Children

- Also included in the above but also specific considerations
- Not just about children 'from abroad'
- Become looked after children not about a separate system
- National Guidance for Child Protection (2014)
- Inter Agency Guidance for Child Trafficking 2013

What is happening at a national level – Action Area 1?

- Support for victims
- Lord Advocate's Instructions
- Work with the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner
- Awareness raising campaign

What else?

- Development of training packages
- Referral pathways
- Continuing to engage with victims
- Continuing to improve the support offered to victims

What is happening at a national level – Action Area 2?

- Specialist Police Scotland Human Trafficking Unit
- Specialist prosecutors
- New orders TEPOs and TEROs

What else?

- Duty to notify
- Use of other powers to disrupt?
- Working with UK, European and other partners

What is happening at a national level – Action Area 3?

- Tackling inequality
- Awareness raising
- Making it easy for the public to report
- Making the links with other SG policies
- Highlighting risks and obligations to the business community

What else?

- Research on how trafficking affects
 Scotland
- Guidance for businesses
- Working with others in source/transit countries
- Engaging with communities assessed as being at risk

What is happening at a national level – Children?

- Part of Child Protection Improvement Programme
- Inter Agency Guidance for Child Trafficking –
 2013
- Child Protection Improvement Programme
- Child Sexual Exploitation National Action Plan
- Independent Child Trafficking Guardians
- Age assessment guidance

What else?

- Engaging with local CPCs
- Police Scotland Intelligence sharing toolkit
- Consultation on ICTG
- Research on routes to arrival
- Protocols, structures and guidance

Human Trafficking Film

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLqOK wRAgkY

And finally...

- What more can I personally be doing?
- How can we as an organisation help to implement the Strategy?
- What help and/or input would we need?
 - From whom?

Please direct comments or questions to: Human.trafficking@gov.scot



Thank you!





Working in partnership for a safer Glasgow

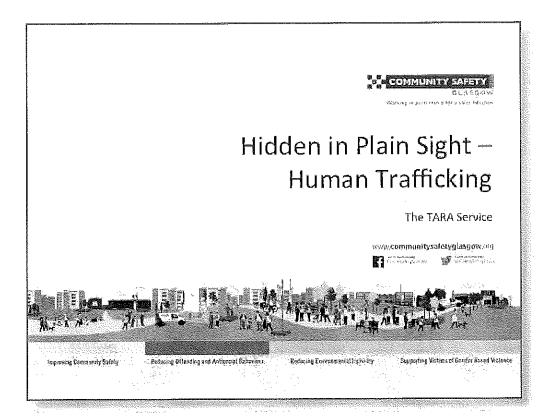
TARA Service

Hiding in plain sight - Human Trafficking Women and Commercial Sexual Exploitation



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The TARA Service



- CSG, through TARA, provides a specialist service to women over 18yrs
 where there are concerns they have been trafficked into and/or
 around the UK and commercially sexually exploited
- First Responder for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)
- Support 24/7, Scotland wide, safe accommodation, mobile phone, emergency clothing pack and toiletries, risk assessment and care planning, advocacy and access to mainstream services (legal advice, healthcare, counselling)
- Psychology Service
- Police liaison and advocacy

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Smuggling vs. Trafficking



- Trafficking a form of modern day slavery in which persons, most often women and girls, are forced, threatened, coerced or deceived for the purposes of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and domestic servitude
- Smuggling the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident (consent between client and agent)
- Trafficking crime against a person
- . Smuggling crime against the state

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Types of Exploitation



- Commercial sexual exploitation ~ prostitution, pornography, lap dancing
- Labour exploitation agriculture, fishing, catering, hospitality, care homes, construction, nail bars
- Domestic servitude childcare, cleaning
- Criminal -petty crime, benefit fraud, cannabis cultivation

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Global Statistics



- Human trafficking remains a low risk, high profit crime against the person – a global profit from the sale and exploitation of people estimated to be \$31.6 Billion (I.L.O./Cornell University)
- £5.3 billion per year is generated by prostitution in the UK (Office for National Statistics, 2009)
- EU Euro Stat 2014 2010-2012 30,146 VoTs, 80% VoTs women and girls, 69% of all VoTs sexually exploited. (2012 10,998 VoTs)

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Companies Lable thereon their communities along the source

Human Trafficking - COE Convention



- a. Trafficking in human beings" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- b. The consent of a victim of "trafficking in human beings" to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

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Training pack 2016 FULL Version.indd 4



Human Trafficking - COE Convention



- c. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in human beings" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- d. "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age;
- e. "Victim" shall mean any natural person who is subject to trafficking in human beings as defined in this article.

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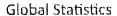
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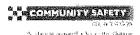


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- Trafficking women and children for sexual exploitation is the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the world. This, despite the fact international law and the laws of 134 countries criminalize sex trafficking
- At least 20.9 million adults and children are bought and sold worldwide into commercial sexual servitude, forced labour and bonded labour
- About 2 million children are exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade



Global Statistics



- Almost 6 in 10 identified trafficking survivors were trafficked for sexual exploitation
- Women and girls make up 98% of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation

http://www.equalitynow.org/sites/default/files/Global_Sex%20_Trafficking_EN_v3.pdf

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Changing Legislative Context



UK

- Scotland Human Trafficking Bill
- * England and Wales Modern Slavery Bill
- Northern Ireland HT and Exploitation Bill

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- · Council of Europe Convention
- EU Directive 2011/36/EU

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Legislation



Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Bill introduced in the Scottish Parliament on 11 December 2014 in order to consolidate and strengthen the existing criminal law against human trafficking and enhance the status of and support for victims by creating a single offence of human trafficking for all types of exploitation (adults and children)

- Stand alone offence
- Victims rights to protection and support
- Penalty increased from 14 years to life imprisonment
- Duty on public bodies to provide annonymised data re potential.
 VoT to Police Scotland

http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/84356.aspx

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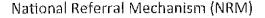


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The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (the Trafficking Convention) is a set of duties and obligations that countries in Europe should follow to help stop human trafficking and to gratect victims of human trafficking in Europe.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework set up by the UK Government to identify victims of human trafficking so that victims can be assisted and protected under the rules and standards set out in the Trafficking Convention.

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UK NRM Stats 2014



- 2,340 potential VoT referred in to the NRM in 2014 (34% increase on 2013) Only 1 out of 4 victims come to the attention of authorities
- · Potential VoT from 96 countries
- Most common exploitation sexual
- (National Crime Agency National Referral Mechanism Statistics, End of Year Summary 2014, UKHTC)
- The Chief Scientific Officer for the UK Government –
 Estimates 13,000 individuals held in slavery like conditions

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Scotland NRM Stats 2014



Country of Origin and 2013 - 2014 % change.

Adult Referrals -

female, male, all types of exploitation

- 1. Nigeria 0%
- 2. Poland +267%
- 3. China 29%
- 4. Vietnam -42%
- 5. Romania +40%
- 6. Albania 0%
- 7. Sudan N/A
- 8. Erîtrea N/A
- 9. India N/A
- 10. Kenya +50%
 11. Slovakia -33%

Referrals

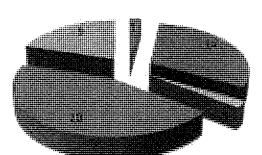
- 111 referrals of potential VoT in Scotland (12% increase on 2013)
- 62 females (56%) and 49 males (44%).
- 86 (77%) adult exploitation (all types)
- 25 (23%) exploitation as a minor (all types)

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Scottish Exploitation Types 2014





- Domestic Servitude
- Relation Labour Exploitation
- Multiple Exploitation
- Sexual Exploitation
- Criminal Exploitation

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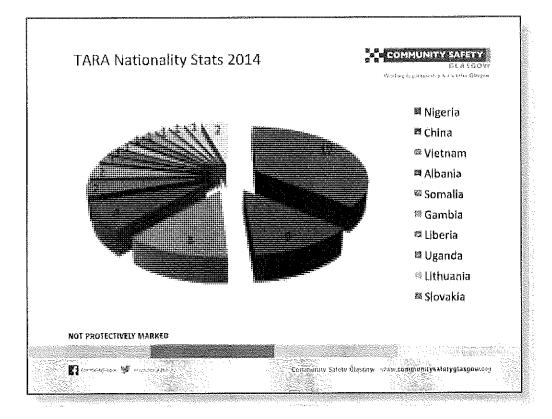
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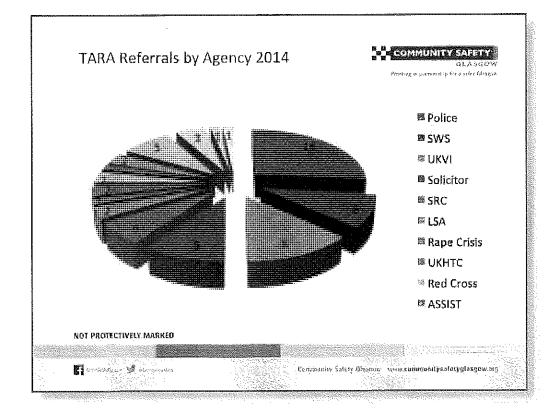
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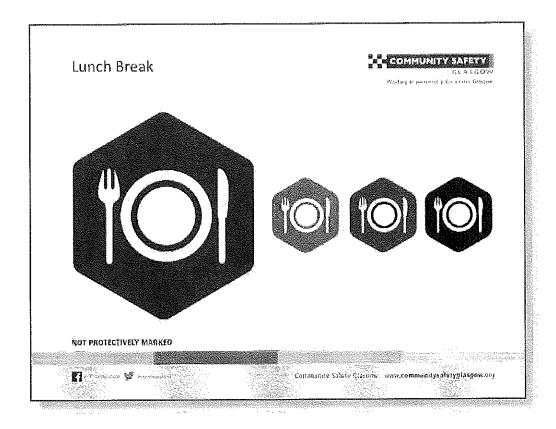


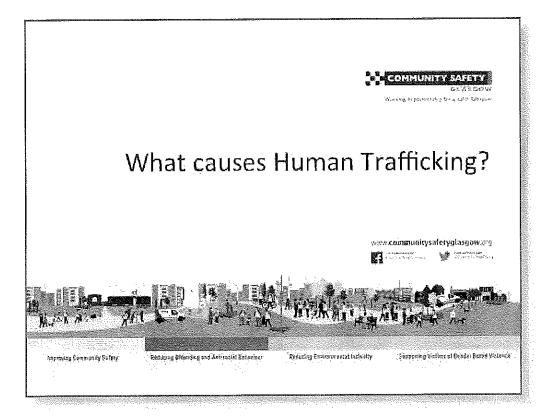
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Causes of 'Sex Trafficking'



Demand:

Purchasers High profit – low risk

Prevention:

Criminalise buying sex Nordic model The Netherlands

'Does Legalised Prostitution Increase Human Trafficking?' (See Young Cho, Axel Dreher, Eric Neumayer, 2012)

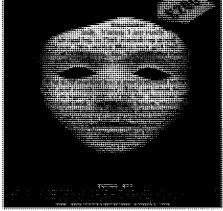
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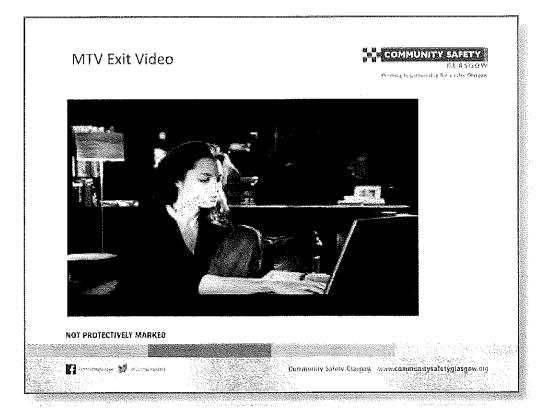
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Women's Vulnerabilities



- Civil war
- Childhood/domestic abuse/sexual abuse
- Traumatic event
- · Family separation
- Trafficked as a child
- Prostitution
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Inequality
- · Desire for a better life

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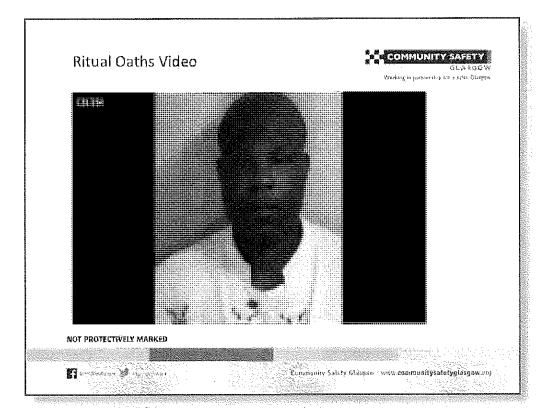


Women's Experiences



- Abducted
- Befriended/groomed
- Recruited
- Tortured, raped, assaulted
- Threatened, blackmailed
- Isolated, disorientated by frequent movement
- Debt bonded
- Ritual oath
- Pornography

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General Indicators of Trafficking



- No or limited freedom of movement
- No or false documents, illegal entry to UK (agent), concerns regarding immigration status
- · Distrustful of authorities, fearful, anxious
- Poor living/working conditions
- No or poor wages, money deducted for food or rent
- Debt bonded
- Vulnerable in home country

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General Indicators of Trafficking



- No knowledge of addresses, boss's details.
- · No or limited family or social contact
- Physical injuries/signs of psychological trauma (PTSD)
- No access no medical care/unknown to services
- · Threats to individual/family members
- · Placed in a dependency situation

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Indicators of Sexual Exploitation



- Distress/lack of trust/reluctance to disclose
- Signs of physical and sexual assault
- Réquest for sexual health check
- · Signs of Juju (Voodoo) witchcraft oath
- Substance misuse
- Lack of personal belongings and clothing.
- Sleeping on exploitation premises/moved between locations
- * Controlled movement via mobile phone
- Abduction, assault, rape, forced into prostitution, view/used in pornography
- Adverts for sexual services from particular ethnic group
- Limited payment, money collected by boss/partner/boyfriend
- Tattoos/marks

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Locations



- Saunas/brothels
- Private residence
- · Short term/holiday lets
- Outcalls
- Lap dancing clubs

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Case Study - Natasha



- · Identification
- · Crisis support needs
- · Small group discussion
- · Feedback and general discussion

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Impact on Women

Stolen Smiles: a summary report on the physical and psychological health consequences of women and adolescents trafficked in Europe

(Cathy Zimmermann, Mazeda Hossain, Kate Yun, Brenda Roche, Linda Morison and Charlotte Watts @ The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine)

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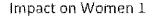
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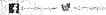




Physical Health Symptoms

- Fatigue, weight loss
- Neurological symptoms headaches, memory difficulty, dizzy spells
- · Gastrointestinal symptoms
- Cardiovascular symptoms chest/heart pain, palpitations, short of breath
- Musculoskeletal symptoms back pain, dental problems
- Eyes pain/migraine, vision problems
- · Ears, colds, flu and sinus infection
- Skin problems

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Impact on Women 2



Sexual and Reproductive Health Symptoms

- Pain
- STD
- HIV
- · Concerned about fertility
- Termination of pregnancy

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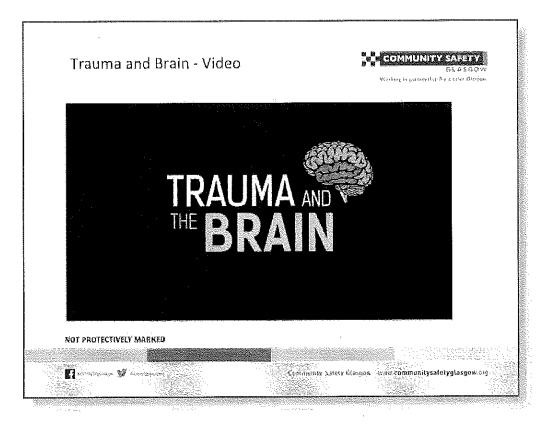


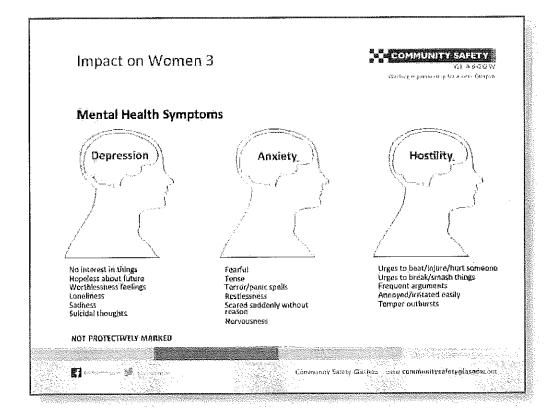
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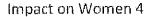


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Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Re-experiencing traumatic events: recurrent thoughts/memories, recurrent nightmares, emotional/physical reaction when reminded

Psychological arousal: feeling jumpy/easily startled, trouble sleeping, difficulty concentrating, feeling irritable/outbursts of anger

Avoiding and numbing: unable to imagine the future, feeling detached/ withdrawn, unable to feel emotion, inability to remember parts of traumatic event

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Common Challenges



- Women's previous experiences with police forces and/ or being charged with a related offence
- Not identifying as trafficked or exploited
- Use of Interpreters
- Limited information
- Timescales
- Credibility
- NRM
- Lack of 'objective' evidence
- Women understanding our CJ system and processes
- Organisational responsibilities
- Witness Protection and Protection of their families

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Outcomes for Women



Victim or Survivor?

- Escape sexual exploitation and/or exit prostitution
- Begin to feel safe
- Seek justice
- · Attend college
- Access employment
- · Care for their children
- Safely return to their families (if appropriate)
- Build a better life
- Feel better psychologically and physically

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Scottish Support Services



Funded by the Scottish Government

- TARA Service
- Migrant Help

MARAC Partners

- Migrant Help
- Social Work Services
- Police
- · Accommodation Providers
- NHS

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Useful Contacts



- The TARA Service 0141 275 7724
- Migrant Help 0141 212 8550
- National Human Trafficking Unit (Police Scotland)
- UK Human Trafficking Centre 0844 778 2406
- Crime Stoppers 0800 555 111
- Scottish Guardianship Project 0141 445 8659
- Scottish Women's Rights Centre 08088 010 789
- Rape Crisis Scotland 0141 331 4180
- Citizens Advice 0808 800 9060
- Scottish Women's Aid = 0131 226 6606
- Social Work Services Scotland 0131 281 0853

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Quotations



"Women like us together...sisters.. there are things don't need to explain that you can talk about"

"It has really changed my life and gave confidence in myself"

"If you saw me then and now, there's a big difference. Positive impact"

"Trafficking is not just on TV or in books it happens to real women. It hurts you to your soul"

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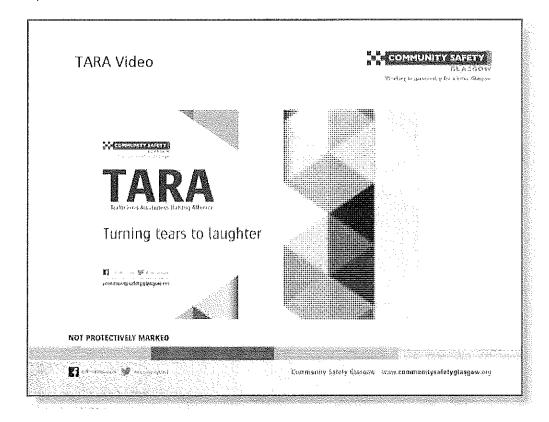
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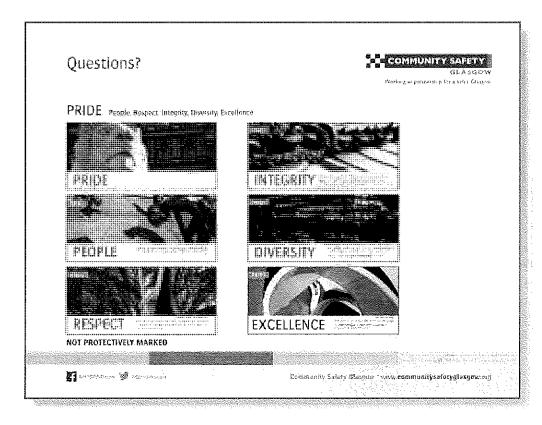
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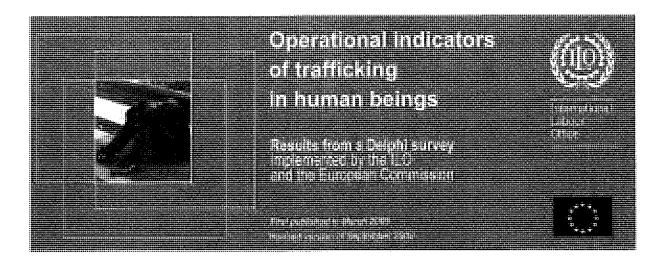


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What is trafficking? From legal definition to operational indicators

Human trafficking is defined in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000), supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the so-called Palermo Protocol). Operational indicators of human trafficking are needed because key terms used in the Palermo Protocol require further elaboration.

In particular, there are questions concerning what is meant by terms such as "coercion",

"deception", "fraud", "abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability", "control over another person" and "exploitation". Without further clarification there is a risk that interpretations of these terms may continue to diverge widely from one country to another or even within countries, from one researcher or practitioner to another. Without clear operational indicators there is also a risk that researchers and practitioners may not recognize trafficking when they see it — or see trafficking where it does not exist.

The Palermo Protocol defines trafficking as:

- (a) "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of opercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs".
- (b) "The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;"
- (c) "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons' even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;"
 (d) "Child" shall mean any person under
- (d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age".

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European context and the need for harmonised indicators

Responding to requests from the European Council's Hague Programme on strengthening freedom, security and justice in the EU, the European Commission adopted a decision to set up an expert group on the policy needs for data on crime and criminal justice [2006/581/EC].

The mandate of this group includes assisting the Commission in implementing the EU Action Plan for 2006-2010 [COM(2006)437]. The mandate of this group includes assisting the Commission in: (i) establishing cooperation between Member States and others in the implementation of the EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice; (ii) identifying the policy needs for data on crime and criminal justice; and iii) identifying the needs for – and/or developing – common indicators and tools designed to measure crime and criminal justice.

In accordance with its powers to create separate subgroups, the expert group decided in April 2007 to call for an expert sub-group on "trafficking in human beings". The objective of this sub-group was to "develop harmonised definitions and associated indicators that will facilitate greater comparability of data across EU member states on the crime area under consideration".

In follow up to the sub-group's recommendations, a joint European Commission-ILO project was established to implement the Delphi methodology to reach consensus among European experts on what indicators should be used to characterize the various elements of the definition of trafficking for data collection purposes.

A European consensus on operational indicators and their appropriate combination is necessary for harmonizing both qualitative and quantitative research. For qualitative research, better indicators will provide guidance to researchers and practitioners on the evidence that should be gathered when interviewing possible victims.

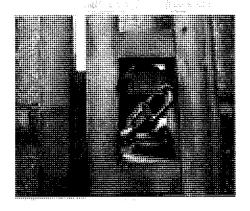
They will also guide labour inspectors when they attempt to find out whether a specific worker should be considered a victim of trafficking (whether or not the case has been prosecuted as such). With regard to quantitative estimates, these indicators can guide national statistical offices in their attempts to produce national estimates, particularly in countries of origin when interviewing a representative sample of returned migrants.



The Delphi Methodology

The methodology used to reach consensus on the indicators of human trafficking is called the Delphi method. This method was developed in the 1950s and has since been widely used in the social, medical and political sciences.

The objective of the Delphi methodology is to produce a result based on consensus from a wide group of experts. In the present context, this involved two successive electronic surveys of experts in the fight against human trafficking: a first survey in April 2008 to collect indicators from the expert group; and a second one in July 2008 to establish a rating of the indicators. Experts were selected from the 27 EU Member States from police, government, academic and research institutes, NGOs, international organisations, labour inspectorates, trade unions and judiciaries.



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The sets of indicators

The result of the surveys consists of *four sets of operational indicators* for adult and child victims of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. Each set is a structured list of indicators relevant to the following dimensions of the trafficking definition:

Occeptive recruitment (or deception during recruitment, transfer and transportation): 10 indicators Coercive recruitment (or coercion during recruitment, transfer and transportation): 10 indicators

Recruitment by abuse of vulnerability: 16 indicators

Exploitative conditions of work: 9 indicators Coercion at destination: 15 indicators

Abuse of vulnerability at destination: 7 indicators

Within each set, each indicator is qualified as either strong, medium or weak. However, a single indicator can be strong for children and at the same time be medium for adults, or strong for sex exploitation and weak for labour exploitation. The definitions of all 67 indicators are presented in a nequiration discouraged that the control of the strong for the stron

How to use the indicators

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Indicators of trafficking of adults for labour exploitation

INDICATORS OF DECEPTIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicator

Deceived about the nature of the job, location or employer Medium Indicators

Deceived about conditions of work

Deceived about content or legality of work contract

Deceived about family reunification

Deceived about housing and living conditions

Deceived about legal documentation or obtaining legal

migration status

Deceived about travel and recruitment conditions

Deceived about wages/earnings

Deceived through promises of marriage or adoption

Weak Indicator

Deceived about access to education opportunities

INDICATORS OF COERCIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicator

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption or selling of

Confiscation of documents

Debt bondage

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threats of violence against victim

Threats to inform family, community or public

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of money

INDICATORS OF RECRUITMENT BY ABUSE OF VULNERABILITY

Medium Indicators

Abuse of difficult family situation

Abuse of illegal status

Abuse of lack of education (language)

Abuse of lack of information

Control of exploiters

Economic reasons

False information about law, attitude of authorities

False information about successful migration

Family situation

Fersonal situation

Psychological and emotional dependency

Relationship with authorities/legal status

Weak Indicators

Abuse of cultural/religious beliefs

General context

Difficulties in the past

Difficulty to organise the travel

INDICATORS OF EXPLOITATION

Strong Indicator

Excessive working days or hours

Medium Indicators

Bad living conditions

Hazardous work

Low or no salary

No respect of tabour laws or contract signed

No social protection (contract, social insurance, etc.)

Very bad working conditions

Wage manipulation

Weak Indicators

No access to education

INDICATORS OF COERCION AT DESTINATION

Strong Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Debt bondage

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Forced into illicit/criminal activities

Forced tasks or clients

Forced to act against peers

Forced to lie to authorities, family, etc.

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threat to impose even worse working conditions

Threats of violence against victim

Under strong influence

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of wages

Weak Indicator

Threats to inform family, community or public

INDICATORS OF ABUSE OF VULNERABILITY AT DESTINATION

Medium Indicators

Dependency on exploiters

Difficulty to live in an unknown area

Economic reasons

Family situation

Relationship with authoritles/legal status

Weak Indicators

Difficulties in the past

Personal characteristics

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indicators of trafficking of adults for sexual exploitation

INDICATORS OF DECEPTIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicator

Deceived about the nature of the job or location

Medium Indicators

Deceived about conditions of prostitution

Deceived about content or legality of work contract

Deceived about family reunification

Deceived about housing and living conditions

Deceived about legal documentation or obtaining legal

migration status

Deceived about travel and recruitment conditions

Deceived about wages/earnings

Deceived through promises of marriage or adoption

Weak Indicator

Deceived about access to education opportunities

INDICATORS OF COERCIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicators

Abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption or selling of victim

Debt bondage

Threats of violence against victim

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threats to inform family, community or public

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of money

INDICATORS OF RECRUITMENT BY ABUSE OF VULNERABILITY

Medium Indicators

Abuse of difficult family situation

Abuse of illegal status

Abuse of lack of education (language)

Abuse of lack of information

Control of exploiters

Difficulties in the past

Difficulty to organise the travel

Economic reasons

False information about law, attitude of authorities

False information about successful migration

Family situation

General context

Personal situation

Psychological and emotional dependency

Relationship with authorities/legal status

Weak Indicator

Abuse of outfural/religious beliefs

INDICATORS OF EXPLOITATION

Medium Indicators

Bad Ilving conditions

Excessive working days or hours

Hazardous work

Low or no salary

No respect of labour laws or contract signed

No social protection (contract, social insurance, etc.)

Very bad working conditions

Wage manipulation

INDICATORS OF COERCION AT DESTINATION

Strong Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Debt bondage

Forced tasks or clients

isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threats of violence against viotim

Vialence on victims

Medium Indicators

Forced into illicit/criminal activities

Forced to act against peers

Forced to lie to authorities, family, etc.

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threat to impose even worse working conditions

Threats to inform family, community or public

Under strong influence

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of wages

Indicators of abuse of vulnerability at destination

Medium Indicators

Dependency on exploiters

Difficulty fo live in an unknown area

Economic reasons

Family situation

Personal characteristics

Relationship with authorities/legal status

Weak Indicator

Difficulties in the past

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Indicators of trafficking of children for labour exploitation

The Palarmo Protocol specifically states that, in the case of children under 18, there is no need to prove "the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability" in order to establish the crime of trafficking. Nevertheless, it was decided to retain indicators of deception, coercion and abuse of vulnerability in order to analyse trafficking in children with harmonised tools within Europe

INDICATORS OF DECEPTIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicator

Deceived about access to education opportunities

Deceived about the nature of the job, location or employer

Medium Indicators

Deceived about conditions of work

Deceived about content or legality of work contract

Deceived about family reunification

Deceived about housing and living conditions

Deceived about legal documentation or obtaining legal

migration status

Deceived about travel and recruitment conditions

Deceived about wages/earnings

Deceived through promises of marriage or adoption

INDICATORS OF COERCIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicators

Abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption of selling of victim

Debt bondage

Threats of violence against victim

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Confiscation of documents

isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threat of denuncration to authorities

Threats to inform family, community or public

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of money

INDICATORS OF RECRUITMENT BY ABUSE OF VULNERABILITY

Medium Indicators

Abuse of cultural/religious beliefs

Abuse of difficult family situation

Abuse of illegal status

Abuse of lack of education (language)

Abuse of lack of information

Control of exploiters

Difficulties in the past

Difficulty to organise the travel

Economic reasons

False information about successful migration

Family situation

General context

Personal situation

Psychological and emotional dependency Relationship with authorities/legal status

INDICATORS OF EXPLOITATION

Strong Indicators

Excessive working days or hours

Medium Indicators

Bad living conditions

Hazardous work

Low or no salary

No access to education

No respect of labour laws or contract signed

Very bad working conditions

Wage manipulation

INDICATORS OF COERCION AT DESTINATION

Strong Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Debt bondage

Forced into illicit/criminal activities

Forced tasks or clients

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threats of violence against victim

Under strong influence

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Forced to act against peers

Forced to lie to authorities, family, etc.

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threat to impose even worse working conditions

Threats to inform family, community or public

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Violence of Lannin (milears of elico

Withholding of wages

INDICATORS OF ABUSE OF VULNERABILITY AT DESTINATION

Medium Indicators

Dependency on exploiters

Difficulties in the past

Difficulty to live in an unknown area

Economic reasons

Family situation

Personal characteristics

Relationship with authorities/legal status

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Indicators of trafficking of children for sexual exploitation

Exploitation is inherent to the situation of children under 18 used or offered for prostitution or pornography and there is no need for indicators to prove it. The indicators of additional exploitation below are given to characterize other elements of exploitation children may suffer. In addition, the Palermo Protocol specifically states that, in the case of children, there is no need to prove "the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability" in order to establish the crime of trafficking. Nevertheless, it was decided to retain indicators of deception, operation and abuse of vulnerability in order to analyse trafficking in children with harmonised tools within Europe.

INDICATORS OF DECEPTIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicator

Deceived about the nature of the job or location

Medium Indicators

Deceived about access to education opportunities

Deceived about conditions of prostitution

Deceived about content or legality of work contract

Deceived about family reunification

Deceived about housing and living conditions

Deceived about legal documentation or obtaining legal migration status

Deceived about travel and recruitment conditions

Deceived about wages/earnings

Deceived through promises of marriage or adoption

INDICATORS OF COERCIVE RECRUITMENT

Strong Indicators

Abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption or selling of victim

Debt bondage

Isolation, confinement or surveillance

Threats of violence against victim

Violence on victims

Medium Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Threat of denunciation to authorities

Threats to inform family, community or public

Violence on family (threats or effective)

Withholding of money

INDICATORS OF RECRUITMENT BY ABUSE OF VULNERABILITY

Medium Indicators

Abuse of cultural/religious beliefs

Abuse of difficult family situation

Abuse of illegal status

Abuse of lack of education (language)

Abuse of lack of information

Control of exploiters

Difficulties in the past

Difficulty to organise the travel

Economic reasons

False Information about law, attitude of authorities

False information about successful inigration

Family situation

General context

Personal situation

Psychological and emotional dependency

Relationship with authorities/legal status

INDICATORS OF ADDITIONAL EXPLOITATION

Strong Indicator

Hazardous work

Medium Indicators

Bad living conditions

Excessive working days or hours

Low or no salary

No social protection (contract, social insurance, etc.)

Very bad working conditions

Wage manipulation

INDICATORS OF COERCION AT DESTINATION

Strong Indicators

Confiscation of documents

Debt bondage

Forced into illicit/criminal activities

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Difficulty to live in an unknown area

Economic reasons

Family situation

Personal characteristics

Relationship with authorities/legal status

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Contact

ILO Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour

Email: forcedlabour@ilo.org Fax: +41 22 799 6561

Website: www.ilo.org/forcediabour

ILO Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour

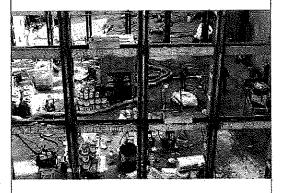
The ILO established the Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) in 2001 to spearhead ILO activities against forced labour, including human trafficking. It is a broad-based programme working in close co-operation with governments, employers and workers, civil society and other international organisations.

SAP-FL aims to address all aspects of forced labour, and it has successfully:

- raised global awareness and understanding of modern forced labour;
- assisted governments in developing and implementing new laws, policies and action plans;
- developed and disseminated guidance and training materials on key aspects of forced labour and trafficking; and
- implemented innovative programmes which combine policy development, capacity building and direct support for both prevention of forced labour and identification and rehabilitation of its victims.

Key ILO Publications

- A global alliance against forced labour, ILO, Geneva, 2005.
- Eradication of forced labour: General survey concerning the Forced Labour Convention (No. 29), and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105), ILO, Geneva, 2007.
- ILO action against trafficking in human beings, ILO, Geneva, 2008.
- Human trafficking and forced labour exploitation: Guidance for legislation and law enforcement, ILO, Geneva, 2005.



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Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Group Exercise 1 -

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Identification

<u>Natasha</u>

Natasha is 18 years old and speaks with a heavy accent. After a 'disturbance' at a local hotel requiring Police Scotland to attend, there are concerns that Natasha has been involved in prostitution. Natasha has been taken to the police station to be interviewed. At first Natasha was very scared but she has now become very angry at being in a police station and is demanding to be released. The police have asked your organisation to meet with them and Natasha to offer further assistance.

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Police Scotland have advised that they are waiting for the Home Office (UKBA) to arrange their checks and that they have serious concerns that Natasha has been trafficked. However, they are struggling to get Natasha to cooperate and she is denying being trafficked.

Natasha has told them that she enjoys her "job" and her boyfriend, Dimitri, looks after her money. Natasha has advised that she is Italian and that Dimitri has her passport. Police Scotland report that her mobile phone is constantly ringing and receiving text messages, varying from expressing concern to implied 'threats'. When asked, Natasha says they are from her "worried" boyfriend, Dimitri.

Police Scotland have asked you to meet with her to offer reassurance and to try to encourage her to accept assistance.

Natasha has visible bruising on one of her cheeks and what appears to be old and new cigarette burns on her arm. She is playing with her false fingernails and keeps pulling her sleeves to cover a tattoo. When you meet with Natasha she presents as tearful and angry. She has told you she has a headache and stomach pains. The noise of a door slamming startled and frightened her. Natasha has refused your first offer of help telling you that no-one can help her.

What are your immediate concerns?

What information do you need to know?

What information do you think Natasha needs to know?

What help can you offer Natasha?

How will you encourage Natasha to accept your help?

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Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Group Exercise 2 -

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Crisis Support Needs

Natasha

When Natasha was 18 years old she wanted to leave Albania and come to the UK to study. Unfortunately, her family who lived in a rural part of the country could not afford for her to continue studying and Natasha found a job in a small local café.

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One day one of her mother's friends told her that she knew people who were living in London and needed someone to help with their first baby. Natasha was very interested — this was a way she could practise her English, live in the UK and send money home to provide medical care for her Grandmother. Natasha spoke to the family in London over the telephone and they arranged for her flights and to collect her at the airport. Natasha was very excited.

When she arrived at the airport Natasha was collected by a man called Alex and taken to a flat somewhere in London. There was a heavily pregnant woman there but as soon as Natasha arrived she disappeared. At this point Natasha began to feel uneasy. Alex raped Natasha and told her she was now a prostitute. Alex clearly knew all about Natasha's family and threatened to tell her Grandmother that she was a prostitute. Natasha was then made to prostitute seven days a week. She had to give all her money to Alex who called her on a mobile phone which he made her carry when she wasn't with him.

After 3 months Alex sold her to Dimitri for £3,000. Dimitri told Natasha that he refused to pay more than that for her as she was now his girlfriend and he respected her. They then drove up to Glasgow where he had some friends and in order for them to set up a home. Dimitri said she needed to remain as a prostitute so they could get a place of their own (he had used up his money when he bought her) and save up for their future together. Natasha didn't feel as if she had a choice and agreed. Dimitri would drop Natasha off and collect her from brothels or hotels across Scotland. She was not allowed to socialise on her own and if she did go out without him he would be very angry and hit her. Once he beat her so badly she couldn't leave the house for weeks. He didn't have a job but all of the money she made was paid into his bank account and all of the household bills and their tenancy agreement was in her name. He bought a car, with her money, but in his name.

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Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Group Exercise 2 -

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Crisis Support Needs

Continued

One evening the police responded to a disturbance in a local hotel. Natasha was very scared and told them that she was ok in order to protect Dimitri and her Grandmother. The police referred her to your team. Natasha has now told you and Police Scotland what actually happened. Natasha wishes to return home to her family as soon as possible but is very worried that 'they' will find her and appears terrified of Dimitiri who is not yet in Police custody.

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What are Natasha's immediate needs?

Do you have a duty to inform any other agencies? Who and why?

What difficulties can you anticipate if Natasha remains in the UK?

Can you identify the risks (emotional and practical) of returning to Albania for Natasha?

What support can your organisations offer Natasha whilst waiting for TARA to follow up?









Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Training Pack

Working in partnership for a safer Glasgow

Common reactions among women who have been trafficked

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COMMON REACTIONS	HOW REACTIONS MAY APPEAR	SUPPORTIVE RESPONSES
Fear, insecurity, anxiety	 Reluctance to meet people, go outside or be alone Trembling, shaking, heart racing Difficulty sleeping and nightmares Difficulty sitting still, concentrating 	 Implement and describe security measures Assure confidentiality Escort to outside appointments, when possible
Mistrust of others	 Wariness of law enforcement, of offers of assistance Reluctance to disclose information; Giving false information Difficulty with social interactions 	 Be patient and persistent in developing rapport Offer to provide practical assistance and moral support Regularly inquire about her needs and well-being
isolation, loneliness	 Sadness, depression Disengagement from others and activities, lethargy Seemingly self-absorbed or self-centred Belief no one can understand 	 Offer phone contact with family, friends, etc Reassure she won't be abandoned after meeting, if true Provide emergency contact for officer(s) she knows
Dependence, subservience, defensiveness, powerlessness	 Reluctance to make decisions Desire to please, easily influenced Inability to assert self or personal preferences Complaining Refusal or reluctance to accept assistance, advice 	 Reassure her of her abilities Not fostering dependence by assuming all responsibility, giving small tasks Encourage her suggestions when, how to be assisted Give information, explain slowly

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Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Training Pack Working in partnership for a safer Glasgow

Common reactions among women who have been trafficked

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COMMON REACTIONS	HOW REACTIONS MAY APPEAR	SUPPORTIVE RESPONSES		
Mistrust of self, low self esteem	 Passivity Difficulty making decisions or trusting one's decisions Difficulty imagining future Hyper-sensitive to people, events 	 Reaffirm that she did nothing wrong, that she was a victim of a common crime Praise for survival, for courage Praise for memory and information given 		
Self-blame, guilt, shame	 Difficulty making eye contact Difficulty expressing self Difficulty disclosing details of events and feelings 	 Reassure she is not at fault Remind that trafficking is a crime that victimizes many Remind of her courage under extreme conditions 		
Hostility, irritability	 Hostility or aggression towards others, even support persons Self-inflicted physical harm Sabotaging her own situation Seemingly uncooperative or ungrateful responses 	 Be patient and calm Do not react with anger, or show frustration Commiserate with her anger (e.g., "I can imagine that you must feel angry about what they did") 		
Memory lapses, dissociation, inconsistency	 Inability to recall details or entire passages of events Altering accounts of past events Seeming unwilling to respond or to answer questions 	 Do not judge or condemn Do not pressure or harass Understand the importance of "forgetting" for some people 		

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Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Training Pack Working in partnership for a safer Glasgow

Additional Reading

'When Prostitution Becomes Work' - Mary Sullivan http://action.web.ca/home/catw/attach/Sullivan_proof_01.pdf

'Hiding in Plain Sight' — Prof Donna M. Hughes http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/hiding_in_plain_sight.pdf

"The Links Between Prostitution and Sex Trafficking: A Briefing Handbook" http://action.web.ca/home/catw/attach/handbook.pdf

'Stolen Smiles' — Dr Cathy Zimmerman http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/php/ghd/docs/stolensmiles.pdf

"W.H.O. Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked women" http://www.who.int/gender/documents/en/final%20recommendations%2023%20oct.pdf

'Inquiry into Human Trafficking in Scotland' — Equality and Human Rights Commission Scotland http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/scotland/human-rights-in-scotland/inquiry-into-human-trafficking-in-scotland/

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'Wrong Kind of Victim?' - Anti Trafficking Monitoring Group http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2010/a/1_atmg_report_for_web.pdf

First Annual Report of the Inter Departmental Ministerial Group on Human Trafficking https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118116/human-trafficking-report.pdf

Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings — Council of Europe — Report concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings by the UK

http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/download.action;jsessionid=gzYqRMcKJNWh9Tx9Thjv69 Cs9mmWpwLvgX38LkPQFG51ssv11Th3!1062222535?nodePath=%2FPublications%2FGRETA_ Report+United+Kingdom+2012_en.pdf&fileName=GRETA_Report+United+Kingdom+2012_en.pdf

Best Practice to Address the Demand Side of Sex Trafficking http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/demand_sex_trafficking.pdf

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Community Safety Glasgow is a limited company Incorporated in Scotland (No. 130604) and a registered charity (SCO17889). Managing Director: Phil Walker,

Community Safety Glasgow is an equal opportunities employer.



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TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY - ACTION AREA 1

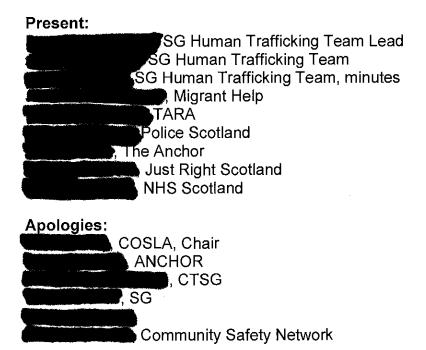
MEETING ON 6 DECEMBER 2017, SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ATLANTIC QUAY, GLASGOW

AGENDA

- 1. Welcome and introductions
- 2. Awareness raising pack agreeing the basics (emails sent on 20 November 2017)
- 3. Update on progress with Police Scotland training disc
- 4. Other matters arising from the note of the meeting on 20 September 2017
 - Awareness raising and comms general
 - Processes and pathways
 - Streamlining interview processes
- 5. Progress template for submission to SIG
- 6. AOB
- 7. Date of next meeting

Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy - AA1 Meeting

Note of Meeting on 6 December 2017



1. Welcome and introductions

that was attending on behalf of the control of the Anchor was indicated that the control of the Child Trafficking Strategy Group had been amalgamated into the AA1 group.

Action: SG to clarify with the control of the CTSG

indicated this would be her last meeting as she was leaving the Human Trafficking team. The group thanked her for her valuable contribution.

2. Awareness Raising Pack – agreeing the basics

The group discussed preparing a presentation and other resources which clearly presents key information for use at events and training days, and for publication on the SG website.

Points made:

- The presentation should be designed so that it can be tailored meet the needs of different audiences.
- Indicators a case study to tell the story and in the narrative highlight the indicators. This will bring the learning alive.

- Have a bank of resources / links available at the end of the presentations e.g. videos which can be very helpful
- Important to have clarity around the new exploitation offence
- Highlight that Human Trafficking is happening in Scotland.
- Include basic understanding of the legislation (the act).
- Incorporate a message about labour exploitation.
- Include financial sector fraud.
- Consider separate messaging around wider strategic awareness vs frontline operational audiences
- NRM is complex but could be summarised in a sentence to say that help is out there and there is a process in place that victims can access.
- A simple map could show the process and the terminology could be explained in plain English.
- Update it with NRM statistics including country breakdown
- Informed consent is crucial clear message that if you have concerns or aren't sure, you can talk to TARA or Migrant Help for advice and guidance
- Impact include slides that show the trauma suffered by victims and common behaviours displayed as a result.
- At the end of the presentation add the services in Scotland that give further advice.
- Also make a longer full day session available

It was noted that inconsistent messages are being conveyed by voluntary groups and as a result the Police are receiving complaints from housing authorities.

The Home Office competent authority guidance has a table about common myths around trafficking.

It was decided that the causes of Human Trafficking shouldn't be in the presentation as they are too complex, but it could make reference to the global problem and that people who are in a vulnerable situation are targets of exploitation. This could then link to trafficking in Scotland.

Once a presentation incorporating the above ideas has been designed by SG and agreed at the next AA1 session, will share it on SG Intranet pages and as a resource to be shared.

3. Update on progress with Police Scotland training disc

advised that the work has been produced and now needs branded and costs worked out.

4. Other matters arising from the note of the meeting on 20 September 2017

Awareness raising and Comms

Positive impact from campaign; click through and hits – details were on the document that was passed around.

Modern Slavery helpline: The statistics show that and the initial large increase in calls and web referrals tailed off quickly after the end of the campaign – it will need sustained effort to maintain momentum. Statistics from the Scottish landing page have yet to be reported to SG, but the digital ads linked directly to that landing page.

The NCA Adant project will continue next year. A trafficking trial at Glasgow Court and a Sham Marriage trial are both being held which media will pick up on. This will in turn generate interest and public awareness. The group felt that this would be a good opportunity to capture attention and maintain the momentum after the marketing campaign.

SG is looking to identify funds for a future marketing campaign. All organisations will contact their press officers to maximise the impact of a joined up comms plan.

Indeed that Police Scotland are already feeding into the Home Office version. The link for the Human Trafficking presentation could be made available on other Justice related campaigns.

Action: set up joint comms planning meeting

Process and Pathways

raised the CPC questionnaire which had had a positive response, and asked whether we could adapt this to get more information about adult protection networks..

The group discussed the challenges of engaging with adult protection services - there are no statutory duties on LA's to provide support unless they meet stringent criteria but they have little capacity and resource.

Basic question: "If you come across a victim of HT would you know what you do" The recording systems in local authorities aren't able to record Human Trafficking data and therefore there is no way to capture it.

Rather than focussing on adult protection, it would be better to take a broader view of vulnerable groups accessing servicing. Link into those discussions with Cosla to get Human Trafficking figures.

Streamlining Interview Processes

The group considered the streamlining of the interview processes and agreed that all agencies want answers and it would be ideal if information could be shared rather than repeating interviews.

advised that a group was established 18 months ago to look at the interviewing process of victims, by different agencies, but had stopped because of the evidence and procedure review. Work is now underway on Joint Investigative interviewing which is focused on children. Until the review is over, nothing can go forward.

There has also been a pilot of using video recording at interviews of victims of rape, but there are cost implications.

TARA can sit in on interviews, with a joint statement taken with a TARA worker there, and this be shared in advance of any Police Interview.

Police Scotland Human Trafficking Unit are undergoing a capacity and capability review and are looking at using dedicated trained people to undertake Human Trafficking interviews on video.

5. Mechanism for reporting into SIG

The group looked at project management documents that chairs will have ownership of, which will feed information from the action area groups, into SIG. These include the action plan, progress report and risk register.

It was suggested that the Progress Report should include:

- Taking forward training for 1st responders for when NRM reforms.
- The definition of the difference between trafficking and exploitation.
- Police Scotland capacity capability for AA2 aspect.
- Law Society requires further engagement
- Awareness raising presentation, pack and training disc.
- Joined up comms / press teams
- Adult Protection needs wider criteria

6. AOB

UN House Conference - Human Trafficking - is on 23 March

Tumbling Lassie seminar and operetta in April

7. Date of next meeting 22 March 2018 - venue tbc.

From:

Sent:

04 July 2018 14:42

To:

Subject:

FW: Catch up IASC office/ Scot Gov Human Trafficking Team

Human Trafficking Team Leader The Scottish Government

From: [mailto:

@antislaverycommissioner.gsi.gov.uk]

Sent: 07 December 2017 15:54

To:

Cc:

Subject: RE: Catch up IASC office/ Scot Gov Human Trafficking Team

Hi

Just to let you know that I will be coming up to Glasgow to attend the Strategy Implementation Group meeting next week on 13th December, and look forward to meeting you all there. With that in mind, I wanted to ask if you still wanted to have a catch-up call later today? We are happy to but I don't want to take up your time if there will be significant duplication in the meeting next week.

I believe that previously mentioned that we are working with the Local Government Association to produce a guide for local councils, which will be published in a few weeks' time, and that we are interested in exploring whether a similar piece could be developed in Scotland. I have arranged a meeting with from COSLA to discuss opportunities following the SIG meeting.

Please let me know whether you would like to go ahead with our call later or are happy to postpone.

Many thanks,



Protection and Partnerships Lead

Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner

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----Original Appointment----

From: IASC

Sent: 23 November 2017 15:44

To: @gov.scot; @gov.scot

Cc: _____@gov.scot'

Subject: Catch up IASC office/ Scot Gov Human Trafficking Team

When: 07 December 2017 16:00-17:00 (UTC+00:00) Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London.

Where: Conference call

Hi

I'm hoping this time is suitable for a call with state and I. A mentioned over email that you were on leave until the 5th and your calendar on 7th December was relatively clear. I'm copying in the call, in case she also wanted to join the call.

Best wishes,



Protection and Partnerships Lead

Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner

T: M: E: (3

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5th Floor, Globe House 89 Eccleston Square London SW1V 1PN

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From: 12 December 2017 15:20 Sent: @btinternet.com; To: NHS HEALTH SCOTLAND); IASC); GLA): @migranthelpuk.org; @sw,glasgow.gov.uk; SIG - 13 December 2017 - addition meeting papers Subject: Dear all, Please find additional papers for SIG tomorrow. Kindest regards Note of last meeting: Human trafficking and e... AA progress updates: Human Trafficking - Str... Trafficking - Str... Trafficking - Str... AA action plans: Copy of Human Human Human Trafficking - st... Trafficking - stra...Trafficking - stra... Programme overview with comms plan: Human Trafficking - Str... | Human Trafficking Team | Criminal Justice <u>Division | Scottish</u> Government | GWR | St

Andrew's House | Regent Road | Edinburgh | EH1 3DG | email @gov.scot | t:+44

TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION GROUP

MEETING ON 13 DECEMBER 2017, 10 A.M.

SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ATLANTIC QUAY, GLASGOW

AGENDA

1.	Welcome and introductions
2.	Progress templates - chairs of Action Area Groups and Child Trafficking Strategy Group
3.	Action plan
4.	Risk register
5.	Communications
6.	Stakeholder Forum – 9 February 2018
7.	Note of previous meeting — any outstanding actions not covered by above
8.	Date of next meeting

Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy: Progress Report ACTION AREA 1

Date of report 6 DECEMBER 2017

Outcome	Key activity / progress
People who encounter victims understand signs, know what to do and have access to specialist advice and support	 In train SG led publicity campaign Development of training disc by Police Scotland Development of awareness raising pack Initial plans for regional learning events To be taken forward Links with other relevant services – adult support and protection; child protection; gender based violence Guidance/suggestion that trafficking and exploitation fits best within public protection pathways and processes Training for First Responders (but depends on where NRM reforms go) – including new exploitation offense
Coherent person/child centred support process that enables victims to recover and build resilience	 In train Development of proposals by TARA and Migrant Help Psychological trauma support from the Anchor service Engagement with Bright Futures (Migrant Help) Regulations on 90 days and support for s.4 victims being taken forward in spring 2018 Engaging with NRM review to ensure Scottish interests are reflected Work by TARA and Migrant Help to support victims who return home To be taken forward Keep in touch with work on Joint Investigative Interviews to identify any transferable principles for adults TARA and Migrant Help taking active role in making victims aware and supporting them to claim compensation where appropriate.
Victims are aware of support and trust it enough to ask for help	To be taken forward Awareness raising to local authorities/NHS Boards as to Scotland wide remit of TARA/MH/Anchor Create effective communication channels so that victims know where to find help and support. Reflect victims' views.

Risks and issues

- Loss of momentum following publicity campaign
- · Awareness raising materials are not sufficiently publicised
- Little uptake or interest in awareness raising materials
- Expansion to 90 days and to include victims of slavery etc could lead to service being overwhelmed
- Lack of influence over how NRM develops and the implications for Scotland

Next steps

- Further work on awareness raising pack
- Publication of training DVD
- Joined-up comms meeting

Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy: Progress Report ACTION AREA 2

Date of report 5th December 2017

Outcome	Key activity / progress
Public bodies and others carry out duty to notify obligations	 In train Police Scotland Internet portal has been created and is subject of testing Agreement with City of Edinburgh Council to test the system in live time Training programme developed to be produced and distributed To be taken forward Develop further bodies to test system Police Scotland to produce a template for reporting
Intelligence is	mechanism after 6 months of notifications. • In train
shared so that local areas and/or other countries are aware of patterns	 On-going Joint Investigation Teams with Romania and Slovakia Romanian officers seconded to Police Scotland Intelligence is shared with Modern Slavery Police Transformation J-STAC for England and Wales Regular updates at the Scottish Multi-Agency Tactical Coordination Group
	To be taken forward
	 Development of intelligence sharing and deployment of Vietnamese Police Officers
	 Further information sharing processes with other Law Enforcement not captured in current processes.

Police, prosecutors and courts use all powers and take robust action as appropriate.

- In train
- Serious Crime Prevention Order Unit, Police Scotland have responsibility for identifying and assessing cases for the possibility of applications for TERO or TEPO
- On-going consideration in current operations for Money Laundering and use of POCA legislation
- To be taken forward
- Future cases to be assessed for opportunities to seek Joint Investigation Team Status

Risks and issues

- Expansion to 90 days for reflection period could see an increase in victims requiring police interviews and investigations
- Increase In intelligence and referrals from Modern Slavery Helpline will require an uplift in investigative capability – part of an on-going capacity and capability review

Next steps

- Share the action plan with the Multi-agency group
- Increase membership to other Law Enforcement agencies
- Develop a regional police/partner meeting to capture other 3rd sector organisations

Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy: Progress Report ACTION AREA 3

Date of report	7 December 2017					
Outcome People know about the extent of trafficking and exploitation in Scotland	Key activity / progress In train SG marketing campaign achieved good reach and media coverage, and initial figures showed significant increases in calls and referrals to helpline, but tailing off after the campaign					
	 SG hosted IASC Annual Report launch To be taken forward Follow-up survey on public awareness to be undertaken 2018 Work to join up comms planning across Police/SG/others Joint IASC/SG event 2018, also potential joint event with COSLA Joining up with UN House on conference in March 					
People and businesses are aware of how what they do and buy can contribute to this crime	 In train Corporate engagement event held on 6th November – 30 attendees from a range of sectors. Good feedback and offers to be involved in further work. Human trafficking seminar run at Procurex conference Initial consideration of a Code of Practice for businesses Meeting with Semantrica/TISCreport who have info on Scottish companies that haven't published a Modern Slavery Statement 					
	 To be taken forward Corporate group to be established Further corporate engagement/awareness events on a larger scale to be considered Discussions around licensing 					
People at most risk get help to increase their resilience against trafficking and exploitation	 In train Building links with other policy areas that can help prevent trafficking – equalities, organised crime, homelessness To be taken forward Work to tie in with networks that link to homeless communities 					

Risks and issues

- Impact tails off after awareness campaign need to raise awareness
- Failing to effectively harness enthusiasm in corporate sector
- Difficulty of reaching key sectors e.g. nail bars, car washes, that might not be in supply chains of bigger bodies

Next steps

 Analysis of corporate event feedback and planning next steps for engaging businesses and setting up corporate group.

ACTION AREA 1 IDENTIFY VICTIMS AND SUPPORT THEM TO SAFETY AND RECOVERY						
	Actions	Activities	Timescale	Lead	Progress/next steps	Measures
PARTER TOTAL CO.	The second secon	Publicity campaign	Aug to October 2017		Consider how to maintain momemtum	Modern Slavery Helpline Feedback TNS follow up survy
	Awareness raising for staff in the NHS, local authorities and other organisations as needed	Develop training disc Develop PowerPoint with basic messages for general use Regional learning events	by ? By ? ?Spring 2018	Police Scotland AA1 Group AA1 Group/SG		
People who encounter victims understand signs, know what to do and have access to specialist advice and support		Consider issuing guidance suggesting public protection structures as best fit	?	SG/AA1		
pagas paga kang sa	Organisations to work together so that processes align and are built around victims' needs	Keep in touch with Joint Investigative Interview developments with regard to children to learn from principles	?	?		
	Other					
	Appropriate specialist support available for all victims that is sensitive to age, gender and culture	TARA and Migrant Help to set out proposals for SG consideration	Early Jan 2018	TARA/Migrant Help SG	Initial discussions on 90 days held	Success criteria agreed with TARA/MH as part of application process

	Regularly consult with victims about what barriers they face and what they need and what will help them to move forward	TARA and Migrant Help to set out proposals for SG consideration	?		
Coherent person/child centred support process that enables victims to recover and build resilience	Form links with third sector/agencies in UK and in source countries to continue support to victims going home	TARA and Migrant Help to take forward plans	Initial report by end March 2018 (for SOG meeting in April)		
	Support agencies to build strong links with wider services so that victims' longer term needs are addressed	TARA, Migrant Help, COSLA and NHS [any others] to meet to consider what might be needed and how it could be provided.		Set up meeting	
	Other				
	Create new communications channels where victims may find out about help and access it				
	Communications almed at victims are accessible and reduce fear				
Victims are aware of support an trust it enough to ask for help	responsibly among agencies respecting victims' interests and diafety	,			

	Comment of the Commen	Raise awareness among all			
1		agencies about victim profiles and presumption against			
- 1		and presumption against			
	개발 살아보면 하는 사람이 되는 것이다.	prosecution			
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		ACTI IDENTIFY PERPETRATOR	ION AREA 2		
Outcome	Actions	Activity	Timescale	Lead	Progress/next steps Measures
	Relevant public bodies will notify police under duty to notify	Pilot to be conducted withcity of Edinburgh Council	December 2017 - March 2	Police Scotland	
	Voluntary organisations, agencies and the general public buy into benefits of reporting	Promotion of training programme			
All reports of trafficking or exploitation will be appropriately recorded as a crime and investigated		Police Scotland Memorandum 241/17 has been circulated to all officers and staff	Ongoing	Police Scotland/SG	
	Data is properly collated and analysed to detect trends		Complete	Police Scotland Police Scotland	Crime Recordinfg will be subject of review and audit Threat assessments and products are to be produced and subject of review
	Other	HT Analyst is in place	Ongoing	Police Scotland	Tillean assessments and products die to be produced and employed or over
	Agreements with UK Government, IASC and with enforcement agencies in source countries to share information as appropriate	NCA and J-STAC information sharing is in place but work with other countries is to be developed			
	Build expertise about trafficking routes through closer working relationships	Action Area 2 has now met on 22nd June and 22nd September which brough together, Police Scotland, Home Office Immilgration Enforcement, Border Force, NCA, UKVI, Scottish Government, HMRC, TARA and Migrant Help	Ongoing	Police Scotland	
			Ongoing	Police Scotland	·

					1
Intelligence shared between Police Scotland/other local and international partners as appropriate	Support prosecutions in other countries where appropriate				
processing and compact section of the compact		Ongoing Joint Investigation Teams are in place	Ongoing	Police Scotland/COPFS	
	Use information from within and outwith Scotland to develop profiels and tailored plans to tackle trafficking	Intelligence is shared with Modern Slavery Police Transformation J-STAC for England and Wales			
Self- Conservation of the Self-			Ongoing	Police Scotland	1
			Crigoria	Total Control Control	
	Other				·
	Learn from other areas of expertise such as domestic abuse				
	Police, prosecutors and court use prevention and risk orders and seize assets to disrupt trafficking and exploitation as appropriate	Serious Crime Prevention Order Unit, Police Scotland have responsibility for identifying and assessing cases for the possibility of applications for TERO or TEPO		Police Scotland/COPFS	
			Ongoing December 2017 - January		
Police, prosecutors and courts use all powers and take robust action as appropriate	Awareness raising for those involved in the criminal justice system		December 2017 - January		
Sa Anderskapie sie Byer Alab		Use of training programme	•	Police Scotland/COPFS	<u> </u>
	Convictions and victims' experiences are publicised in the UK and beyond, whilst ensuring safety of victims				
Recorderate de Caracia		To be developed	Ongoing		
Burn production and an application of the contract of the cont	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Other			

		ADDRESS THE CO	ACTION AREA 3 NDITIONS THAT FOSTER TRAF	EICKING AND EXPLOITATION	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
Outcome	Actions		Timescale	Lead	Progress/next steps	Measures
	Public awareness raising campaign encouraging people to take active role to help eradicate trafficking	SG awareness raising programme around steps the public can take to help eradicate trafficking and exploitation, encouraging them to think about how what they buy and who they buy it from could contribute to this crime Consider next steps following on	August - October 2017	SG Human Trafficking	Marketing campaign launched 27 August 2017; coverage on BBC and STV news, print and radio; short film screening on STV between August and October 2017; digital adverts	Initial figures show a strong increase in calls, web referrals and potential victims identified, but tailing off after end of campaign. Follow-up public awareness survey planned for 2018.
		from campaign: strengthening message around empowerment and hope - positive things people can do	November 2017	AA3 Group	Joined up comms between SG, Police Scotland, TARA, Migrant Help etc - meeting to be arranged.	
People know about the extent of trafficking and exploitation in Scotland		SG will consider what action is needed to ascertain how trafficking and exploitation affects Scolland to contribute to a greater understanding of its impact on Scottish society			Paul Rigby now providing academic input on AA3 group. Summary of available research to be pulled together. Consider building on existing research e.g. UK Typology Report, IASC Vietnamese report. Invite academic representation onto AA3 group. Develop Duty to Notify in partnership with public bodies and other UK administrations to develop a meaningful and consistent data set.	
	Consider how to highlight the different forms of trafficking that exist in Scotland and the effect on the victims	SG marketing campaign digital adverts higlight specific sectors	August - October 2017	SG Human	See above	See above
		Awareness raising work with partners Engagement via corporate		SG Human Trafficking	SG hosted IASC Annual Report launch 20 October 2017. Plans for joint event with IASC in 2018.	
	Promote easy and multi-media methods for public to report trafficking suspicions	group SG will identify ways for the public to report trafficking and exploitation and highlight where it may be happening, empowering them to report their suspicions		Corporate Group	Current partnership with UK-wide Modern Slavery Helpline for online and phone reporting; established a Scottish web subpage with specific information; Memorandum of Understanding being developed between Helpline and Police Scotland	
65 (15) (2) (2)	Other					
	Opinion formers/leaders/groups across Scotland reject trafficking and the activities it supports	Explore developing a Code of Practice		Corporate Group	Initial engagement with Welsh Government, who have developed a CoP. To be considered by Corporate Group. Specific COP/protocols exist for supermarkets and construction (led by GLAA). Unicef	Number of companies signed up to Code of Practice (if adopted)
		Explore potential to link in with Business Pledge		SG Human	Initial conversations - concerns about ability to change pledge at this stage and take-up so far - may be better to do something separate.	

Outcome A	Actions	Activity	Timescale	Lead	Progress/next steps	Measures
,	Provide guidance to businesses					
a	about how they can eradicate links to	To be considered by Corporate				
	rafficking in supply chains	Group		Corporate Group		
	Support UK-wide activity resulting				SG presentation at Co-Op supplier forum	
godina sa na na na na na h	rom Transparency in Supply Chains				May 2017; SG workshop at Procurex	
	TISC) duty and publicise who is				conference October 2017. The SG	
n e	eporting in Scotland				Procurement Policy Team has already	1
					inculded the issue of trafficking and	
		Direct engagement with			exploitation in their guidance to the public	Publication of Modern
		businesses		Corporate Group	procurement sector.	Slavery Statements
8 (0) S. (8 (0) (4 (5)						
		1		1	Event held 6th November at Atlantic	
		Business engagement event		SG Human	Quay. Positive feedback overall, next	
		November 2017	November 2017	Trafficking	steps to be considered.	
People and				SG Human		
usinesses are aware		Establishing a Corporate Group	November 2017	Trafficking	Invite attendees at November event	
of how what they do		¥ ,			Meeting with Jaya Chakrabarti,	
nd buy can contribute					TISCreport, on 7 December: she can	
to this crime		Engagement/co-working with			provide information on Scottish	
10 this Chine		UK Government and devolved			companies that have not published a	
		administrations			Modern Slavery Statement	
ī	Change culture by encouraging					
	people to make positive choices					
	against trafficking in what they do	1			İ	
6360.9602000000000000000000000000000000000	and buy					
		The Serious Organised Crime				
		Strategy will address issues		į		
		such as trafficking and	1		Police Scotland are working with the	
98 - 970 - NGC - 838 - 638 640 AND		exploitation that blight			charity Just Enough to raise awareness	
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		communities by working with			in schools, carrying out activities with	
		schools, the third sector and	1		local businesses including social	
		other partners to raise			landlords, and continuing to improve joint	
		awareness of the links with			working with partners. Jim to provide	
		organised crime		SG Organised Crime	updates to future AA3 meetings.	
7	Other	Take forward the key actions in			Fairer Scotland Action Plan published 5th	
	Suici	the Fairer Scotland Action Plan			Oct 2016, with 50 Government actions	
		and ratio occasio riotori rian		1	for this Parliamentary term. A range of	
					measures are underway to ensure	
			1		people living in poverty can live full lives	
8 88 88 50 65 70 m. I					without fear of exploitation. A progress	
					report is being drafted and is due to be	
8 - 81 - 68 - 68 - 68 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60					presented to Parliament in October, AA3	
e silu ca se pobladouna					Secretariat to obtain update for each	
98160 32 (8) (8)				AA3 secretariat	meeting	
1	Targeted efforts to raise potential	SG will consider how to				
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	victims' awareness of tactics,	research, identify and build				
	techniques and risks	partnerships with communities		1		
ľ	recurriques and risks	assessed as being at risk of			Marion and Ann to consider with regard	
		trafficking and exploitation, such			to homesless/rough sleeper/beggar	
		as the homeslessness sector			populations. Stronger links to be made	
					with New Scots asylum seeker/refugee	
		and to develop targeted			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		prevention initiatives	1		strategy.	<u> </u>

Outcome	Actions	Activity	Timescale	Lead	Progress/next steps	Measures
People at most risk get help to increase their resilience and exploitation	Actions Work with partners to support efforts to stop trafficking happening in first place including tackling poverty and inequality	SG will raise awareness to ensure that human trafficking and exploitation is reflected appropriately in policies and guidance SG will work with the UK's IASC and others on work in source/transit countries, to improve partnership working and the capacity to break the cycle of trafficking and exploitation. We will also work with others to tackle poverty in source countries. SG will build on existing work to assess how conditions that	Timescale	Lead	Progress/next steps Cross-representation on working groups; direct engagement with SG colleagues including construction, fishing, agriculture, tourism. Procurement policy and agriculture already highlight trafficking and exploitation in their policies. In August 2017 the Minister for Public Health and Sport endorsed the Pontifical Academy of Sciences Statement and recommendations from Feb 2017, which are aimed at eliminating trafficking for the purposes of organ donation and will agree plans to raise awareness of the recommendations amongst nephrologists and transplant surgeons in particular.	Measures
	Work with communities to address reasons victims might not come	foster trafficking and exploitation can be addressed, to improve partnership working and the capacity to break the cycle of trafficking and exploitation.				
	forward Make sure that trafficking is considered within strategies and initiatives to increase equality Other	Consult on a Delivery Plan for Equally Safe with work streams focussing on Primary Prevention, Capacity and Capability, Justice and Accountability Cross-representation on working groups) SG Equalities	SG has completed a consultation on a Delivery Plan and responses are being analysed with a view to producing a finalised Delivery Plan by the end of 2017. The team are looking to strengthen the actions aimed at tackling commercial sexual expicitation, and local Violence Against Women Partnerships are being asked to consider this. Also giving further thought to the criminalisation of purchase of sex. Equalities partners to provide updates at future AA3 meetings.	

Strategy Oversight Group

The role of the Strategic Oversight Group is to be an influential group which is intended to:

- · secure support from senior levels in key organisations;
- provide an authorising environment (particularly in relation to budgets and human resources); and
- ensure that the Strategy remains strategic within the broader Scottish and UK context.

The Strategy Oversight Group is chaired by the Cabinet Secretary for Justice and meets on an annual basis.

Strategy Implementation Group

The role of the Strategy implementation Group is to oversee the implementation of the Strategy, ensuring that a human rights (PANEL) approach is taken and that the voices and views of those who have experienced trafficking are reflected appropriately.

The Strategy Implementation Group will draw together the outputs from the Action Area Groups, identifying overlaps and synergies and seeking to address any barriers to implementation.

The Strategy Implementation Group will take specific responsibility for:

- Communications and awareness raising;
- Identification and sharing of good practice;
- overview of local structures for implementation;
- development of appropriate training and materials.

The Strategy Implementation Group is chaired by the Scottish Government and meets on a bi annual basis.

	Action Area	Sub Groups	
Action Area 1 - Identify	Action Area 2 - Identify	Action Area 3 - Address the	Child Trafficking Strategy
Victims and Support them to	Perpetrators and Disrupt Their Activity	Conditions that Foster Trafficking and Exploitation	Group

The role of the Action Area Groups is to support the delivery of the actions under their remit by

- · clarifying the actions
- prioritising the actions
- identifying the wider networks that need to be involved in implementation of the actions and engaging with them appropriately
- · identifying any training needed and referring to SIG
- engaging with the other AAGs

The Action Area Sub Groups meet on a quarterly basis.

Chairs:

Action Area 1: COSLA

Action Area 2: Police Scotland

Action Area 3: Scottish Government

Child Trafficking Strategy Group: Scottish Government

	Meeting Schedule	
Who	Frequency	Dates of Meetings
Strategy Oversight Group	Annually	February 2018 (tbc)
Strategy Implementation Group	Bi-annual	6 September 2017
,		28 March 2018
		Sept/Oct 2018 (tbc)
Action Area 1	Quarterly	14 June 2017
		20 September 2017
		06 December 2017
		22 March 2018
		20 June 2018
Action Area 2	Quarterly	22 June 2017
		22 September 2017
		11 January 2018
		20 March 2018
		25 June 2018
Action Area 3	Quarterly	14 August 2017
		09 November 2017
		08 February 2018
		07 June 2018
Child Trafficking Strategy Group	Quarterly	12 July 2017
	_	25 October 2017
		24 January 2018
		18 April 2018
		18 July 2018

Comi	nunications Plan	– Scottish Governme	ent, SOG/SIG & /	AAGs
Who	Method	Frequency	By Whom?	Specific Dates
Strategy Oversight Group	Meeting	Annually	Human Trafficking	18 April 2018
(SOG)			Team	(provisional)
	Email	Bi-annually following SIG	Human Trafficking	28 March 2018
		meetings	Team	
Strategy Implementation	Meeting	Bi-annually	Human Trafficking	6 September 2017
Group (SIG)			Team	28 March 2018
	Email	Quarterly following AAG	Human Trafficking	September 2017
			Team	January 2018
				March 2018
				June 2018
		Annually following SOG	Human Trafficking	18 April 2018
			Team	(provisional)
Action Area Groups	Meeting	Quarterly	AAG Chairs &	As per meeting schedule
(AAG)			Members	
			Human Trafficking	
			Team	
	Progress Report	Quarterly following AAG	AAG Chairs	As per meeting schedule
	Email	Ad hoc	Human Trafficking	
			Team	
Communicatio	ns Plan – Scottish	ı Government Engag		
Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Forum	Bi-annually	Human Trafficking	28 June 2017
			Team	09 February 2018
	Newsletter	Bi-annually following SIG	Human Trafficking	October 2017
			Team	28 March 2018
				Sept/Oct 2018
	Blogs – Justice and	Bi-annually – alternative	Human Trafficking	January 2018
	Safety and Serious	to Newsletter	Team & invited	June 2018
	Organised Crime		stakeholders	
	Webpages – SG	On-going	Human Trafficking	

external website		Team	
Social Media –	Ad hoc – implementation	Comms Justice	
Twitter/News Releases	of Act, announcements,		
	Anti-Slavery Day etc		
Learning and Justice	Ad hoc – implementation	Human Trafficking	
Circulars	of the Act	Team	

From: Sent: To: Subject:	04 July 2018 14:41 FW: Introductions
Human Trafficking Team The Scottish Government	
From: Sent: 18 December 2017 To: Subject: RE: Introductio	
That's great, thanks for le	etting me know Have a great Christmas too.
Best wishes,	
From: (Compared to the Compared to the Compare	@antislaverycommissioner.gsi.gov.uk>
Thanks Very nabout business engage	ice to meet you last week. and I are going to speak in the new year gement.
Have a great Christm	as.
Human Trafficking Team	Leader
From: Sent: 17 December 2017 To: Cc: Subject: Introductions Dear	[mailto: @antislaverycommissioner.gsi.gov.uk] ' 11:58

It was great to meet with you at the Strategy Implementation Group last week. Thanks for the invite and for taking the time to speak with me after the meeting.

As I said on Wednesday, the Commissioner is really keen to collaborate with you and support your work where possible over the next year and beyond. It sounds like the event later in the year could be the key occasion where the Commissioner can lend his support but there may be other opportunities in the interim for collaboration.

I have copied in to Private Sector and Labour Market Lead, and International Engagement Lead, so that you have their details. I will fill in about the work you have been doing to engage with businesses and develop a Corporate Group, but it may also be useful for you to connect directly.
I'll be in touch with you all again in the New Year to share any relevant updates and to pick up on the discussions around event planning.
Best wishes,
Protection and Partnerships Lead Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner
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