



18 October 2012

To raise awareness of modern slavery and inspire people to eradicate it.

www.antislaveryday.com



ANTI-SLAVERY DAY



The Anti-Slavery Day Act became law in 2010. It was introduced in Parliament as a Private Members Bill by Anthony Steen, then MP for Totnes, South Devon, in 2010 and passed through both Houses unopposed. The Act defines modern-day slavery to include child trafficking, forced labour, domestic servitude and trafficking for sexual exploitation.



Anti-Slavery Day falls on 18 October each year. It provides an opportunity to draw attention to the issue and aims to put pressure on government, local authorities, public institutions and private and public companies to address the problems arising from human trafficking. To find out more, visit: www.antislaveryday.com

Launch of human trafficking exhibition in Parliament, 2010: Anthony Steen, then MP for Totnes, with Rt Hon William Hague MP and Rt Hon Alan Johnson MP

Human Trafficking Foundation

The Human Trafficking Foundation (HTF) was established in 2010 to support and add value to the work of the many charities and agencies already fighting modern day slavery in the UK. HTF grew out of the activities of the UK's All-Party Parliamentary Group on Human Trafficking. HTF's vision is of a UK which presents a hostile environment for traffickers, where there is widespread public awareness of its evils and where better support is offered to those who fall victim.

HTF brings together over 45 partner organisations four times a year to identify emerging issues, prioritise areas where action is needed and agree key messages to be communicated to those with the power to make a difference.

HTF has successfully supported efforts to establish and bolster cross party parliamen-

tary groups on human trafficking in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Together with ECPAT UK and the Asociația High Level Group for Children in Romania, HTF is pioneering a European Commission backed initiative to build a network of parliamentarians across all EU Member States.



Anthony Steen

Trustees: Anthony Steen (Chairman), Baroness Elizabeth Butler-Sloss GBE, Rt Hon Frank Field DL MP, Paul Jackson (Treasurer) Registered Charity No. 07121887



www.humantraffickingfoundation.org/

Parliamentarians Against Human Trafficking: A Europe-wide initiative



Anthony Steen and Andrew Selous MP welcome Members of Parliament from Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Italy, as part of Parliamentarians Against Human Trafficking

In 2011 the European Commission, supported by the Tudor Trust, agreed to fund an initiative to build a network of parliamentarians across the EU committed to fighting human trafficking. The project complements and stimulates national-level anti-trafficking activities, such as legal reform and victim support, and by 2013 aims to directly reach over one hundred parliamentarians across 15 countries.

The initiative is run by lead partners: ECPAT UK, the Human Trafficking Foundation, and the Asociația High Level Group for Children (Romania); with associate partners comprising the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Europe, the Dutch National Rapporteur, and the Wilberforce Institute for the Emancipation of Slavery. For more information, visit: www.paht.eu



All Party Parliamentary Group on Human Trafficking

Established under the chairmanship of Anthony Steen in July 2006, the APPG is now jointly chaired by Peter Bone MP and Lady Butler-Sloss GBE and numbers over 80 active members, 60 from the Commons and 20 from the Lords. Its many achievements include helping to set up similar groups in 9 other EU Parliaments, tabling hundreds of Parliamentary Questions, promoting debates and ensuring Government meets its commitments.

Chairman Peter Bone MP, states:

“We aim to raise awareness of the extent of human trafficking that now exists in the 21st century, and want to push for practical solutions with our European partners taking concerted action at various Parliamentary levels.”

2. © Express Tribune August 10, 2011.



2011 ANTI-SLAVERY DAY



The International Organisation for Migration's upturned 'Buy Responsibly' supermarket trolley in Trafalgar Square on Anti-Slavery Day 2011

A range of events were organised to mark Anti-Slavery Day last year. These were some of the highlights : -

- The inaugural Human Trafficking Foundation **Media Awards** was held in the House of Lords, sponsored by Lord Alton of Liverpool, the co-founder of the Jubilee Campaign. The Immigration Minister, Damian Green MP, presented awards to those in the media who have highlighted the nature and prevalence of human trafficking. Over 50 nominations were received and the winners were chosen by an independent panel.



Immigration Minister Damian Green MP presents the Anti-Slavery Day Media Award for Best TV or Radio drama dealing with Human Trafficking to producers of 'Stolen' (BBC)

- The Prime Minister held a reception at **10 Downing Street** to pay tribute to the many NGOs fighting human trafficking in the UK. Some 200 guests attended, including Members of Parliament from the UK and other EU countries.

● An International Organisation for Migration exhibition - consisting of 'slaves' imprisoned in a 10 ft high upturned supermarket trolley - was installed in **Trafalgar Square**, drawing attention to the use of forced labour in supply chains.

● A series of events and speeches were organised by Cllr Kirsty Roberts in Russell Square.

● Anti-Slavery International sponsored a 'Slavery in London' exhibition at the **Museum of London**.

● ECPAT UK launched its **Row for Freedom** campaign, with Olympic champion Sir Matthew Pinsent and parliamentarians wishing the rowers good luck on their Transatlantic voyage to raise awareness of child trafficking.



Sir Matthew Pinsent with the all-women crew of Row for Freedom, who rowed across the Atlantic Ocean in record-breaking time to raise awareness of human trafficking



Anthony Steen, Chairman of the Human Trafficking Foundation, with members of the award-winning cast of 'SOLD' at the Edinburgh Festival 2011



Anthony Steen, Chairman of the Human Trafficking Foundation, congratulates Councillor Kirsty Roberts on organising an all-day event in Russell Square to mark Anti-Slavery Day



Photography by Hannah Isted

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: MODERN-DAY



The exploitation of human beings for profit takes many forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, child trafficking, and domestic servitude. The efforts of successive Governments to tackle its causes and effects have met with limited success, not least because of the fluidity of trafficking networks, which are quick to find new or different markets from which to profit. Limited public understanding of the issue compounds the problem: people are slow to recognise instances of trafficking in their midst and reluctant to report these to the police.

SLAVERY

Slavery today is a global business and the source of huge profits for traffickers and crime syndicates. The UK began to wake up to the horrors of modern slavery in February 2004 when 23 Chinese cockle pickers drowned in Morecombe Bay. Since that time campaigners have exposed a pernicious human trafficking problem across the UK.

Support agencies, police and the wider community have identified thousands of victims of trafficking including men, women, boys and girls. They have been trafficked from every corner of the world - in the last year alone, victims have been identified from 54 different countries - and are found in ordinary cities and towns across the UK. Traffickers also target the vulnerable within the UK, moving them around from place to place and making money out of their exploitation. The UK has a duty to prevent this from happening, protect victims, provide them with a safe haven, prosecute those who traffic them, and seize traffickers' assets.

United Nations figures suggest that 800,000 people are trafficked annually in one form or another: indeed there are more people in slavery today than in the entire 350 year history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and 1 in 8 of those is in Europe. Human trafficking is nothing less than serious, international, organised crime: it is now thought to be the second most lucrative organised criminal activity worldwide generating an estimated \$32 billion per annum (International Labour Organisation).

Human trafficking is a particularly difficult crime to identify and prevent.

- It takes many forms, each having particular characteristics of its own: there is no 'standard model' (beyond the systematic abuse of human freedom and dignity).
- Perpetrators are often linked across a loose association of international networks: as soon as one loophole is closed, another is detected and exploited.
- Many of the voluntary sector organisations working against trafficking (and who witness the issues first hand) have a specialist focus – whether on children, domestic slaves, or those involved in prostitution. As a consequence they are all too often seen by parliamentarians and policy-makers as 'single-issue' campaigners, and indeed as overly-politicised. 'Big picture' messages are all too often lost in a cacophony of competing voices.
- Low levels of public understanding and awareness mean the police cannot rely on trafficking being reported.
- Many people confuse trafficking with 'migrant working' or 'illegal immigration' and have little sympathy for victims.
- Victims are generally living in fear, may not speak English, do not fully understand what is going on, and comply with their abusers in hiding the reality - often because of threats of violence or fear of recrimination against their families back home or shame in having been exploited.

Photography by Sarah Kendal. The white masks emphasise the hidden nature of human trafficking and the ruinous effects it has on its victims.



Photography by Sarah Kendal

Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

The scale of trafficking for sexual exploitation remains largely unknown worldwide since its very nature demands secrecy and reliable statistics are therefore not forthcoming. In the UK, there are some clues as to its scale. For example, in a recent ACPO report, 2,212 brothels were identified in London alone, and the police estimate that up to 50% of those in the brothels may have been trafficked. Traffickers take virtually all the earnings and move victims around the country so they are less visible.

Trafficking for Domestic Servitude

Domestic workers have been particularly vulnerable to exploitation from wealthy employers. They work alone and are reliant on their employer for their work, accommodation and immigration status. If the employer does not respect their rights, migrant domestic workers have little bargaining power and can find themselves in this invisible form of slavery. Cases of domestic servitude in the UK include both adults and children, normally migrants.

Trafficking for Forced Labour



Photography by Sarah Kendal

Many people trafficked into the UK - particularly boys and men – are forced to do back-breaking work on farms or in factories for little or no pay. Their passports are confiscated by their traffickers and they are made to live in terrible conditions. This is not a phenomenon which just affects foreigners: in early 2012 several British men were rescued from a site in Bedfordshire where they had been living in squalid conditions, forced to work day and night without pay.

“Children are trafficked for all types of exploitation including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, forced marriage, illegal adoption and participation in criminal activities,”



Child Trafficking

Children are trafficked for all types of exploitation including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude, forced marriage, illegal adoption and participation in criminal activities including pick-pocketing, shoplifting, ATM theft and cannabis cultivation. When trafficked children are abandoned they are usually without money, identification and anywhere to go. They are especially vulnerable to physical abuse and rape.

Children in Cernavoda, Romania, where trafficking is rife (Photography by Hannah Isted)



PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS



Parliamentary Questions were asked throughout the year by MPs and Peers. Here is one about conviction rates for human trafficking, asked by Lord Alton of Liverpool.



To ask Her Majesty's Government . . .
how many convictions there have been for trafficking in each of the past 10 years . . .
[HL1760]

Lord Henley: The number of defendants found guilty at all courts for human trafficking offences, in England and Wales, from 2005 to 2011, can be viewed in the attached table. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 came into force in 2004 and the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004 came into force in 2005, therefore data for the full 10 years are not available..

Defendants found guilty at all courts for human trafficking offences, England and Wales, 2005-2011

Offence	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Trafficking for sexual exploitation	12	15	15	24	23	10	8
Trafficking for exploitation	-	6	8	-	2	6	-
Total	12	21	23	24	25	16	8

NB. In Scotland there has only been one successful human trafficking conviction

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS



Here is a Parliamentary Question about the Salvation Army's victim support scheme, asked by Denis MacShane MP (Rotherham).

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice what the (a) nationality and (b) gender was of each suspected victim of trafficking referred to the Trafficking Victim Support scheme operated by the Salvation Army in May 2012; in which region each of the suspected victims was found; and which agency referred each case to the scheme. [113330]

Mr Blunt: In May 2012 there were 70 referrals to the Government-funded support service for adult victims of human trafficking in England and Wales administered by the Salvation Army.

Nationality	Gender	Region	Referring Agency
Albanian	Female	South East	NGO
Albanian	Female	North West	UKBA
Albanian	Female	South East	NGO
Albanian	Female	West Midlands	UKBA
Chinese	Male	North East	UKBA
Czech	Male	Yorkshire	NGO
Equatorial Guinean	Female	South East	NGO
Ethiopian	Female	North West	UKBA
Ethiopian	Female	North East	UKBA
Hungarian	Male	Yorkshire	NGO
Hungarian	Female	Yorkshire	Police
Hungarian	Female	Yorkshire	Police
Indian	Male	Not known	Not known
Indian	Male	Not known	Not known

Nationality	Gender	Region	Referring Agency
Indian	Female	West Midlands	UKBA
Kenyan	Female	South East	NGO
Lithuanian	Male	South East	NGO
Lithuanian	Male	East Midlands	Police
Lithuanian	Male	East Midlands	Police
Lithuanian	Male	South East	NGO
Nigerian	Female	North West	UKBA
Nigerian	Female	South East	NGO
Nigerian	Female	South East	SOCA
Nigerian	Female	South East	SOCA
Nigerian	Female	South East	UKBA
Nigerian	Female	Yorkshire	UKBA
Nigerian	Female	Yorkshire	UKBA
Nigerian	Female	South East	NHS
Pakistani	Female	North West	UKBA
Pakistani	Female	South East	Social services
Philippine	Female	Yorkshire	NGO
Polish	Male	West Midlands	NGO
Polish	Male	South	Police
Polish	Male	South	Police
Polish	Male	South	Police
Polish	Male	South	Police
Polish	Male	South	Police
Polish	Female	South East	GLA
Polish	Female	South East	GLA
Polish	Male	South East	GLA
Polish	Male	South East	GLA
Polish	Male	South Cast	GLA
Polish	Mate	South East	GLA
Polish	Male	South East	GLA
Polish	Male	West Midlands	NGO
Romanian	Female	South East	Police
Romanian	Female	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
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Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Male	South East	Police
Romanian	Female	South East	Police
Senegalese	Female	Yorkshire	UKBA
Slovakian	Female	South East	Police
Slovakian	Male	North East	NGO
Slovakian	Male	South East	NGO
Ugandan	Female	South East	NGO
Ugandan	Female	South East	Self-referral
Ugandan	Female	Yorkshire	UKBA
UK	Male	West Midlands	NGO
Vietnamese	Female	South East	NGO
Vietnamese	Male	South East	UKBA
Vietnamese	Male	South East	Legal representative
Zambian	Female	South West	Self-referral

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The HTF Advisory Forum (see list of participants overleaf) meets regularly to discuss what needs to be done in order for the UK to become a world leader in fighting human trafficking. The principal areas are: -

(i) Greater police activity

Traffickers are often one step ahead of the game, and desperate for maximum profit. The cross-border nature of trafficking means that law enforcement agencies must work closely with counterparts in other countries to catch the traffickers - bilateral police operations, such as Operation Golf in 2010, are particularly effective in this

regard. There should also be increased focus on going after traffickers' assets – again, international cooperation is vital here. Finally, the Prosecution Services should be encouraged to pursue convictions for trafficking offences rather than for lesser offences which are more easily secured.



(ii) Public awareness

There is a widespread lack of public awareness about modern slavery. Those people working to protect and support trafficking victims – whether police officers, border officials or social workers – rely on a degree of public awareness to alert them to potential victims. Lack of public awareness has a second, negative impact: as long as the less well understood manifestations of trafficking – such as debt bondage and domestic servitude – remain conflated in the public mind with unpopular issues such as illegal immigration, it will remain difficult for society to find the resolve to take the necessary measures.

(iii) A smarter National Referral Mechanism

The National Referral Mechanism is failing in several areas: crucially, it is failing to act as a *referral* system, to ensure trafficked people are able to access the different services to which they are entitled. The system lacks an appeal process, and a significant number of trafficked people have concluded that the process offers little benefit to them and may even impact negatively on their future recovery and so have opted not to be referred.

(iv) Wider scope for Gangmasters Licensing Authority

The Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA) regulates those who supply labour or use workers to provide services in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, shellfish gathering and food processing and packaging. In light of increasing numbers of trafficking of men for forced labour in various sectors in the UK, it would seem sensible to expand the GLA's scope to cover the hospitality, construction and tourism sectors.

(v) Support for victims

The level and quality of assistance (accommodation, medical and mental health services, interpreting services, legal assistance) made available to trafficked people varies widely, depending on the type of exploitation someone has been subjected to, their location in the country, and the capacity of support providers. More needs to be done to support victims after the initial recovery period. Many have nowhere to go and are vulnerable to being 're-trafficked'.

We pay tribute to the Salvation Army's victim support scheme, which provides assistance to adult victims of trafficking across England and Wales, through a network of sub-contractors. We also commend the work of Migrant Helpline, Northern Ireland Women's Aid, TARA and BAWSO for similar work across the devolved administrations.

(vi) The advantage of an independent watchdog

There is currently limited knowledge about the scale and nature of trafficking in the UK (statistics based on referrals to the National Referral Mechanism offer only a patchy picture); and a lack of a joined-up approach by the numerous agencies, organisations and departments working on the issue. Whilst the UK Human Trafficking Centre does valuable work in collecting some data, it is part of the Serious Organised Crime Agency and therefore is a law enforcement body with a restricted remit. An independent National Rapporteur or 'Watchdog' would be able to monitor current measures and ensure government policy and practice across the UK is more effective and better joined up with other European countries.

THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOUNDATION ADVISORY FORUM COMPRISES:



The **A21 Campaign** is an international charity working to abolish injustice in the 21st century by raising awareness of human trafficking and empowering local communities to fight it. www.thea21campaign.org



Afruca (Africans Unite Against Child Abuse) campaigns against the trafficking of African children and young people and promotes the rights and welfare of African children in the UK. www.afruca.org



Anti-Slavery International, founded in 1839, is the world's oldest international human rights organisation and works to eliminate all forms of slavery around the world. www.antislaveryday.com



Ashiana Sheffield works to protect black, Asian, minority ethnic and refugee women, children and young people from serious harm caused by domestic abuse and forced marriage. www.ashianasheffield.org



Barnardo's operates support services to victims of trafficking aged 0 to 24 years and advocates positive change to anti-trafficking legislation in the UK. www.barnardos.org.uk

B A W S O



BAWSO (Black Association of Women Step Out) provides specialist services in Wales to people from black and ethnic minority backgrounds who are affected by domestic abuse and human trafficking. www.bawso.org.uk



Calla Trust works to confront and disrupt human trafficking in all its forms, with a specific focus on combating internal trafficking of children and young people for sexual exploitation. www.calla.org.uk



Care UK campaigns against human trafficking for sexual exploitation – tackling demand and ensuring that people who have survived exploitation are given adequate care and protection. www.care.org.uk



Children (Children and Families Across Borders) identifies and protects children who have been separated from family members due to conflict, trafficking, abduction, migration and asylum. www.cfab.uk.net



The **Children's Society** runs a number of programmes across the country which deliver services to children who are victims of exploitation and trafficking. www.childrensociety.org.uk



City Hearts provides accommodation and support in Sheffield, Yorkshire, to male and female victims of human trafficking. www.city-hearts.co.uk



Counter Human Trafficking Bureau supplies practical resources to strengthen partnerships and accelerate positive ways to tackle human trafficking and the exploitation of people in the UK. www.chtb.org



Dalit Freedom Network UK works in the UK and India to bring freedom, hope and justice to Dalits, India's 'untouchables'. www.dfn.org.uk



Eveas (which runs The Poppy Project) provides accommodation and support to vulnerable women who have experienced violence; including trafficking, domestic violence and sexual violence. www.eaves4women.co.uk



Ecpat UK End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) campaigns against the commercial sexual exploitation of children. www.ecpat.org.uk



Epiphany Trust is dedicated to meeting the needs of disabled and disadvantaged children, fighting poverty by establishing self-sustaining projects, and upholding the rights of the oppressed. www.epiphany.org.uk



Equality Now partners internationally with grassroots organisations to end violence and discrimination against women and girls, including on issues of trafficking. www.equalitynow.org



Gloucestershire Domestic Violence Support and Advocacy Project help women and men throughout Gloucestershire who are affected by domestic abuse and trafficking. www.gdvsap.org.uk



Helen Bamber Foundation works with survivors of torture, trafficking, and other forms of gross human rights violations. www.helenbamber.org



Hera (Her Equality, Rights and Autonomy) provides entrepreneurship training and mentoring support to women who have been trafficked, to help them to become economically independent. www.hera-web.org.uk



Hope for Justice works to rescue victims of human trafficking, assist in their protection and rehabilitation, and ensure the perpetrators are prosecuted. www.hopeforjustice.org.uk



Housing for Women

Housing for Women provides homes for women living in London who are in the greatest housing need, especially those escaping domestic violence and other forms of violence. www.hfw.org.uk



International Justice Mission UK rescues victims of slavery and sexual exploitation, provides them with aftercare, and works to prosecute the perpetrators and promote public justice systems. www.ijmuk.org



The International Organization for Migration is the leading international organisation promoting humane and orderly migration by working with migrants, governments, and partners worldwide. www.iomuk.org



The Joseph Rowntree Foundation is an endowed charity that funds a large, UK-wide research and development programme and is currently supporting a programme of work on forced labour.
www.jrf.org.uk



**JUBILEE
CAMPAIGN**

Jubilee Campaign combines effective lobbying with transformational charitable action for children at risk.
www.jubileecampaign.co.uk



Kalayaan provides advice and practical support to migrant domestic workers and helps them to campaign and raise their voices to policy makers.
www.kalayaan.org.uk



Love146 works toward the abolition of child sex slavery and exploitation in Europe through practical solutions while contributing to a growing abolition movement.
www.love146.org



The Medaille Trust provides support services and accommodation to victims of trafficking, and advocates better policy to combat trafficking and care for its victims.
www.medaille.co.uk



**MIGRANT
HELPLINE**

Migrant Helpline provides a variety of services to distressed foreign nationals across the UK, including victims of human trafficking.
www.migranthelpline.org.uk



The NSPCC National Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line is a specialist child protection service for any professional working with children who may have been trafficked into the UK.
www.nspcc.org.uk/ctail



Law Centre (NI)

The Northern Ireland Law Centre promotes social justice and provides specialist legal support for organisations and disadvantaged individuals, including victims of human trafficking.
www.lawcentreni.org



Odanadi UK supports and promote the work of Odanadi India in the fight against human trafficking and sexual exploitation.
www.odanadi.org



Parliamentarians Against Human Trafficking is a European Commission funded project to establish an EU wide network of parliamentarians against human trafficking.
www.paht.eu



Purple Teardrop Campaign raises awareness of women and girls trafficked into sexual exploitation and raises funds to support rescued victims.
www.purpleteardrop.org.uk



René Cassin is a human rights charitable organisation that uses Jewish historical experience and positive Jewish values to campaign and educate on universal human rights.
www.renecassin.org



The Salvation Army manages the UK government's £2 million a year contract to support victims of trafficking from the moment of referral. www.salvationarmy.org.uk/humantrafficking



SC EME (Social Change through Education in the Middle East) promotes social change for women and children in the Middle East and North Africa through education and anti-trafficking campaigns. www.sce-me.org



Sorooptimist International inspires action and create opportunities to transform the lives of women and girls through a global network of members and international partnerships. www.sigbi.org



Stop The Traffik is a global grassroots movement that prevents human trafficking through campaign-driven community action. www.stopthetraffik.org



Unchosen works with film directors, anti-trafficking experts, NGOs and volunteers to co-ordinate film campaigns in schools, universities and local communities across the UK. www.unchosen.org.uk

The West Midlands Regional Anti Trafficking Network brings together front line practitioners and specialists from both statutory and non-statutory sectors to help victims of trafficking.
Twitter: @AdavuProject



The William Wilberforce Trust provides follow-on support for women who have been trafficked into sexual exploitation and are living independently in London. www.williamwilberforcetrust.org.uk



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www.antislaveryday.com

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