

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 December 2017 10:04
To: [REDACTED]@ggc.scot.nhs.uk
Subject: FW: Action Area 1 - Training/awareness raising pack

Hi [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

As discussed.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 November 2017 10:45
To: [REDACTED]@renfrewshire.gsx.gov.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@brcentre.co.uk; [REDACTED] (NHS HEALTH SCOTLAND);
[REDACTED]@migranthelpuk.org; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@ustrightscotland.org.uk
[REDACTED]@ustrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]@aberlour.org.uk
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Action Area 1 - Training/awareness raising pack

Hello all

At our last meeting on 20 September we agreed that our next meeting on 6 December should focus on pulling together a PowerPoint presentation that could be used as a basic awareness raising pack to complement the training disc produced by Police Scotland.

I will forward the material I have been sent, so that you can consider what we can pull together from it. I will also send some presentations that different members of this team have given to different audiences recently.

Given the size of the attachments I will send them in separate emails.

Here is the first one.



Presentation
materials

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Human Trafficking Team | GWR | St Andrew's House | Edinburgh | ([REDACTED])

CASE STUDY: LABOUR EXPLOITATION

Robert – Glasgow, 2015

After losing his job in Slovakia, Robert answered an online advert for work on a building site in Glasgow. It promised regular wages and a good accommodation. When he arrived, he was picked up by two Slovakian men who took his ID documents for “safe keeping”. His new home was a flat with ten other people. At first he was shocked. But he was promised that soon he would find out everything about the new job.

The next day he was woken early and told to get up. But instead of the building site, he was told to deliver leaflets. He gritted his teeth. At least the real job would start soon, he thought.

“I know it may seem strange now. How could I be so naïve? But at the time I was desperate. I thought if I just waited a little longer, everything would work out.” But it didn’t. Instead he worked long hours from 7am until 6pm. Hungry and tired, he was, nevertheless, promised a salary at the end of the month. Two burly men came, but he only received £25. They kept the rest for rent, food and transport. When he protested, he was attacked. They broke his nose. The next month was worse. He was accused of stealing food and only given £10 in wages. One day, while out delivering leaflets, he took his chance to escape and contacted the police. He was scared, but he knew he had to do it. Soon, he was put in touch with Migrant Help UK.

At first, he didn’t want to talk. He was ashamed and still scared the traffickers might come back. But with support and counselling, he began to make progress. He was finally able to find a job in a factory and to build a better life – the reason he came to the UK in the first place.

The trafficking scenario

- Robert said ‘How could I be so naïve’. Naivety was his vulnerability and that coupled with the fact that he was desperate to find work to earn money to support his family back home led him to come to the UK to find work.
- Robert’s story is so typical of many of the Eastern European victims that MH support. In the sense that he was offered a job that never existed in the first place or if the job did, the ‘terms and conditions’ were not what was promised! This is the deception of tricking and deceiving vulnerable individuals.
- His passport was removed from him when he arrived making him feel trapped.
- He was forced to live in overcrowded accommodation.
- Forced to work long hours for little or no wages. Excessive salary deductions, rent, food and transport. The perception of debt bondage – I owe all this money to my trafficker for my travel and accommodation and work finding fee!
- When he complained he was subjected to a beating, they broke his nose!
- Accused of stealing food – often we hear of clients stealing food but not for sell, in order to eat/survive. (Tell story of ‘Survival crime’)



supporting migrants since 1963.

- Despite his fear of contacting the police he did. (His experience of police back home and the traffickers saying police work with them). Robert found the courage, he is a survivor.
- Reluctant to 'open up' and tell his story, especially to police. Why? Fear of retribution, especially to family back home. Shame of being tricked/duped. Self-blame. Trauma of his trafficking experience.
- Living in fear and hope. Fear of retribution by traffickers and hope that his experience will improve. A stepping stone to a better life!

Migrant Help Support

- Initially Robert was reluctant to talk about his trafficking experience for many of the reasons mentioned, fear and shame. But Migrant Help colleagues with a sensitive and caring approach build a rapport and gained the trust of Robert and helped him during his recovery and reflection period.
- We provided safe and appropriate accommodation. (Paisley)
- A daily allowance
- We referred him for counselling which helped his emotional and psychological health and wellbeing.
- Registered him with a GP, dentist and optician.
- Referred him to a local church to meet his spiritual needs.
- Connected him with an English language class.
- We obtained a replaced ID card from his Embassy.
- Referred client to legal support
- Helped him obtain a NINO
- Assisted him to find affordable move on accommodation
- We helped him gain employment by assisting him to complete a CV and providing employment references.
- We even got him a bike to get to work!

Comment

When supporting victims MH seek to create an environment conducive to our clients engaging within the criminal justice system. We think this is important for two reasons, firstly victims receiving justice for the harm done to them and secondly if the perpetrators/traffickers are not brought before the courts then they are likely to continue to traffick more people. Robert fully engaged with the criminal justice process.

For Revised Address: Migrant HelpLine Jordan Breeding at Migrant Field, Charbon House, Down Street, Dover, Kent, CT16 3AT

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INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE

Identifying and Protecting Potential Victims of Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery



Presented by



Aims and Objectives

Human trafficking is an international organised crime, with the exploitation of human beings for profit at its heart.

It is an abuse of basic rights, with organised criminals preying on vulnerable people to make money. In most cases, victims are brought to the UK from abroad, but we know that trafficking also occurs within the UK and that children in particular are increasingly vulnerable to falling victim to exploitation.

The purpose of this training session is to increase awareness and knowledge within your organisation and community.

- **Understanding barriers to disclosure**
- **How Migrant Help support survivors of trafficking**
 - **Share your knowledge**



It happens here, UK figures

In 2014, **3309 victims of trafficking** were recorded in the UK
The most common countries of origin (source countries):

Adults	Children
Poland	UK
Romania	Vietnam
Albania	Slovakia
Hungary	Romania
Nigeria	Nigeria

In the UK **adults** are most commonly trafficked/ enslaved for **sexual and labour exploitation**

Children are most commonly trafficked for **sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation.**



The National Referral Mechanism

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying victims of Human Trafficking and ensuring they receive the appropriate protection and support. The NRM is also the mechanism through which the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) collects data about victims. This information contributes to building a clearer picture about the scope of human trafficking in the UK.

The NRM was introduced in 2009 to meet the UK's obligations under the Council of European Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Why refer into the NRM?

Referring a PVoT into the NRM encourages the sharing of information between agencies and can help to ensure an appropriate safeguarding response.

It also helps the UK to collect evidence and build an understanding of the patterns of trafficking. This helps to shape policy and can aid police investigations into trafficking



How Does the NRM Work?

First responders

To be referred to the NRM, potential victims of trafficking must first be referred to one of the UK's two competent authorities - the UKHTC or UK Border Agency (see below). This initial referral will generally be handled by an authorised agency, such as a police force, the UKBA, Social Services or some NGOs. The referring authority is known as the 'First Responder'.

A 'First Responder' in the NRM is a member of staff within certain public bodies who has direct or indirect contact with a person who is believed to have been trafficked. A range of agencies are designated as First Responders;

- National Crime Agency(NCA)
- Home Office Visa & Immigration
- Police
- **Migrant Help**
- Medaille Trust
- Gangmasters Licensing Authority
- Barnardo's
- Health and Social Care Trusts (Northern Ireland)
- Local Authorities (or HSC Trust in Northern Ireland)
- Border Force
- TARA Project
- Kalayaan
- Salvation Army
- NSPCC/CTAIL
- POPPY Project
- Unseen

The First Responder completes a NRM Form and submits it to the UKHTC so that the case can be processed through the NRM framework.



When to complete NRM referral form?

All cases where trafficking is suspected should be referred unless the victim refuses to consent to the referral.

Stage One – 'Reasonable Grounds'

The Government states that the NRM team has a target date of five working days from receipt of referral in which to decide whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the individual is a potential victim of human trafficking. The threshold at the Reasonable Grounds is **“From the information available so far I believe but cannot prove”** that the individual is a potential victim of trafficking. If the decision is positive then the potential victim will be granted a recovery and reflection period of 45 days.

Stage Two – 'Conclusive Decision'

During the 45-day recovery and reflection period the competent authority (CA) gathers further information relating to the referral. This is then used to make a conclusive decision on whether the referred person is a victim of human trafficking. The CA's target for a conclusive decision is within the 45-day recovery and reflection period. The threshold for a Conclusive Decision is that on the balance of probability **“it is more likely than not”** that the individual is a victim of human trafficking.

The first responder and the potential victim will both be notified of the decision. If the referred person is conclusively identified as a victim of trafficking, what happens next will depend on their wishes.



What happens next?

If the victim is from outside the European Economic Area they may be granted discretionary leave to remain in the UK for one year to allow them to co-operate fully in any police investigation and subsequent prosecution. The period of discretionary leave can be extended if required.

If a victim of trafficking is not involved in the criminal justice process, Home Office may consider a grant of discretionary leave to remain in the UK, dependent on the victim's personal circumstances.

If the victim is from outside the European Economic Area, the victim can receive help and financial assistance to return home through the Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants (AVRIM) process. If they are an EEA national the support provider will assist with a safe repatriation to the country of origin.

What if the referred person is not found to be a victim ?

If it is decided by the UKBA that the person was not trafficked, and there are no other circumstances that would give them a right to live in the UK, they will be offered support to voluntarily return to their country of origin. The person can also be offered support to return to their country if they have been trafficked and do not wish to stay in the UK. For victims from the EEA with rights to reside, they will be supported to live independently.



Process Recap

Someone (anyone) believes someone is trafficked



A FIRST RESPONDER makes a referral to a COMPETENT
AUTHORITY



Reasonable Ground Decision – Positive = 45 day reflection period



Aftercare provider services



Conclusive Grounds Decision



Exit Care

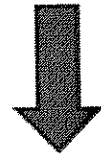


Causes of human trafficking/slavery

A continuous **supply** of victims within source
countries



A constant and increasing **demand** for the
services of the victims in destination countries



The criminal exploitation of these two factors
by organised criminals – **profit!**



Group interaction

- Please 'call out' factors you think contribute towards the practice and growth of human trafficking?
- Consider:
 - *Supply and demand*
 - *PUSH FACTORS*
 - *PULL FACTORS*



What is the difference between People Smuggling and Human Trafficking?

Simply put, the main technical differences between human trafficking and people smuggling are:

- **Consent** - people smuggling, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves consent. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive action of the traffickers.
- **Exploitation** - people smuggling ends with the migrants' arrival at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victim.
- **Internal Trafficking** - smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking may not be. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or moved internally



Why wouldn't a PVoT self-identify?

- Why do more victims of human trafficking/Modern Day Slavery not escape?
- TASK: Call out why you think so!



To report a potential victim of human trafficking/Slavery:

- Police Emergency 999
- Police Non-emergency 101
- Crime Stoppers 0800 555 111
- G.L.A Help Line 0845 602 5020
- National Trafficking Helpline 0800 0121 700
- Migrant Help – Advice on Trafficking 24/7 07766 668 781



The Specialist Services Migrant Help Provides to Victims

As a minimum we provide:

- Physical, psychological and emotional support
- Spiritual support when appropriate
- Legal representation
- Financial support
- Education



What We Offer to Victims

- Safe and secure accommodation
- Food
- An allowance
- Access to health care, dentistry, opticians, counselling & mental health services
- Assistance to gain benefits, training and employment
- Interpretation and translation
- Legal advice – in order to make an informed decision



What We Offer to Victims cont.

- Referral to specialists such as sexual health, substance misuse services
- Help with relevant ID documentation/replacement Papers – Embassy appointments
- **An environment conducive to encouraging cooperation with law enforcement agencies**
- Contact with family & friends
- OISC Level 1 advice



What We Offer to Victims cont.

- Assistance to return home
- Advocacy & navigation through the NRM
- Support while attending court
- **A shoulder to cry on!**



Support Services Provision

- Sign Posting
- Compensation
- First Responder - NGO
- Liaison with Police and Competent Authority
- Net working and Partnership
- Integration
- Repatriation



Plenary Session

Thank you for your attention!



24/7 Referral line



07766 668781



[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 December 2017 10:07
To: [REDACTED]@ggc.scot.nhs.uk
Subject: FW: Trafficking awareness raising presentations - email 2

As discussed.

From: Roberts A (Anncris)
Sent: 20 November 2017 11:04
To: [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@renfrewshire.gsx.gov.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@sbrcentre.co.uk; [REDACTED] (NHS HEALTH SCOTLAND); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Trafficking awareness raising presentations - email 2



Presentation
materials

[REDACTED]

Human Trafficking Team | GWR | St Andrew's House | Edinburgh | (013124)41439

Supporting Potential Victims of Human Trafficking in Scotland



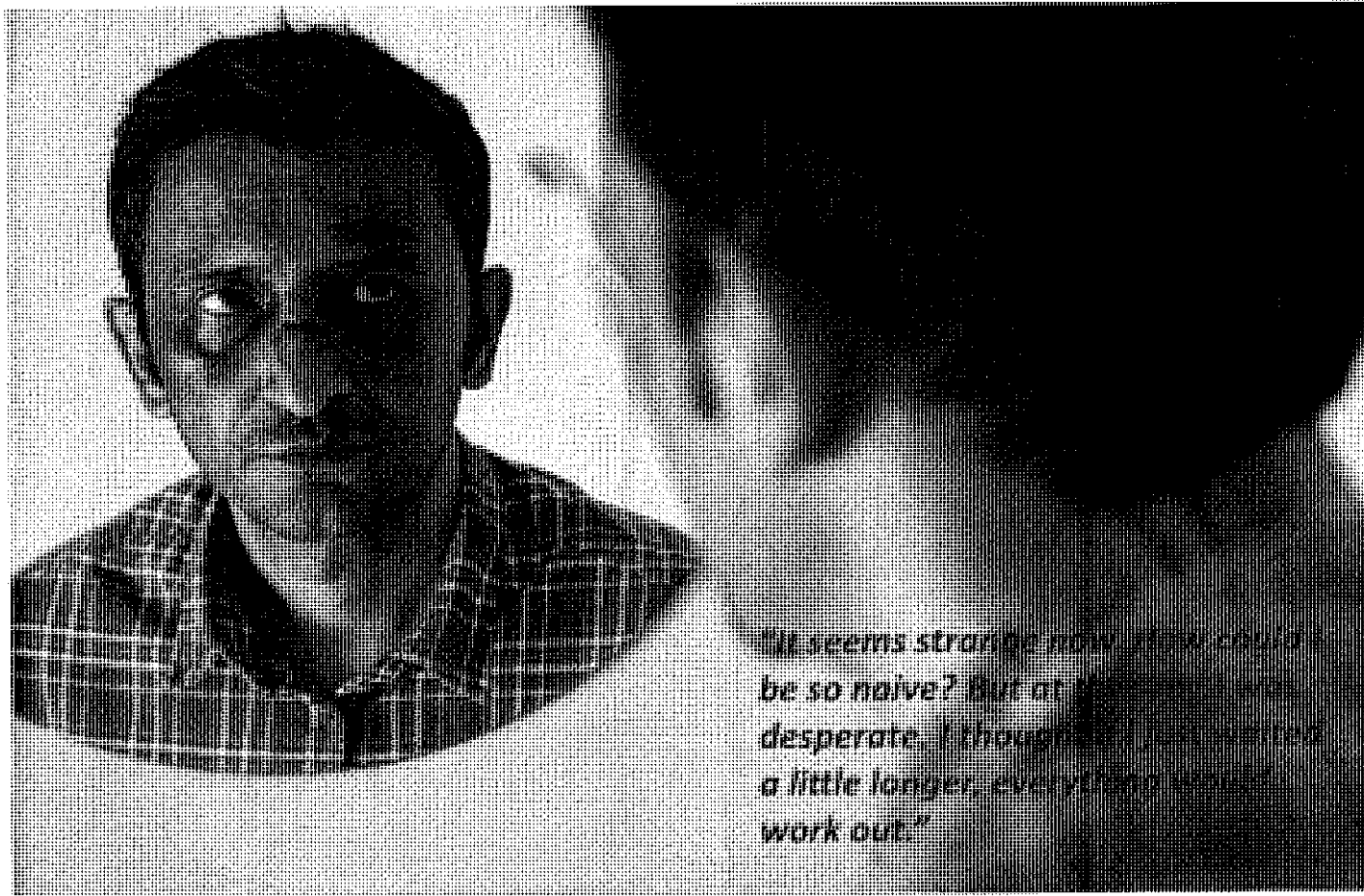
supporting migrants since 1963.

Presented by [REDACTED] &

[REDACTED]



Case Study – Forced Labour Exploitation



The Specialist Service Migrant Help Provides to Victims

As a minimum we provide:

- Physical, psychological and emotional support
- Spiritual support when appropriate
- Legal representation
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What We Offer to Victims

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Support Services Provision

- Sign Posting
- Compensation
- First Responder - NGO
- Liaison with Police and Competent Authority
- Net working and Partnership
- Integration
- Repatriation



Our Partners

- Food banks
- British Red Cross (Mum project – pregnant clients, the Chrysalis project – young people)
- Local community groups
- Hidden Gardens
- ESOL classes (local and colleges)
- The ANCHOR – psychological trauma service
- Turning Point Scotland – clients with complex needs
- Salvation Army
- Bright Futures – Co-op
- Local authorities
- HO Visa & Immigration
- NCA - MSHTU
- Police Scotland

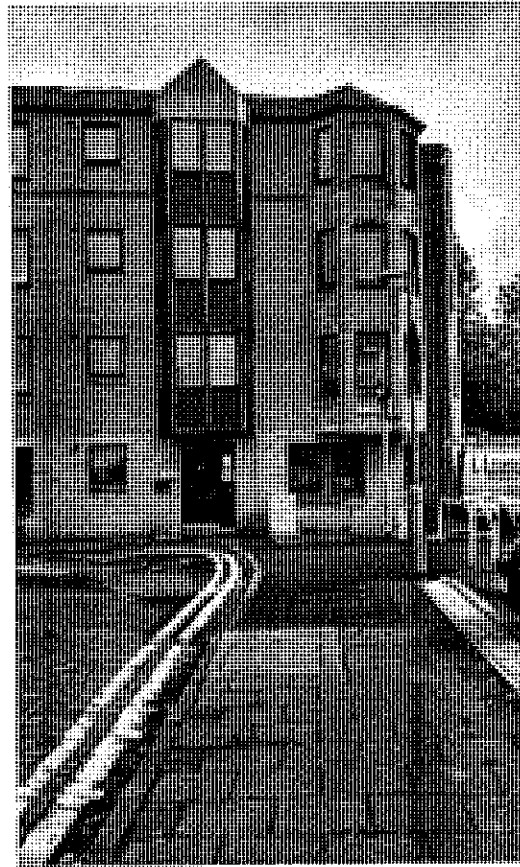
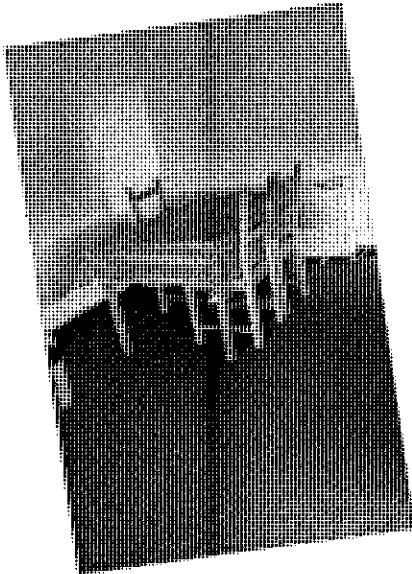
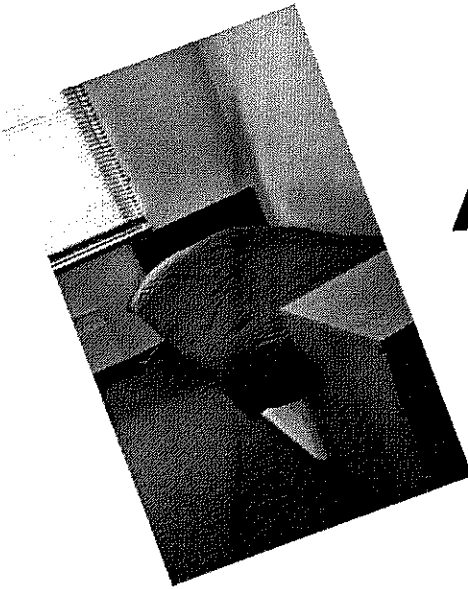


INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS NGOs

- La Strada – Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Netherlands
- Adpare – Romania
- EU Project
- ANTIP – National Agency Against Trafficking in Person – Romania Interior Ministry
- Hungary
- Lithuania
- Latvia
- Estonia



Migrant Help Accommodation Paisley



How To Contact Us.

- We provide a 24/7 contact service for victim referrals.
- Tel: 0141 884 7900 – (Office hours, 9am-5pm Mon to Fri)
- Tel: 0141 212 8553 – (Out of hours)
- E: scotland@migranthelpuk.org
- Accommodation located in the central belt



[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 December 2017 10:07
To: [REDACTED]@ggc.scot.nhs.uk
Subject: FW: Trafficking awareness raising presentations - email 3

Email 3

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 November 2017 11:07
To: [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@renfrewshire.gsx.gov.uk); [REDACTED] (NHS HEALTH SCOTLAND); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@migranthelpuk.org; [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Trafficking awareness raising presentations - email 3



Human
Trafficking - Co...

[REDACTED]
Human Trafficking Team | GWR | St Andrew's House | Edinburgh | [REDACTED]

LET'S STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

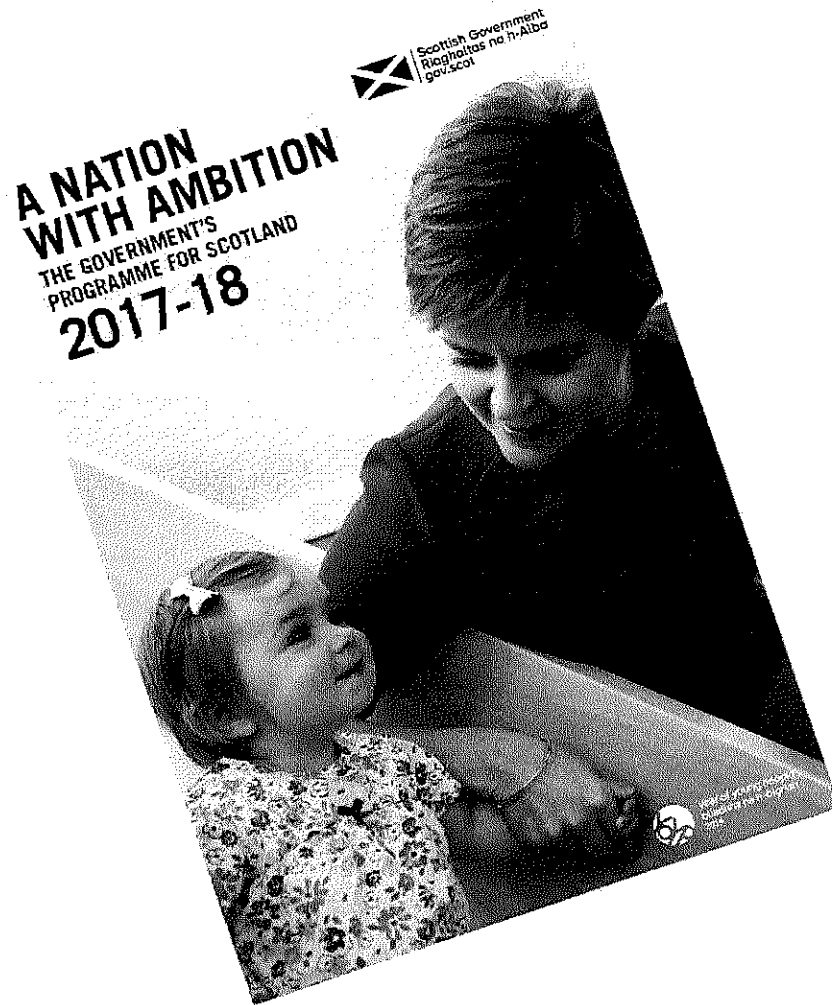
JOIN THE CONVERSATION ON
SCOTLAND'S TRAFFICKING STRATEGY



 Policy Officer, Human Trafficking Team, Justice Directorate

human.trafficking@gov.scot

The Government's Programme for Scotland



Dignity, equality and human rights for all

Scotland is an open and tolerant society, committed to respecting, protecting and implementing human rights and demonstrating equality, dignity and respect in everything we do.

Our public services are built on a rights based approach to ensure that we strive to represent everyone in our society.

What is human trafficking and exploitation?

- Trading adults and children for the purpose of personal gain or profit

Gangmaster and Labour Abuse Authority

- Horse Traders

The Law

Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015

A person commits an offence if the person takes a relevant action and does so with a view to another person being exploited.

Exploitation defined as

- Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour;
- Prostitution or sexual exploitation;
- Removal of organs;
- Securing services and benefits.

Legislation

- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- UK legislation: Modern Slavery Act 2015

National Referral Mechanism

- Framework for identifying and providing support and assistance to victims of trafficking in the UK
- Victim must consent to entering NRM process
- TARA provide support to adult females who have been trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation only
- Migrant Help provide support to all other adult male and females who have been trafficked for any other purpose
- Referrals are made by Home Office, UK Border Force, Police Scotland, British Transport Police, TARA, Migrant Help and Local Authorities for children

Does it happen here?

Year	Total	% increase from previous year	Female Adult	Male Adult	Female Child	Male Child
2017	105	n/a	31	37	13	24
2016	150	3.4	54	49	21	26
2015	145	31	52	51	19	23
2014	111	12	48	38	14	11
2013	99	n/a	52	25	13	9

Types of Exploitation (2016)

Type	Adult Female	Adult Male	Child Female	Child Male
Domestic Servitude	7	2	6	0
Labour	10	41 (84%)	6 (57%)	19 (73%)
Sexual	31 (57%)	2	5	1
Unknown	6	4	4	6
Total	54	49	21	26

Profile of Victims

- Average age group for adult victims is 18 – 35
- In terms of the 2015 Act, a child is defined as any person under 18 years of age
- Top nationalities of adult victims in Scotland in 2016
 - ❖ Vietnamese
 - ❖ Chinese
 - ❖ Albanian
- No UK adults referred into the NRM in Scotland in 2016

Based on information provided
by Police Scotland, TARA, Migrant
Help, Scottish Guardianship Service

LOCATIONS WHERE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN SCOTLAND



Places where human trafficking has
been identified in Scotland



Local Authority areas where
human trafficking victims
have been recovered

Potential Signs of Human Trafficking

Sexual Exploitation

- Multiple female foreign nationals living at the same address
- Occupants are rarely seen outside
- Occupants of premises change regularly

Domestic Servitude is where an adult or child is forced into the role of a servant. This often occurs within a residential address. Signs to look out for include:

- The person is rarely allowed out of the house, unless their employer or guardian is with them
- They have no private space or a proper place to sleep i.e. on the floor or sofa.
- They have a poor diet or are given the family's leftover food to eat
- They are subject to mental, physical, sexual abuse, threats or other cruelty
- A child, may have poor attendance at school, no access to education and no time to play with its peers
- There is no interaction with the family, friends or other authorities

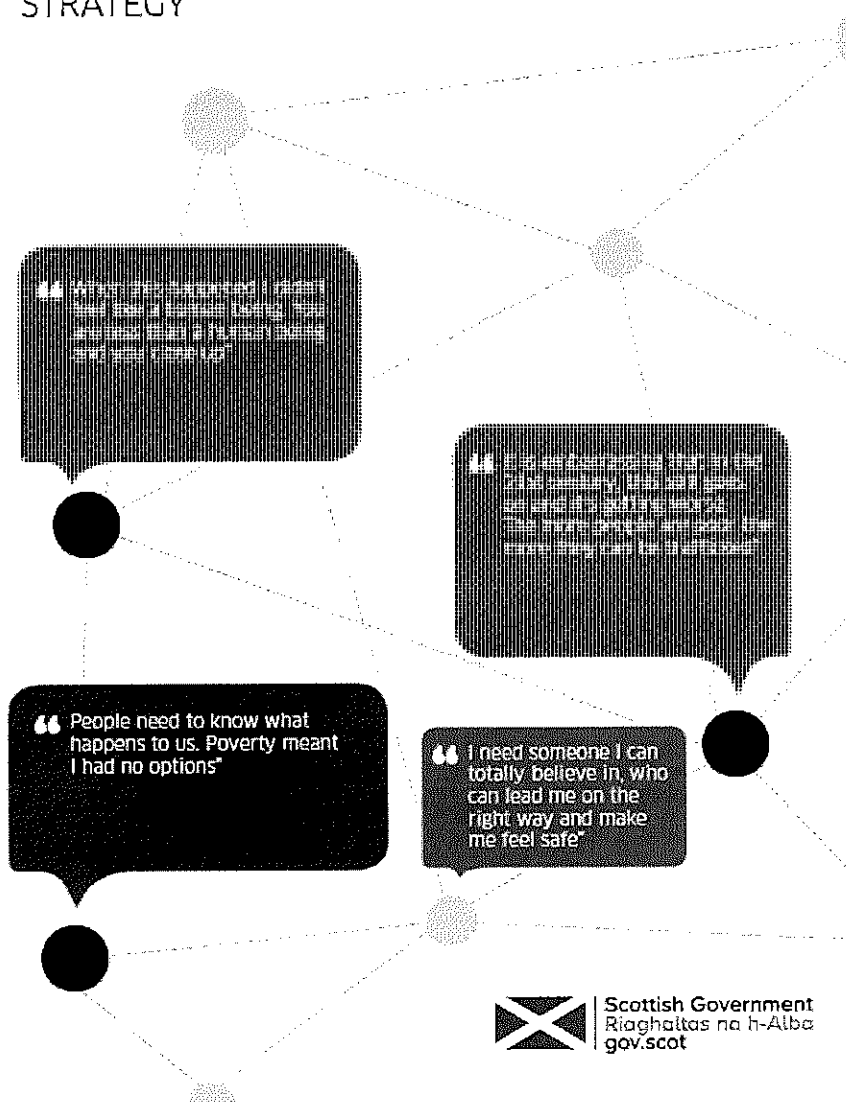
Potential Signs of Human Trafficking

Forced Labour/Domestic Servitude

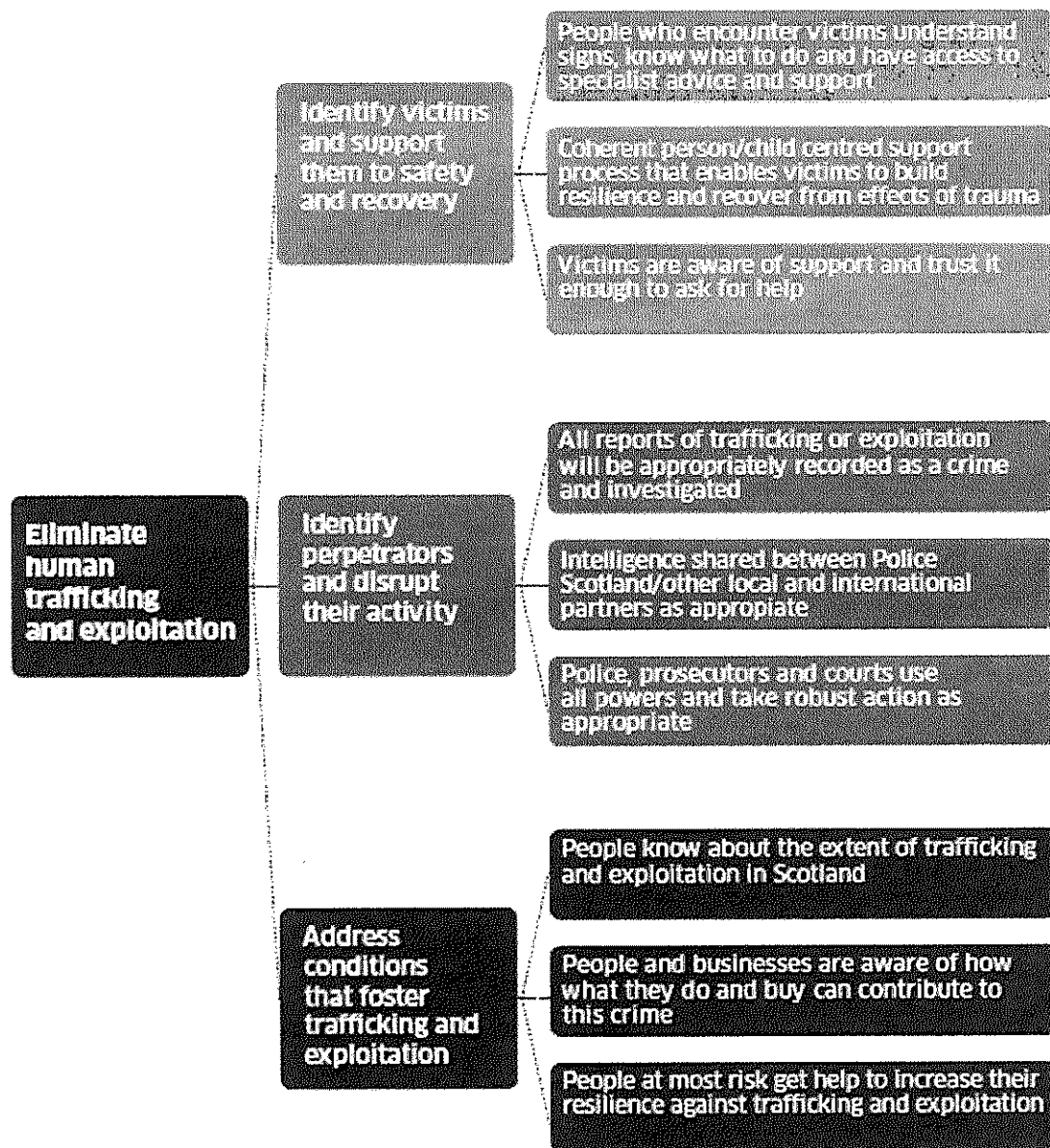
Migrant workers who have the right to free movement in and around the United Kingdom, but have limitations placed on their employment may be exploited through Industries such as agriculture, factories, hotels and restaurants.

- Large number of foreign nationals living in the same address.
- Occupants change regularly.
- Van transported at unusual times of the day and/or night.
- Workers movements are monitored and/or controlled by others.
- Workers may seem fearful of employers, police or any other external agency and poorly integrate with the wider community.
- Employers, or someone else, is holding their passport and/or legal documents.
- Workers have no days off or holiday time.
- Workers display signs of physical abuse i.e. bruises, cuts and signs of untreated medical problems.
- Workers display signs of malnutrition, dehydration, exhaustion and poor personal hygiene.

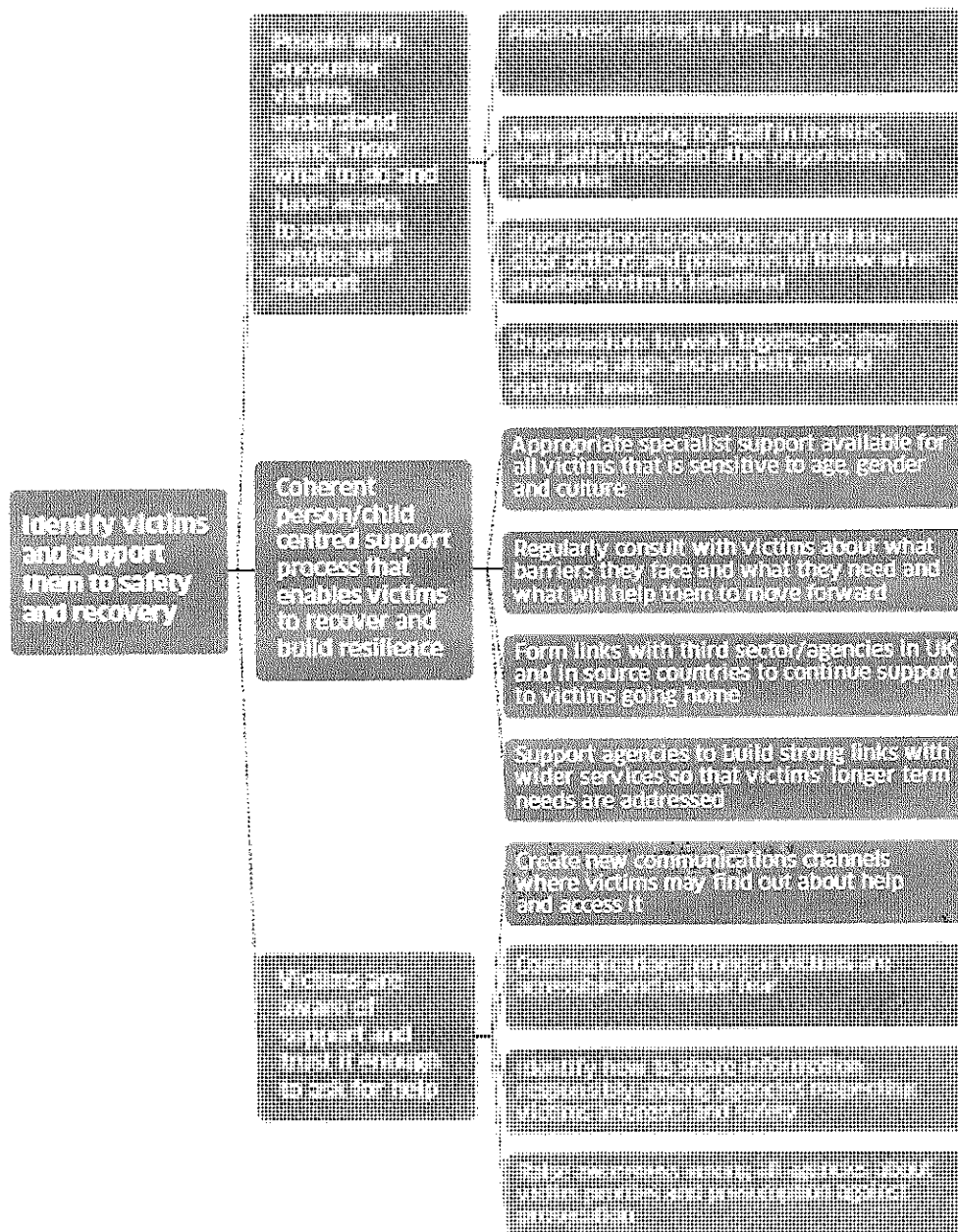
TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY



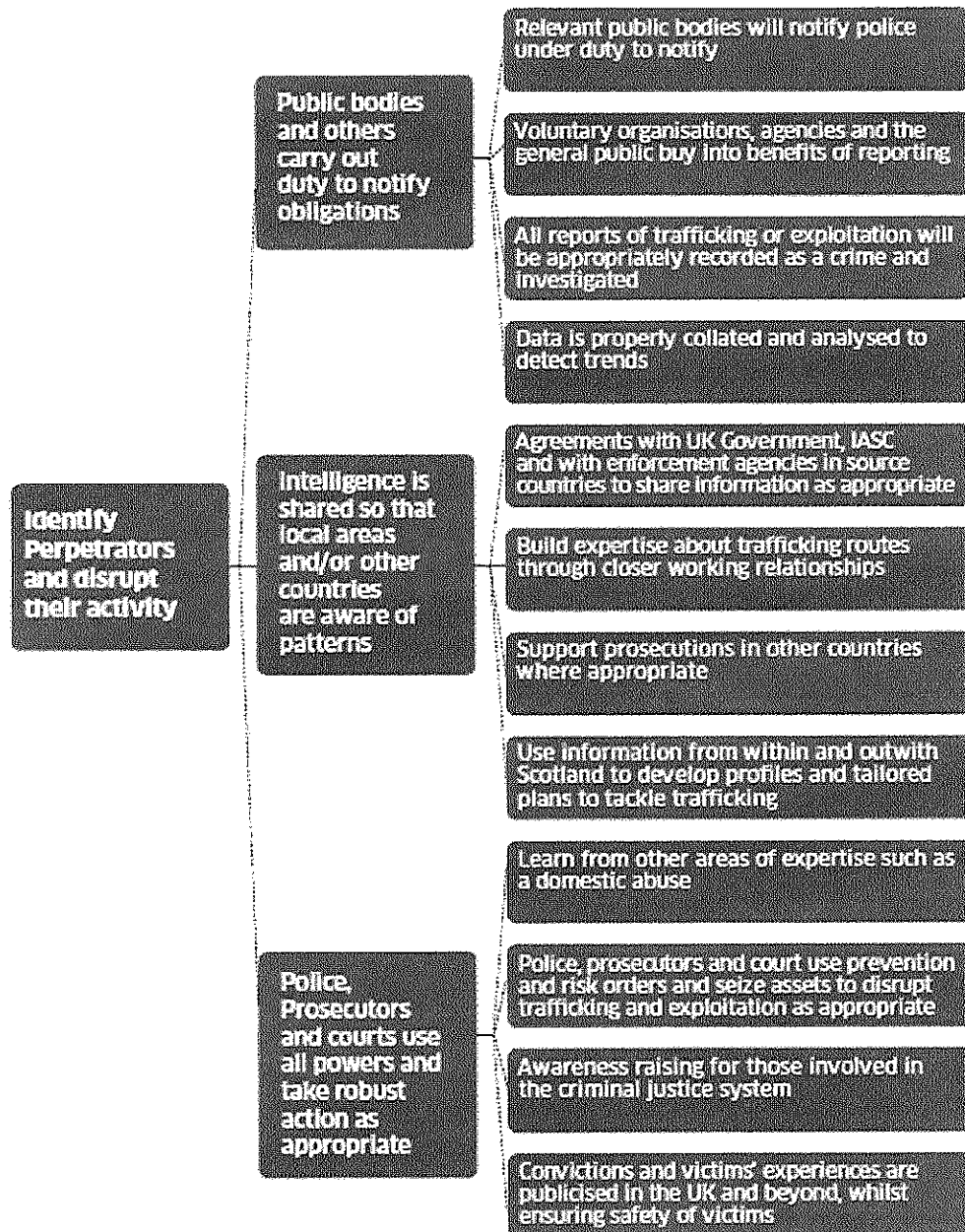
VISION, ACTION AREAS AND OUTCOMES



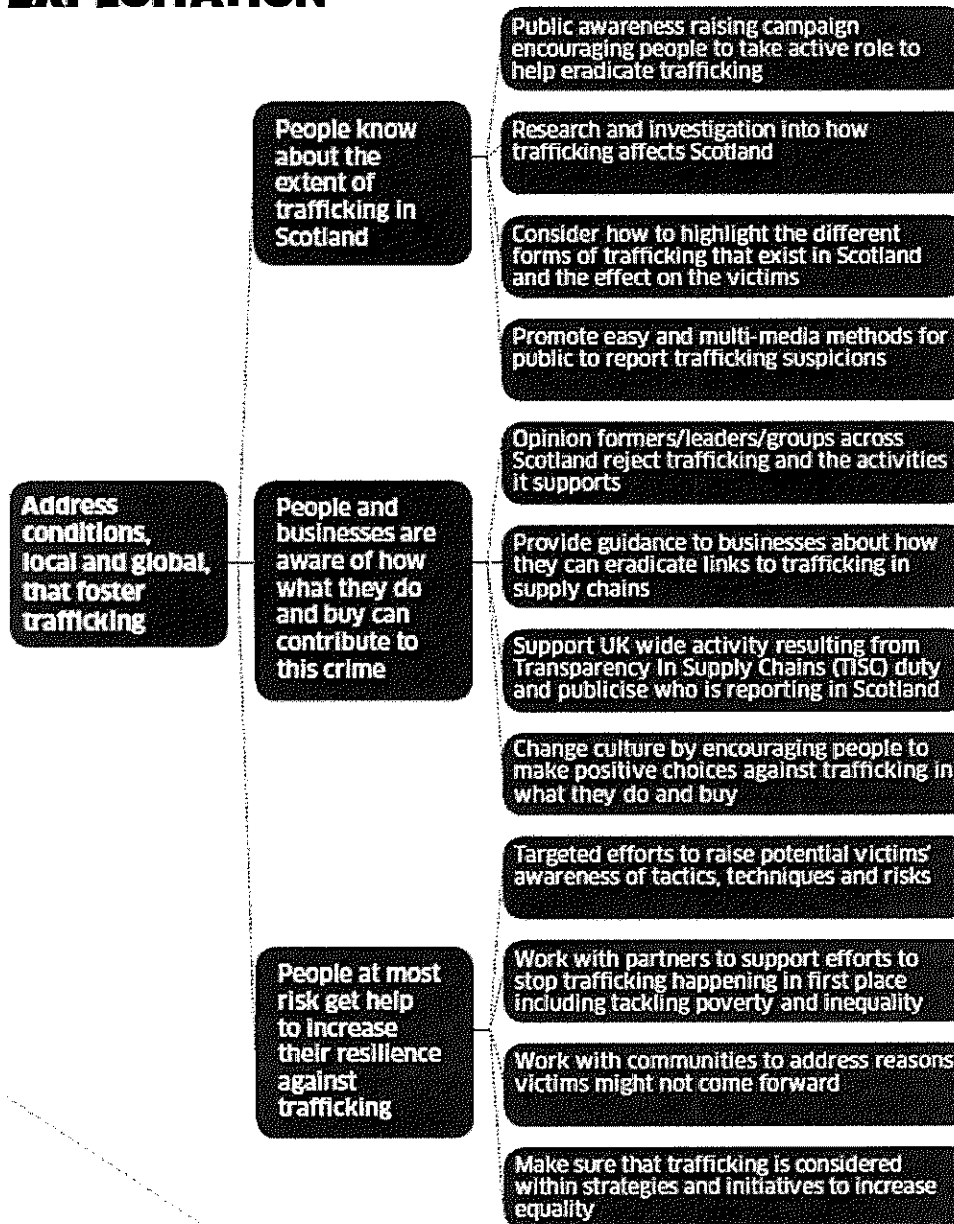
ACTION AREA 1 - IDENTIFY VICTIMS AND SUPPORT THEM TO SAFETY AND RECOVERY



ACTION AREA 2 - IDENTIFY PERPETRATORS AND DISRUPT THEIR ACTIVITY



ACTION AREA 3 - ADDRESS THE CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION



Action Area 1 - Adult Protection

- An adult victim of human trafficking could also be an adult at risk or harm. Where appropriate, adult protection measures can be used in addition to the support provided through specialist help or, instead of specialist help where an adult does not consent to enter the NRM.
- All support is provided with the aim of helping victims to begin to rebuild their lives and move on to the next stage of their recovery.

Action Area 1 – Adult Protection

What actions will we take? In the short term...

- Local public protection committees and partnerships, including those for adult and child protection and violence against women, should also ensure that their policies, training and practice meet current need with regard to human trafficking and exploitation.

Section 4 - Children

What action will we take? In the short term...

- Child and Adult Protection Committees should consider how best to collaborate to share learning and best practice in relation to addressing child trafficking and exploitation and supporting victims, particularly in relation to children transitioning to adult services, where human trafficking issues may contribute them to being an adult at risk of harm.

What action will we take? In the medium term....

- Child and Adult Protection Committees should consider how partners can best work together to identify and meet training needs.

Strategy implementation

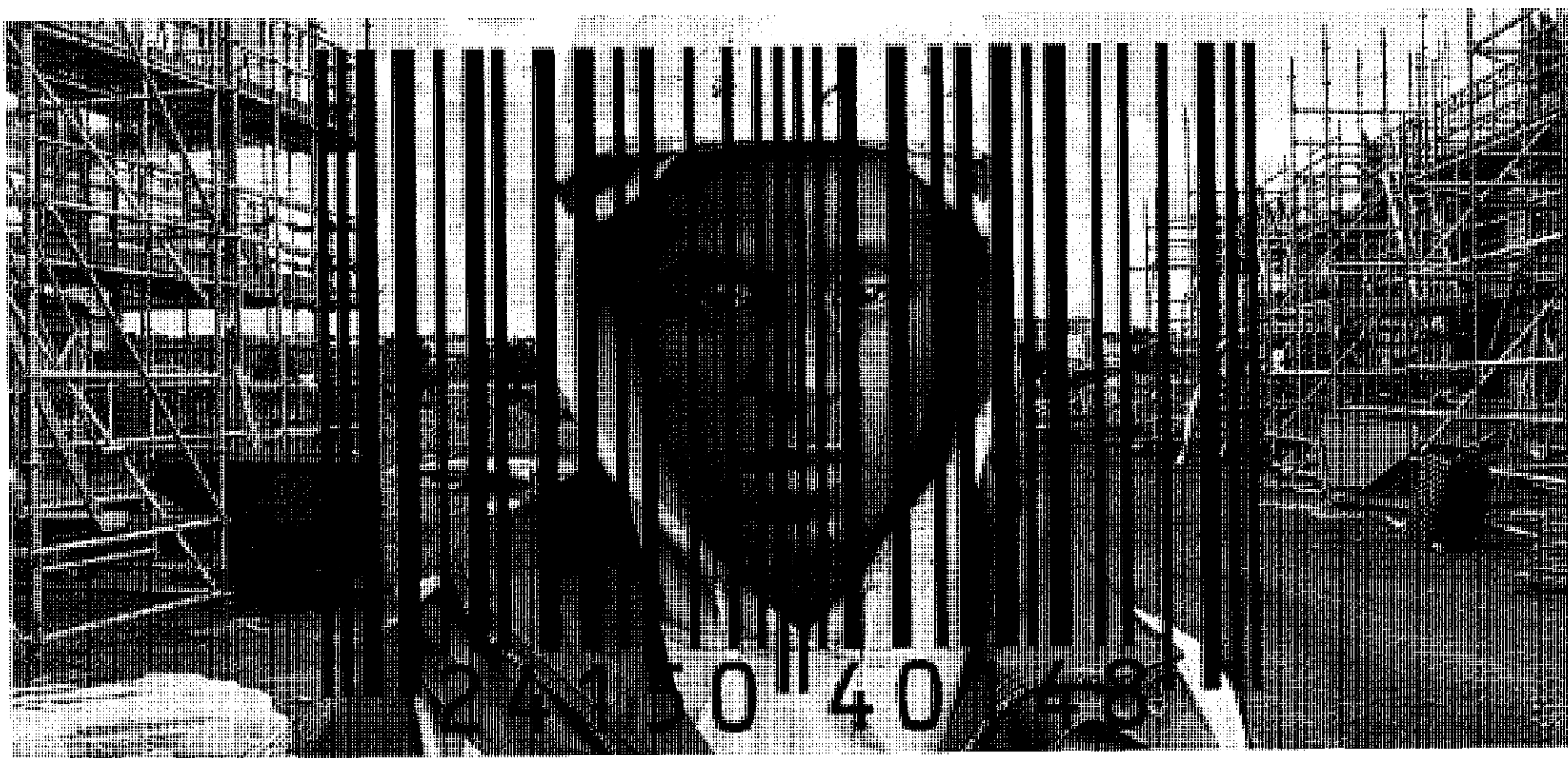
- Action Area Subgroups
- Corporate engagement and NGO group
- Training resources
- Public awareness campaign



modernslaveryhelpline.org/scotland

08000 121 700







Scottish Government Campaign

- Human Trafficking Campaign

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 December 2017 10:07
To: [REDACTED]@ggc.scot.nhs.uk
Subject: FW: Trafficking awareness raising presentation - email 4

Email 4.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 November 2017 11:09
To: [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@renfrewshire.nhs.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@sbrcentre.co.uk; [REDACTED] (NHS HEALTH SCOTLAND); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@migranthelpuk.org; [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Trafficking awareness raising presentation - email 4

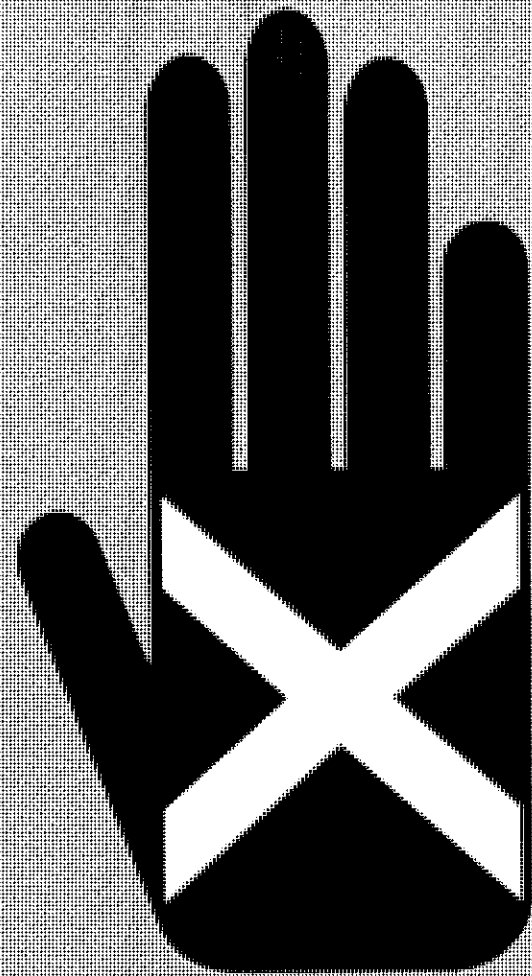


Human
Trafficking - Co...

[REDACTED]
Human Trafficking Team | GWR | St Andrew's House | Edinburgh | [REDACTED]

LET'S STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**JOIN THE CONVERSATION ON
SCOTLAND'S TRAFFICKING STRATEGY**



Welcome and setting the scene for Scotland - [REDACTED] Head of Victims
and Witnesses Unit, Criminal Justice Division, Scottish Government

human.trafficking@gov.scot

The Law

Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015

A person commits an offence if the person takes a relevant action and does so with a view to another person being exploited.

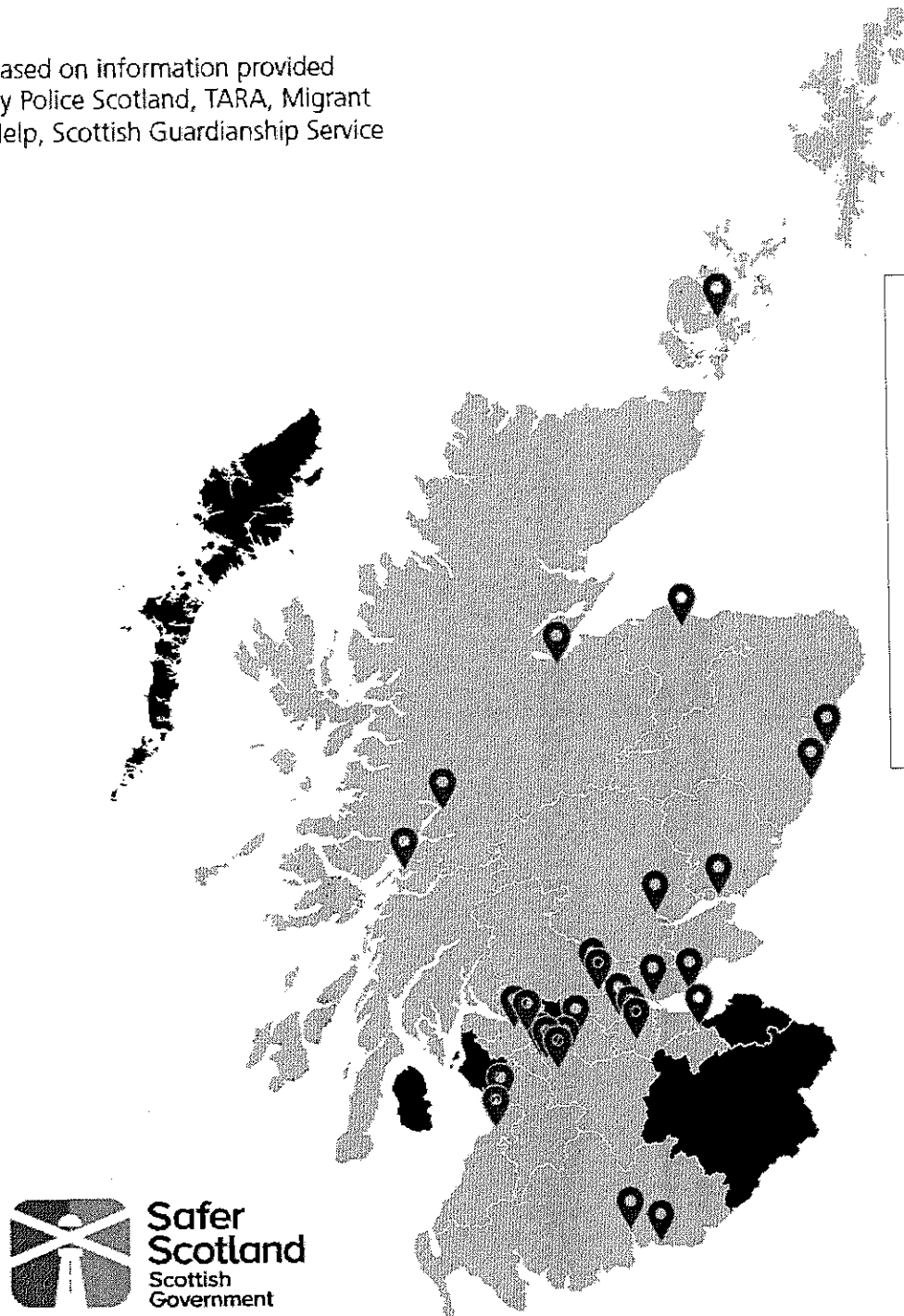
Exploitation defined as

- Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour;
- Prostitution or sexual exploitation;
- Removal of organs;
- Securing services and benefits.

Legislation

- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- UK legislation: Modern Slavery Act 2015

Based on information provided
by Police Scotland, TARA, Migrant
Help, Scottish Guardianship Service



LOCATIONS WHERE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN SCOTLAND



Places where human trafficking has
been identified in Scotland



Local Authority areas where
human trafficking victims
have been recovered



**Safer
Scotland**
Scottish
Government



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modernslaveryhelpline.org/scotland
08000 121 700

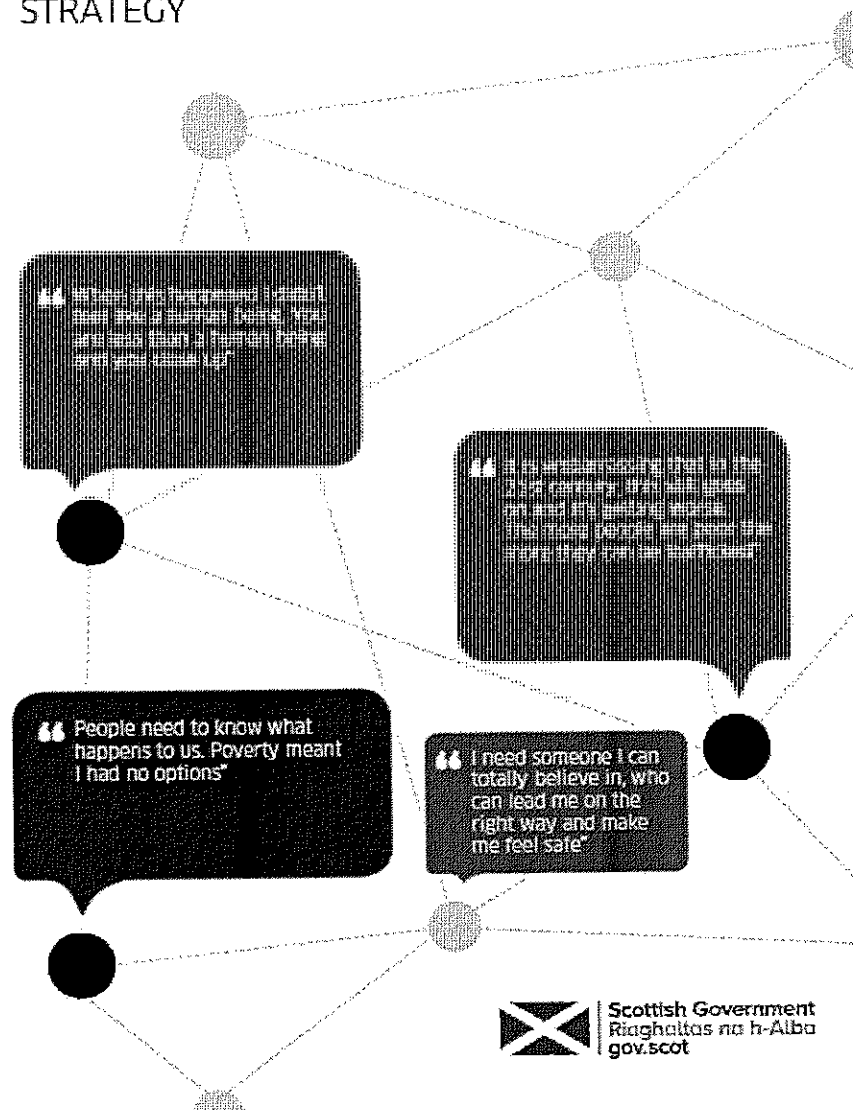


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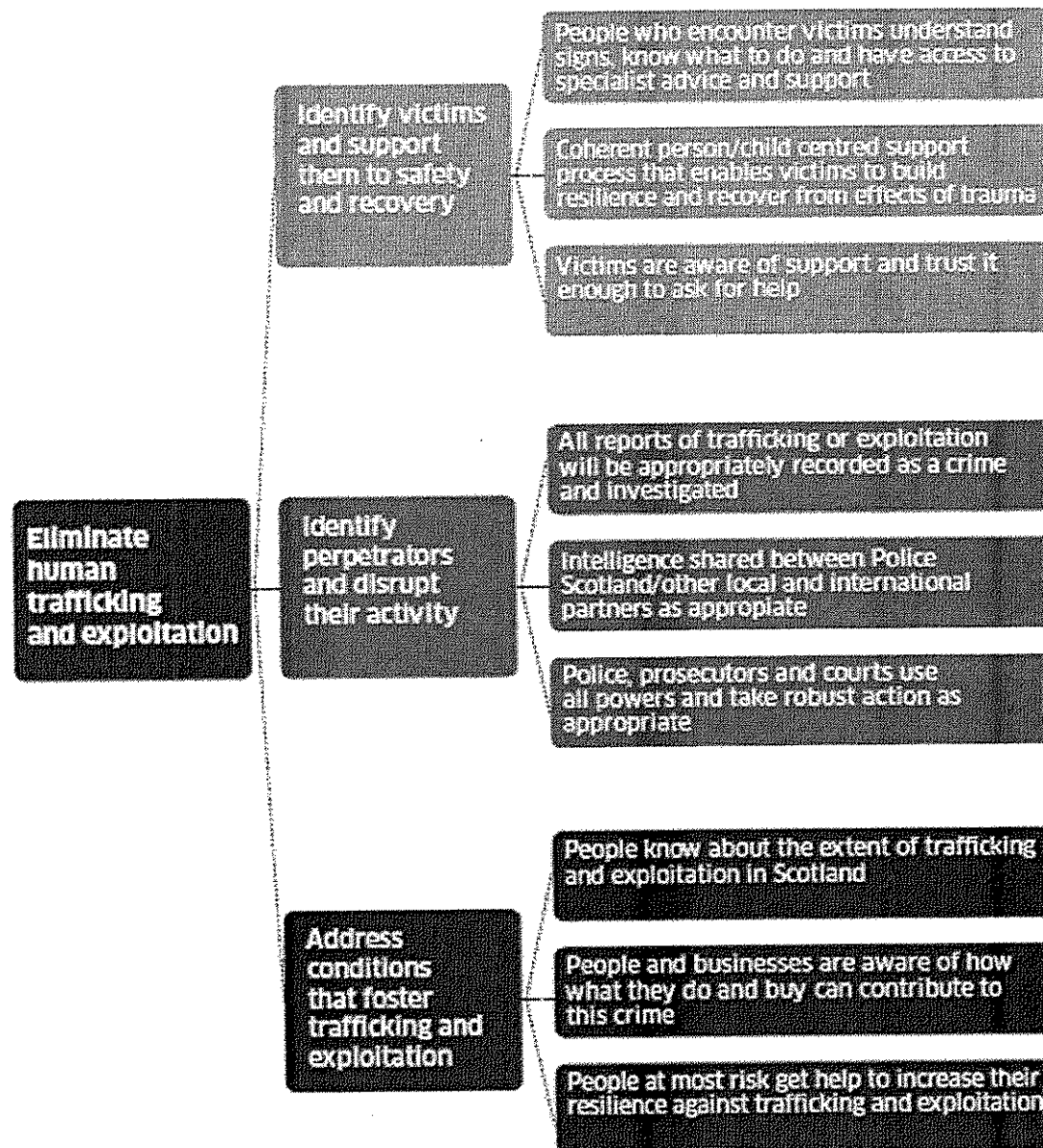


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TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY



VISION, ACTION AREAS AND OUTCOMES



[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 December 2017 10:07
To: [REDACTED]@ggc.scot.nhs.uk
Subject: FW: Trafficking awareness raising - email 5

Email 5

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 November 2017 11:11
To: [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]@justrightscotland.org.uk; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@renfrewshire.gsx.gov.uk); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]@sbrcentre.co.uk); [REDACTED] (NHS HEALTH SCOTLAND); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Trafficking awareness raising - email 5



Human
trafficking - co...

[REDACTED]
Human Trafficking Team | GWR | St Andrew's House | Edinburgh | (013124)41439

Tackling human trafficking and exploitation


Human Trafficking Team
Scottish Government



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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Session outline

- What is human trafficking and exploitation?
- What is happening at a national level?
- What do we need to think about at a local level?

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

THE GOVERNMENT'S PURPOSE

To focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth

HIGH LEVEL TARGETS RELATING TO THE PURPOSE

Growth, Productivity, Participation, Population, Equality, Prosperity, Sustainability

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

We have a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe

We provide our full economic, political and social power and further development opportunities for our people

We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Our people prosper and flourish in business, education, industry, culture, science, health and community life

Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

We are strong, resilient and secure

We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk

We have our people safe from crime, disorder and danger

We have a world-class, sustainable place where we are able to meet the needs of our people and protect the land

We have strong, resilient and successful communities where people live, work and play

We have a strong, resilient and successful economy where people live, work and play

We have a strong, resilient and successful environment where people live, work and play

We have a strong, resilient and successful culture where people live, work and play

We have a strong, resilient and successful society where people live, work and play

We have a strong, resilient and successful nation where people live, work and play

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Visit www.scotlandperforms.com
to track latest progress

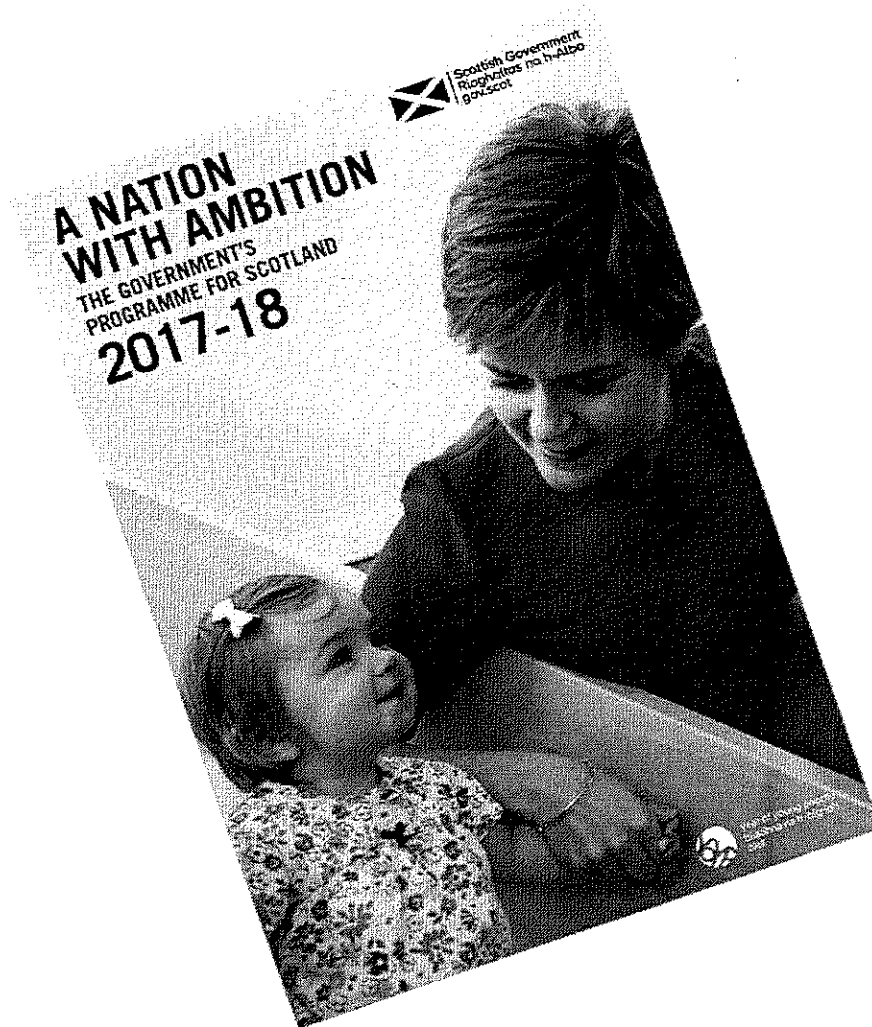
March 2015

- We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.
- We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society
- We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity



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The Government's Programme for Scotland



Dignity, equality and human rights for all

Scotland is an open and tolerant society, committed to respecting, protecting and implementing human rights and demonstrating equality, dignity and respect in everything we do.

Our public services are built on a rights based approach to ensure that we strive to represent everyone in our society.



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What is human trafficking and exploitation?

- Trading adults and children for the purpose of personal gain or profit



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Legislation

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The Law

Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015

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Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) 'Horse Trading' video

- https://twitter.com/UK_Gla/status/854069709435805697
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-15EtcewdM>

<http://www.gla.gov.uk/>

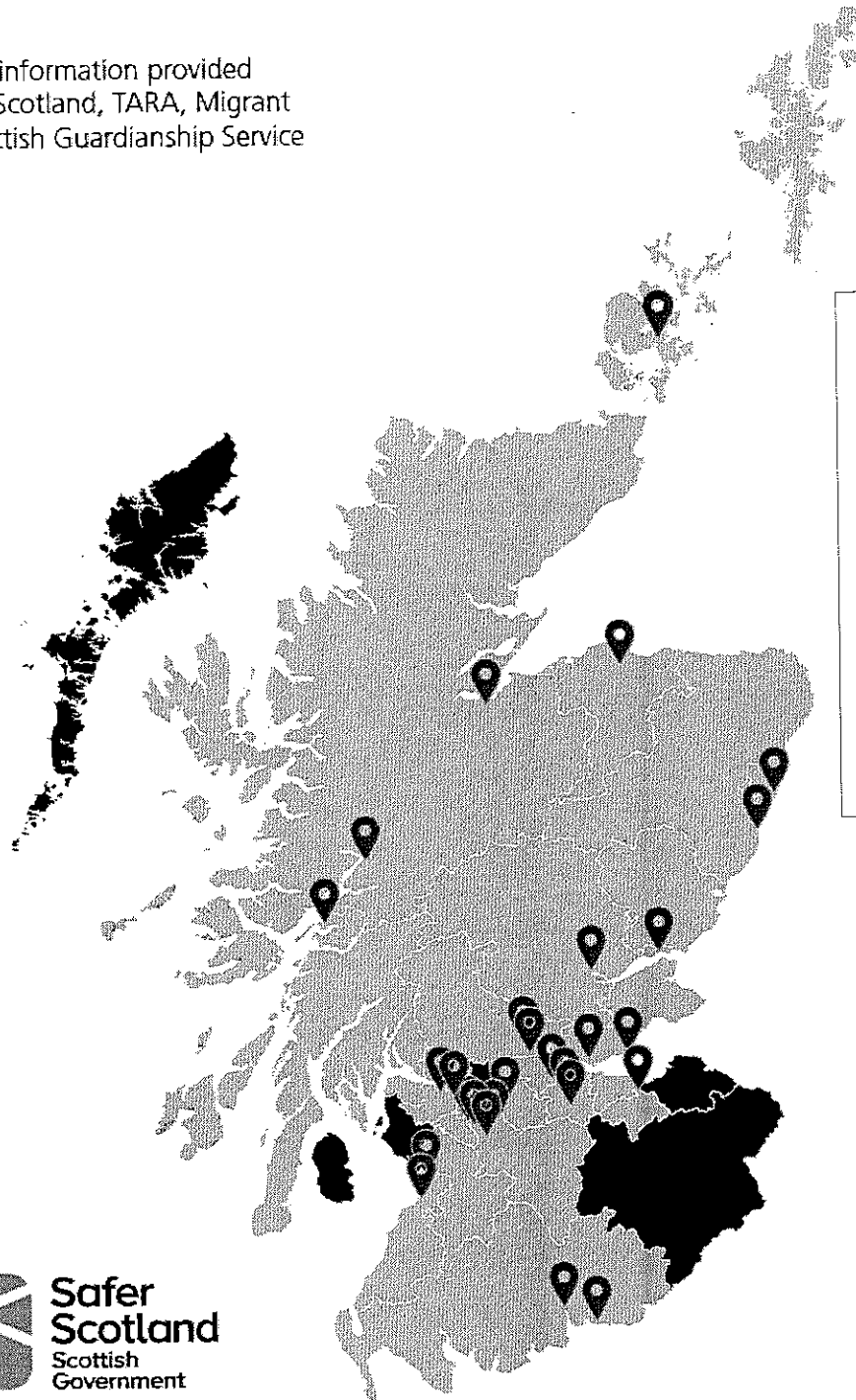


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Does it happen here?

- 150 victims recovered in Scotland in 2016
 - ❖ 76 for the purposes of labour exploitation
 - ❖ 39 for the purposes of sexual exploitation
 - ❖ 103 adults; 47 children
- 105 recorded to June 2017
 - ❖ 62 labour; 30 sexual
 - ❖ 68 adults; 37 children

Based on information provided
by Police Scotland, TARA, Migrant
Help, Scottish Guardianship Service



LOCATIONS WHERE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN SCOTLAND

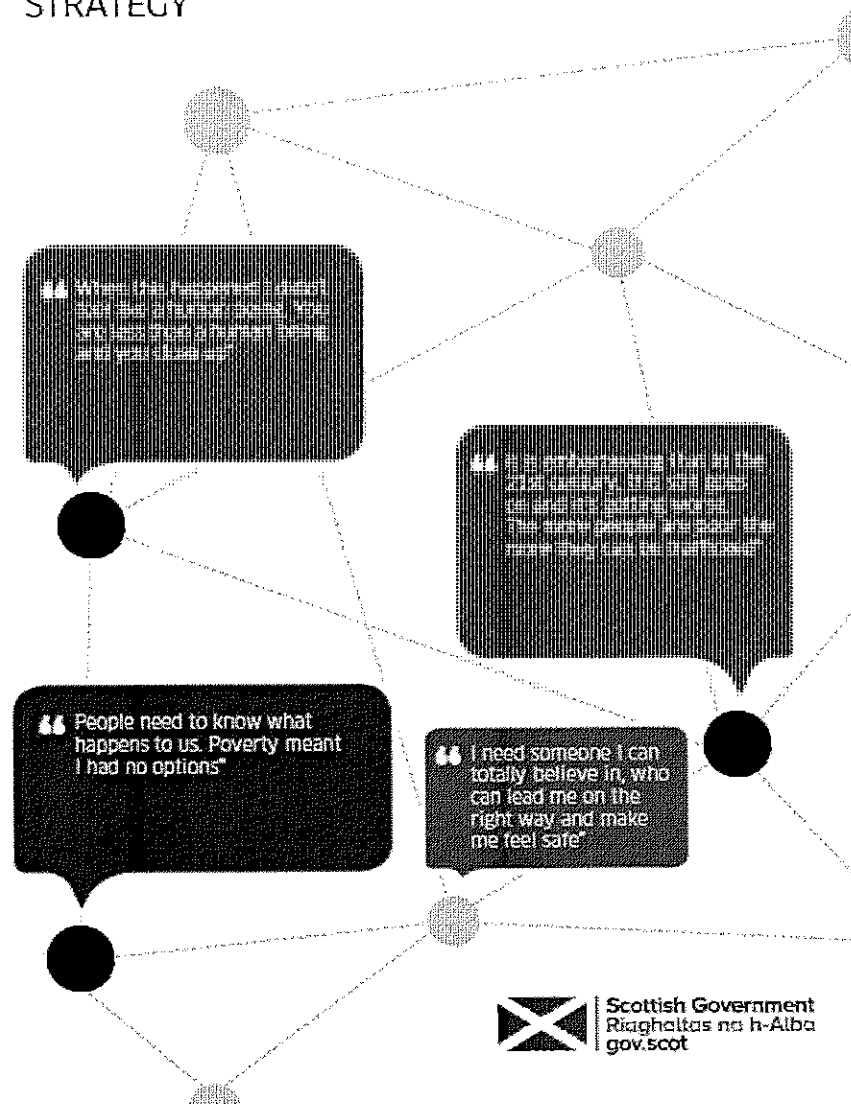


Places where human trafficking has
been identified in Scotland



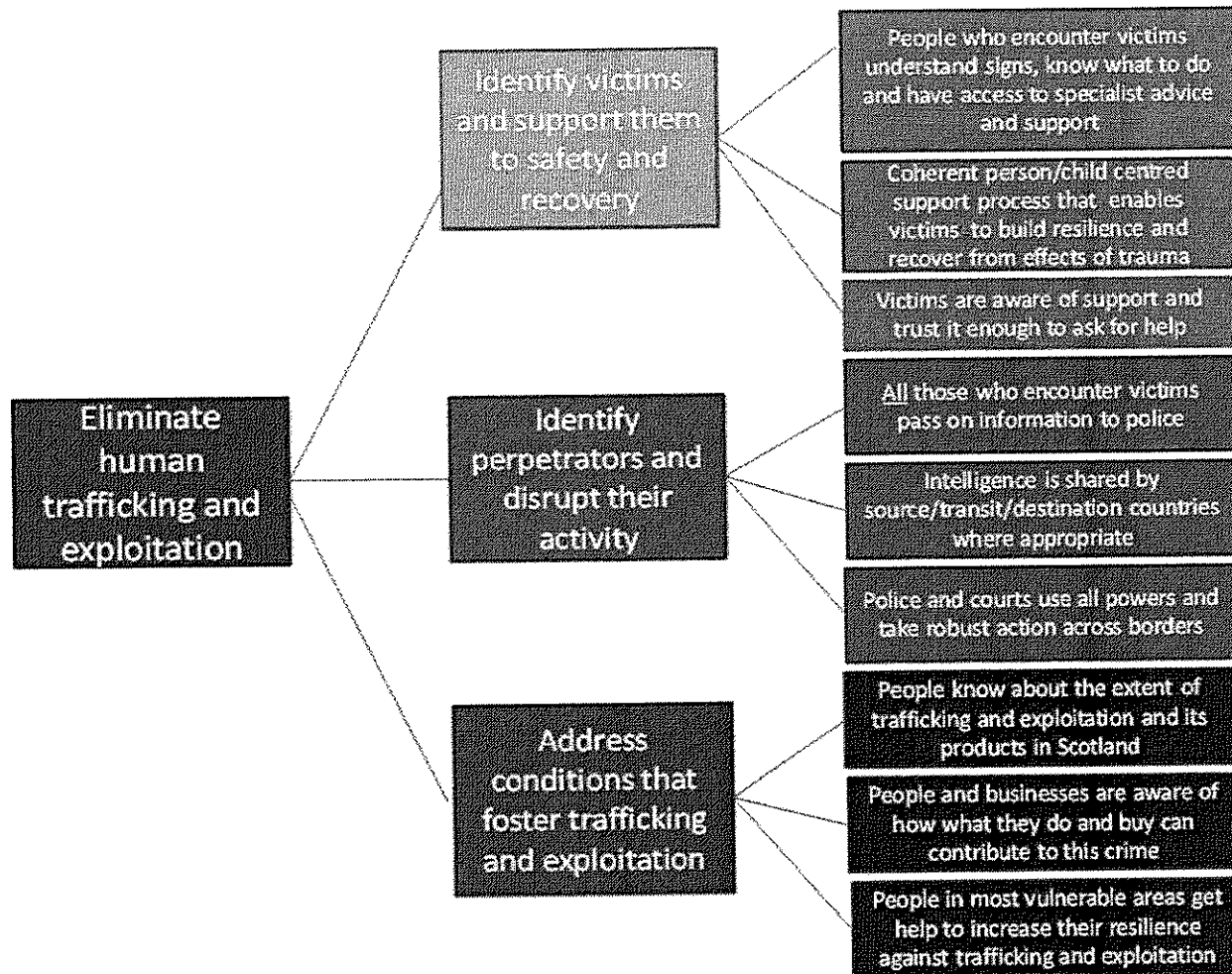
Local Authority areas where
human trafficking victims
have been recovered

TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY



Scotland's Strategy

VISION, ACTION AREAS AND OUTCOMES



VISION, ACTION AREAS AND OUTCOMES

