions)
- . Give reassurance of confidentiality - information will not go back to the family
- . Consider family members who could be at risk and who could be the abusers - family tree
- . Secure a safe contact method with a code word
- . Seek help from other agencies Consider ward of court, witness protection, holding of passports, DNA, fingerprints, photograph

Warning signs

Parents who force their children to marry may seek to justify their behaviour, believing that it protects their children, preserves cultural and / or religious traditions, and caters for stronger family relationships. Some other key reasons may include controlling unwanted sexuality, preventing perceived unsuitable relationships, protecting 'family honour', achieving financial gain, ensuring care for a child or adult with additional needs, and assisting claims for residence and citizenship.



Don't

- . Send the victim away
- . Underestimate the perpetrators of Forced Marriage
- . Approach the family or community leaders
- . Share information without the consent of the individual - discuss with them first before deciding to contact the family
- . Attempt mediation
- . Use family as interpreters
- . Assume it is a racial, cultural or faith issue
- . Assume someone / professional from the same cultural/diverse background is best to deal with such a case.

Key recommendation

A professional interpreter should always be used to support the work with children and young people. Using family and/ or friends can cause additional risks to the child.

Key recommendation

When there is the need to seek expert advice to support the work with children and families, the need to engage with an expert should be considered when setting the timescale for assessment to ensure that sufficient time is given to support this important work. This extends to securing the advice of an expert witness in cases of forced marriage. When arranging expert advice, consideration should be given to important issues such as gender etc.