



The 2012 Games and human trafficking

Identifying possible risks and relevant good practice from other cities

January 2011

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Executive summary

London Councils has commissioned GLE to review the potential impact of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games on trafficking, in the context of a possible increase of people entering the UK due to human trafficking.

While international and national laws are in place to combat trafficking, London boroughs and other organisations offer services that aim to mitigate the impact. Local organisations highlight good practice and the value of multi-agency working, close cooperation between agencies and maximising existing resources.

Potential risks

Trafficking is an existing issue being tackled by the UK. This report however notes the difficulty of predicting the number of people that could be trafficked into or within the UK in relation to the 2012 Games. Nevertheless, many agencies are of the opinion that there is a risk of increased trafficking during 2012. In particular, it is anticipated that increased numbers of Roma people may be trafficked for begging and street crime.

Current work

National organisations such as the UK Human Trafficking Centre, UK Border Agency and the Home Office lead in the development of long-term strategies.

Although this report does not focus on central organisations, but rather emphasises action at the local level, it is important not to forget that the former must work in tandem with organisations acting locally.

UK-wide agencies therefore have an important role to play in building relationships and coordinating

activity. For example, the Gangmasters Licensing Authority, active in combating trafficking for forced labour, plans to build relations with local authorities in order to improve the success of its service. The potential risk of an increase in human trafficking surrounding the 2012 Games intensifies the need for increased engagement between central bodies and local services.

The work of local authorities can be supported through the use of the London Safeguarding Children Board's Child Trafficking Toolkit and the SOLACE Human Trafficking report.¹

Analysis

This report briefly outlines the international and European legal and policy frameworks that exist to counter human trafficking, and summarises the laws, mechanisms and organisations that play a role in tackling trafficking and supporting its victims, which are relevant to, or active in, London. Multi-agency work and knowledge sharing is essential for offering support to victims.

This research offers a framework for future European funding applications in the area of trafficking, which could complement existing services of boroughs and their partners. In addition, whereas many London local authorities already have expertise in tackling trafficking and supporting its victims², this research

1. See *Resources* on p.24

2. We are aware of the limitations of the terminology used. The term "victim" is one that many survivors of trafficking do not identify with. Some find that it increases stigmatisation and becomes another obstacle to social and psychological recovery. The term however acknowledges that a crime has been committed, and is in line with the language used by the European Commission and the UK Human Trafficking Centre.

can assist those boroughs with less experience in the area.

The second section of the report looks at the perceived risks of an increase in human trafficking in the run up to, during, and in the aftermath of, the 2012 Games. This is based on the views of a number of stakeholders, including academics, campaign groups, statutory organisations and support groups that may encounter victims of trafficking.

Thirdly, we look at past major sporting events, including the 2010 Canadian Winter Games, the 2010 South African World Cup, the 2006 German World Cup and the 2004 Athens Games. This seeks to highlight the activities carried out by host nations and cities to mitigate human trafficking, and to set out the perceived extent of trafficking around these events.

Finally, we set out the lessons learnt through this research. During the interview stage, we asked stakeholders on their views of what constitutes good practice in tackling trafficking, and/or supporting its victims. This section summarises these views, and highlights brief case studies of partnerships between local authorities and other public/third sector organisations to combat trafficking and support its victims.

Recommendations

- The London Councils European Service can support London boroughs to harness funding opportunities for projects to counter trafficking before, during and after the 2012 Games. We recommend that boroughs consider Prevention of and Fight against Crime and DAPHNE III programmes. Both have offered funding for anti-trafficking and ensuring the security of major sports events in the past.
- We recommend that London boroughs engage with central government to ensure that anti-trafficking measures, including those taken in relation to the 2012 Games, be monitored and evaluated in terms of their impact and outcomes. This would include actions aimed at supporting victims of trafficking and standards for protection and assistance to victims of trafficking.³

- London boroughs should consider measures to prevent trafficked children going missing from care.

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre and ECPAT UK (End Child Prostitution And Trafficking) recommend a guardianship scheme in which an independent guardian takes parental responsibility for providing care, support and protection from exploitation.

The London Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) offers boroughs a toolkit that supports practice for safeguarding trafficked children¹. LSCB also support an Olympics subgroup comprising boroughs, the Police and voluntary sector agencies that can offer advice and the latest news on anti-child trafficking measures in relation to the Games.²

The European Commission's Prevention of and Fight against Crime funding could potentially be harnessed for some of these activities. More information on the funding programmes can be found in Section 5: Resources on page 24.

1. Toolkit available at www.wsmp.org.uk/documents/wsmp/Trafficking%20Guidance/London%20LSCB%20Trafficking%20toolkit.pdf

2. More information at: www.londonscb.gov.uk/olympics

3. See Anti Trafficking Monitoring Group. *Wrong kind of victim? One year on: an analysis of UK measures to protect trafficked persons*, June 2010: www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2010/a/1_atmg_report_for_web.pdf

1. What activities are in place to mitigate human trafficking?

International Framework

The definition of human trafficking that is used throughout the report is based upon that of the UN Protocol to the Convention against Transnational Organised Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol)¹. This was the first international instrument for tackling the issue of trafficking and is aimed at suppressing the crime of human trafficking, providing protection for victims, and punishing offenders.

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receiving of people, by means of threat, use of force, other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person controlling another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Even if the person being trafficked for exploitation gives their consent, it is still considered human trafficking if the means listed above have been used. If a child (anyone under eighteen years of age) is recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received for exploitation, this is considered trafficking even if none of the means listed above are used.

1. United Nations, *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, 2000: www.unhcr.org/refugees/pdf/un_treaty/Palermo%20Protocol.pdf

Human trafficking differs from smuggling on many levels: the laws it breaks, the nature of the crime, the reason why we fight it and the rationale.² A smuggled migrant would be a person brought illegally to the UK with their own consent, and who is not controlled by their smuggler upon arrival at their destination.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) focuses on the criminal justice elements of human trafficking, and set up the UN's Global Initiative against Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) in 2007.

UN.GIFT is managed in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). It works with all stakeholders (governments, business, academia, civil society and the media) to support each other's work, create new partnerships and develop effective tools to fight human trafficking.

For more information on the international mechanisms for fighting trafficking and the tools that they have produced, please refer to Section 5: Resources on page 24.

2. For more information on these differences see: www.anti-trafficking.net/differencebetweensmugglingand.html

European Framework and European Union Policy Update

The Council of Europe (not to be confused with the Council of the European Union) is an intergovernmental organisation representing 47 Member States.

The Council of Europe **Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings** was designed to be a legally binding instrument which goes beyond recommendations or specific actions. The Convention is based on recognition of the principle that trafficking in human beings constitutes a violation of human rights and an offence to the dignity and integrity of the human being.

Becoming a signatory to the Convention on 1st April 2009, the UK has committed to providing various measures to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, to protect the human rights of the victims of trafficking and to promote international cooperation on action against trafficking in human beings.³ There is not currently an independent body to monitor the UK Government's implementation of this Convention.

3. Council of Europe, *Action against Trafficking in Human Beings*: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/Docs/Convntn/FSCConv_en.asp

Council of Europe *Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings*, Warsaw 2005: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=197&CM=1&CL=ENG>

The Council of Europe also has a *Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse*, but the UK Government has not ratified this.

In early 2006, the European Parliament passed a **Resolution on trafficking in the context of world sport events**, which included suggestions, requests and proposals for action aimed at the European Commission and Member States. It “calls on the Commission and Member States to launch a Europe-wide campaign during international sports events to inform and educate the general public, and particularly sports people, sports fans and supporters, about the scale of the problem of forced prostitution and trafficking in human beings and, most importantly, to seek to curb demand by raising awareness among potential clients.”¹

The European Commission is responsible for proposing the legislation, upholding the treaties, and ensuring the day-to-day running of the European Union. There are different levels of EU legislation:

- Regulations are totally binding and applicable in all Member States
- Directives are binding in terms of the result that needs to be achieved, but the means to achieve the result is left up to the Member State. They apply only to the Member States to whom the Directive is addressed (Directives are generally addressed to most Member States, although “opt-outs” can be achieved)
- Decisions are binding in their entirety to the Member States to whom they are addressed

1. European Parliament *Resolution on Forced Prostitution in the Context of World Sports Events*, 15.03.06, Strasbourg: www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2006-0086+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN

- EU Recommendations, Resolutions and Opinions have no binding force

The European Commission’s policy on trafficking focuses on prevention, prosecution of criminals, and protection of victims. On 14th December 2010, the European Parliament voted in favour of a new **Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and protecting victims**,² which will:

- provide a legal framework for tackling trafficking
- harmonise national legislation with regards to the prosecution of offenders
- improve the rights of victims by offering assistance (medical, psychological and educational) as well as exempting them from prosecution themselves
- criminalise those individuals who use the services of trafficked people
- raise awareness amongst civil servants and others who have contact with victims
- make better use of techniques such as wire-tapping and investigating bank accounts
- oblige Member States to set up a National Rapporteurs or an equivalent mechanism, which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of anti-trafficking policy at the national level

2. European Commission, *Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council*, 23.03.10: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52010PC0095:EN:NOT>

The UK government, along with Denmark, has decided not to opt in to this Directive. However, the Directive is likely to impact on European Commission funding programmes, as well as strengthening the fight against trafficking across Member States and encouraging transnational cooperation.

The European Commission is scheduled to launch a web portal on anti-trafficking policy. There is also to be a new integrated strategy for tackling human trafficking in 2011.

A recently published Opinion³ by a group of European Commission experts in trafficking of human beings will help to shape this. It includes a table of priority measures for a new **European Anti-Trafficking Plan**. This will replace the 2005 Anti-Trafficking Plan.⁴

Other European-level agencies that have a role in the fight against human trafficking include:

Eurojust, which aims to support improved coordination between European Member States with regards to criminal investigations and prosecutions, including trafficking of human beings.

3. http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/doc_centre/crime/docs/opinion_expert_group_10_xx_xx_en.pdf

4. Council of the European Union, *EU plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings*, Official Journal of the European Union, 09.12.05: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2005:311:0001:0012:EN:PDF>

Europol, whose mission is to assist the law enforcement authorities of Member States in their fight against serious forms of organised crime (including trafficking of human beings).

Frontex, which is responsible for coordinating cooperation between the Member States in the area of border control. On 18th October 2010, the Executive Director announced his wish for increased powers for the agency in order to better detect and prevent human trafficking. It also announced its plans to develop a special trafficking of human beings training programme for European law-enforcement officers, with the aim of raising and harmonising standards of practice in this area.¹

Fundamental Rights Agency, which exists to ensure that the fundamental rights of people living in the EU are protected.

UK Framework

There are a number of UK laws which cover the different types of trafficking. These laws are implemented by a number of different agencies, detailed below.

The **Sexual Offences Act 2003** creates three offences of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. The offences cover trafficking another person into the UK (section 57), trafficking within the UK (section 58) and trafficking out of the UK (section 59) with the intention of committing a sexual offence on that person (rape, prostitution and sexual abuse).² The **Policing and Crime Act 2009** contains a (strict liability) criminal offence of paying for sex with someone subject to force, threats or deception. This means that someone that pays for sexual services from someone who has been subject to force, threats or deception is liable to face criminal prosecution.

The **Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004** makes it an offence to traffic another person into, within and out of the UK for non-sexual exploitation (including domestic servitude or forced labour, human organ donation or forcing or enabling another person to acquire a benefit, including state benefits or other advantages for the trafficker such as financial gain).³ The **Criminal Justice Act 2003** makes it an offence to undertake trafficking within or beyond the UK.⁴

2. UK Government Legislation, *Sexual Offences Act 2003*: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/contents

3. UK Government Legislation, *Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004*: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/19/contents

4. UK Government Legislation, *Criminal Justice Act 2003*: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/44/contents

The **Immigration Act 1971** is used when it is hard to prove the nature of exploitation (for example in cases where a person may have been trafficked but not yet been subject to exploitation) or when a person had been trafficked to the UK before the human trafficking laws came into place. The Act creates an offence of assisting unlawful immigration.⁵ The **Coroners and Justice Act 2009** introduced a new offence of holding someone in slavery or servitude, or requiring forced or compulsory labour. The offence came into force on 6th April 2010 and applies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It does not require trafficking to be proved and so the offence can apply where trafficking may not have taken place or cannot be proved.⁶

Due to the difficulty in prosecuting suspects for crimes of trafficking (perhaps due to the issues in gathering evidence to prove the double intent that is involved in trafficking: intent to move and intent to exploit), trafficking-related offences are punished by other laws including money laundering, rape, sexual abuse of children and vulnerable persons, kidnapping, grievous bodily harm, common assault, false imprisonment and the use of false passports. However, data on the numbers of suspected traffickers who have been prosecuted on charges other than human trafficking is not collected.⁷ This makes it difficult to assess whether or not existing legislation designed to fight human trafficking is fit for purpose.

5. UK Government Legislation, *Immigration Act 1971*, www.britishcitizen.info/IA1971.pdf

6. *Coroners and Justice Act 2009*: www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/docs/slavery-and-Servitude.pdf

7. More information at: www.ecpat.org.uk/content/faqs-child-trafficking

1. Frontex, *Frontex Head Calls for More Powers to Detect and Prevent Human Trafficking*, 18.10.10: www.frontex.europa.eu/newsroom/news_releases/art77.html

UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC)

The remit of the UKHTC is to provide a central point for the development of expertise and cooperation in relation to human trafficking. The UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking sets out the UK's overall approach to combating human trafficking, including the implementation of the Action against Trafficking Convention, and provides the law enforcement context to human trafficking within the UK.¹

Much of the UKHTC's work focuses on prevention, and the centre wishes to work in closer collaboration with local authorities on the Blue Blindfold campaign², which aims to raise awareness of trafficking in the UK. Other measures to be further encouraged at the local level include:

- promoting local information campaigns on human trafficking
- undertaking measures in partnership with local authorities in order to reduce demand
- investigating ways in which to best encourage greater local authority involvement in the identification and provision of support for victims of all human trafficking.³

1. Home Office and Scottish Government, *UK Action Plan to Tackle Human Trafficking*, October 2009: www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/crimes/humantraffick/UKAPTrafficking2009
2. www.blueblindfold.co.uk
3. Home Office and Scottish Government, *UK Action Plan to Tackle Human Trafficking*, p. 9

National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

Since 1st April 2009, when the UK ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, it has had a NRM. This includes a multi-agency Competent Authority based at the UKHTC (also set up due to the ratification of the Convention). This organisation aims to act as a central point of contact for all partners likely to encounter victims.

There are also competent authorities in the UK Border Agency (UKBA) for situations where trafficking is raised as part of an asylum claim or in the context of another immigration process. In order to receive assistance from the competent authorities, an individual must be experiencing trafficking within the UK.

The UKHTC has a list of frontline providers, which have the status of 'first responders'. They include:

- UKBA
- Gangmasters Licensing Authority
- Police
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Local Authority Children's Services
- Statutory Qualified Health Officials
- Third sector organisations - the Poppy Project, Kalayaan, TARA, Migrant Helpline and the Salvation Army

First responders should refer persons who are suspected to have been trafficked, and **who identify as being trafficked and are willing to be referred**⁴, to the UKHTC.

4. This text has been emphasised due to its significance: not all trafficked persons identify as being victims, and many are distrustful and fearful of authorities.

Where it is agreed that the case comes under the responsibility of the UKBA, the UKHTC will refer it on accordingly. When a referral is received by UKHTC, they must then conclude whether or not there are reasonable grounds to believe that the potentially trafficked person has been trafficked, assuming that the person in question already has the right to remain in the UK. If the person does not, they are referred to the UKBA.

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

If the person has been trafficked, and offers assistance to the police in the form of providing evidence against their trafficker, for example, they can be granted leave to remain in the UK for 12 months. In the case that a person has been trafficked but does not wish to support police enquiries, they can be offered discretionary leave in the case that they have "different personal circumstances" such as "family and health needs". If it is decided that the trafficked person does not possess these "different personal circumstances", then their case will be treated along the lines of normal immigration processes.⁵

5. More information on the NRM: http://frontline.cjsonline.gov.uk/_includes/downloads/guidance/victims-and-witnesses/trafficking-of-people/20091015_Trafficking_Toolkit_for_Compentent_Authorities.pdf

Services available in the London region:

Statutory response

Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) have a statutory duty to co-ordinate how agencies work together to safeguard and promote the well being of children and young people in their local areas.

The London Safeguarding Children Board is a pan-London strategic board which provides advice and support to the Safeguarding Children Boards in each of the 32 London boroughs and the City of London. It builds and develops relationships between key statutory bodies such as London Councils, NHS London and the Metropolitan Police.

As part of their work, the Board facilitates a number of professional networks and sub-groups on specific issues. They are currently facilitating the Safe Games Working Group, which has a focus on safeguarding children around the 2012 Games and ensuring a coordinated strategy, communications and training approach between the different stakeholders and statutory bodies. They also focus on the need for responses to identified needs to be sustainable and build on current good practice. Membership of the sub-group comprises of the Olympic LSCBs, other interested LSCBs, the Metropolitan Police Service (SCD5 and SCD9) and representatives from the voluntary and community sector (ECPAT UK, NSPCC, Children and Families Across Borders, Refugee Council, Children's Society, Stop the Traffik for example).

Safeguarding trafficked children toolkit

1. From January 2009 to March 2010, seven London LSCB areas agreed to pilot a new London Preventing Child Trafficking Toolkit (Camden, Croydon, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington and Southwark), with a number of other local authorities across the UK also signing up at different points in the process (Glasgow, Kent, Manchester, Newport, Slough and Solihull). In total, 13 local authorities were involved in the pilot.
2. This pilot was accompanied by an in-depth monitoring process, and the toolkit has now been redesigned in line with feedback from the pilot sites. This can be downloaded at: www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking
3. The amended guidance and toolkit will take the place of the current London Procedure for Safeguarding Trafficked and Exploited Children (London Board, 2007) and will be summarised in the rewrite of the main London Child Protection Procedures.
4. To support rollout across London, a virtual support group will be established to assist LSCBs implementing the toolkit locally, made up of volunteers from the pilot boroughs. This group will be available to answer any questions that may arise as LSCBs begin to work through the toolkit, and will also be able
5. Alongside evaluation of the toolkit itself, a formal monitoring process also took account of a number of national issues including the role of the central competent authority and operation of the NRM. The London Board and representatives from the pilot boroughs are members of the Home Office NRM monitoring group, and a formal report has been prepared from the national multi-agency pilot group to outline some of these concerns in more detail. The group will continue to feedback views of local authorities and their partners as the process is rolled out more widely across London.
6. There has also been a great deal of interest in this work outside of London, and the national Association of Directors of Children's Services have agreed to circulate the toolkit to each local authority in the UK with a line recommending that it be viewed as an opportunity to add to and enhance existing local policies and procedures.¹

to offer advice from their own experience. The project lead, Philip Ishola (London borough of Harrow), has also attended a number of professional networks (including the Association of London Directors of Children's Services) to outline the toolkit processes in more detail.

1. Personal communication between Joanna Allan and Mike Scott, 02.11.10

Whereas local authorities do not have responsibility for adult victims of trafficking who do not have recourse to public funding, many local authorities do offer assistance on a discretionary basis. In addition, the task of preventing exploitative practices in the local community is a responsibility for local authorities.¹

The lack of centralised standards in terms of the levels of protection and assistance that local authorities should offer to victims of trafficking is problematic. In addition, neither the UKHTC nor other statutory organisations currently systematically gather and publish information on the protection and assistance received by trafficking victims. This limits the ability to measure the UK's progress in supporting victims of trafficking.

UK Border Agency (UKBA)

As well as its role in the NRM, the UKBA has developed human trafficking training for frontline staff to raise their awareness of trafficking, and to help staff recognise and identify indicators.

It also works in partnership with other stakeholders such as the Metropolitan Police, through Operation Paladin. This is a police-led operation involving immigration officers and social workers, based at Heathrow airport and the (UKBA) Asylum Screening Unit in Croydon. It also has a presence at the Eurostar terminal in London.

1. See the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE), *The Role of Local Authorities in Addressing Human Trafficking*, July 2009: www.solace.org.uk/library_documents/SOLACE_on_trafficking3.pdf, for more information on the roles and responsibilities of local authorities in addressing human trafficking.

The team specialises in identifying and safeguarding vulnerable children suspected of being trafficked and undertakes proactive and preventative initiatives against child trafficking.

Police

Mandatory training on human trafficking has been introduced for all new police officers. The police have been responsible for undertaking a number of anti-trafficking operations against all forms of trafficking.

- CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection)²
- SCD9 (Human Exploitation and Organised Crime)
- SCD5 (Child Abuse Investigation)

CEOP published in January 2011 its Strategic Threat Assessment on Child Trafficking in the UK in 2010. It raises concerns about the numbers of trafficked children that go missing from local authority care. It promotes a number of measures:

- following successful pilots such as the Newbridge Model used at Gatwick airport, in which victims of trafficking are supervised, have their needs assessed, prevented from using communication devices or unaccompanied meetings, and are encouraged to remain in care
- creating a barrier in communication between child and trafficker (for example, no supervised visits to the child's accommodation and limited / no access to phones or the internet)

2. There are plans to integrate CEOP and the Serious Organised Crime Agency into a new National Crime Agency, according to a Home Office Consultation Paper, *Policing in the 21st century: reconnecting police and the people*, 26.07.10: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/consultations/policing-21st-century

- staffing accommodation with professionals with knowledge of trafficking
- increased supervision, educating children about the dangers of trafficking and their human rights
- providing a helpline for children to memorise in case they do go missing
- using a guardianship scheme where an independent guardian takes parental responsibility of children.³

Gangmasters Licensing Authority

The Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA) was set up in 2005 after the successful passage through Parliament of the Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 and became fully operational in mid-2007. The GLA developed out of a combination of circumstances: principally a long-standing stakeholder consensus allied with the immediate need for government action following the Morecambe Bay tragedy.⁴ As the GLA's Annual Review notes, the organisation "finds trafficking victims in all the regions where the industries it regulates (agriculture, food processing and packaging, shellfish gathering) are based."⁵ It therefore acts as a "first responder", referring persons that have potentially been

3. CEOP, *Strategic Threat Assessment for Child Trafficking in the UK*, 2010: www.ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/Child_Trafficking_Strategic_Threat_Assessment_2010_NPM_Final.pdf, p.21-22

4. For more information see: www.ghosts.uk.com

5. House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, *the Trade in Human Beings: Human Trafficking in the UK*, 6th Report of Session 2008-09, Volume I, 06.05.09, www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmhaff/23/23i.pdf, p.11

trafficked to the UKHTC.

In 2010-11 the GLA will be extending its activities into areas of the regulated sector that perhaps have not been closely investigated previously, e.g. dairy, meat, fish, bakery, poultry (including eggs), and food processing.¹

End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT)

ECPAT UK is a children's rights organisation which campaigns against the commercial sexual exploitation of children. They focus on the prevention of child trafficking and other related crimes; through undertaking campaigns, monitoring and research, training and capacity building, and policy development.

Their training is aimed at local authorities and other independent bodies who commission it, and focuses on the law and impact of trafficking, as well as looking at the Child Trafficking Toolkit and the National Referral Mechanism. In 2009, 2,000 frontline professionals undertook the training. ECPAT also works with the Metropolitan Police's Paladin team to present actual cases through their training to aid understanding and development of case work. ECPAT also offers free online learning courses aimed at professionals who may work with children who may have been trafficked called *In Your Hands*. This is available at: <http://course.ecpat.org.uk>

ECPAT also run a youth group for victims of trafficking, which is facilitated by a staff member. The peer support group offers social and emotional support, as well as

1. Gangmasters Licensing Authority, *Annual Reports & Accounts*, 01.04.09 to 31.03.10: www.gla.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?id=1013724, p. 9

practical support for accessing education and other services.

ECPAT is currently running a campaign, in partnership with the Body Shop, to lobby for a guardianship scheme for trafficked children. These guardians would take parental responsibility, providing care, support and protection from exploitation.²

Barnado's

Barnado's delivers direct services to children and also works indirectly with frontline statutory services to support their delivery. They are currently developing a local protocol for multi-agency use in Hampshire, in partnership with the LSCBs. Their aim is to better support "first responders" to identify children who may have been trafficked.

Their direct work focuses on supporting young people who have been trafficked to engage with services and support and to help them to feel safe. They have a systematic strategy of support with graded outcomes and work with other service providers such as foster carers and agencies to ensure a joined up approach to support, and ensuring that the child remains in the system of support.

NSPCC

The NSPCC runs the National Child Trafficking and Advice Line (CTAIL), a specialist service for frontline workers who may have come into contact with children who have been trafficked. CTAIL is staffed by experienced social workers and a police liaison officer and aims to provide information and advice

2. See ECPAT's briefing note on the guardianship scheme at: www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/guardianship_briefing.pdf

on the different aspects of child trafficking including indicators, signposting to other agencies and ways of safeguarding children. As a child protection agency, they are obliged to follow up cases presented to them and ensure signposting to relevant support services. They do not provide direct services to children in this area.

Children and Families Across Borders (CFAB)

CFAB aims to promote and protect the rights of families, children and other vulnerable adults across international borders. It offers support services for professionals, specifically related to inter-country social work, and offers inter-country casework services, working directly with families or in association with other authorities.

CFAB currently has a free training programme for practitioners in local authorities through their Training Roadshow which explores good international social work practice and is delivered in the workplace. They have previously delivered training in London on "Safeguarding children across borders - challenges for best practice" which looked at issues, including raising awareness around trafficking.

CFAB can also assist in cases of trafficking to trace and establish contact with the parents or other family members in the origin country. They can offer a kinship service, in which they arrange for social service checks on the family of the trafficked child. This service is offered free to local authorities.

**Tobecki:
16 year old female from Nigeria**

Tobecki was sent by her parents in Nigeria to the UK in 2005 to help her aunt with domestic chores, to help care for her children and to get an education. She was 11 years old at the time and both her parents and her four siblings remained in Nigeria.

Tobecki said that she was not able to say goodbye to her mother and siblings before leaving for the UK.

She came to the UK with a six month visitor visa and had no one in the UK with parental responsibility for her. Her aunt made no attempt to regularise her stay in the UK. As a result Tobecki was viewed by the authorities as a visa over-stayer with no recourse to public funds.

In 2009 Tobecki disclosed to a teacher that she had been raped twice at age 13 and 14 by her aunt's husband. Tobecki reported that while living with her aunt she had "been through a lot". After she was raped Tobecki reported that she had been "sacked from my auntie's house" and started staying with the family of a school friend. As a result of the allegations, police and social services became involved and Tobecki was taken into care. A warrant for the arrest of her aunt's husband was issued and he went into hiding.

CFAB were contacted by the local authority accommodating Tobecki in order to complete an assessment on her parents back in Nigeria. Her parents had already been contacted by the local authority and had expressed their horror at Tobecki's circumstances. Tobecki said she wanted to see her parents but was scared as she had received

several messages from extended family members threatening that she would be placed under a spell or curse if she continued to speak to the police.

CFAB contacted their partner agency in Nigeria to instigate an assessment of the family with regard to ascertaining whether it would be safe for Tobecki to return. A qualified Nigerian social worker visited Tobecki's parents and determined that both parents were now separated and had not been telling the truth to the local authority. The parents stated to the social worker that they were unable to protect Tobecki if she were returned as they could not afford to keep her. Despite the fact that medical reports confirmed that Tobecki had been raped both parents stated that this was a "rumour". Indeed they accused her of "long throating" or being greedy and suggested that she could return to her Aunt's home. Tobecki's mother opposed any return of her daughter as the whole family were relying on Tobecki to provide them with better living conditions by remaining in the UK.

As a result of this assessment, Tobecki remained in the care of the local authority and was able to continue living in foster care where she said she was happy, accessing education and receiving ongoing counselling in relation to her traumatic experiences. Should Tobecki wish to remain in the UK the assessment could also be utilised in determining what is in her best interests.

Stop the Traffik

Stop the Traffik was launched in 2006 in Brussels, around the anniversary of the bicentenary of the abolishment of the slave trade. With over 1,000 member organisations, in 50 countries, the network aims to prevent trafficking, while their Director is an adviser to the UN on preventing trafficking.

Stop the Traffik do not work directly with victims of trafficking. One of their main activities is to support local Active Communities against Trafficking (ACT) groups. These groups work on a small local level to raise awareness and encourage people to look for signs of trafficking and work closely with local authorities. There are several ACT groups across London, as well as other community-led groups such as Croydon Community Against Trafficking, which are independent of Stop the Traffik but share similar aims and activities as ACT groups.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army is the second largest provider of social services in the UK. Working in the UK and internationally, their services include: awareness and prevention campaigns, rescue and rehabilitation services, and support for those who have been trafficked to find alternative employment.

In the UK, the Salvation Army are a "first responder" in the NRM. This means that they can refer trafficking victims, who will sign a piece of paper giving their consent to being referred, to the UKHTC.

For the 2010 South Africa World Cup, the Salvation Army worked with a telephone company to enable members of the public to report suspected cases of trafficking. The

message was delivered via their “Red card” campaign, and was distributed in schools and at events.

In the UK they also operate a safe house, and offer secure accommodation to victims of trafficking (mainly women forced into prostitution). They work closely with the POPPY Project to deliver this.

The POPPY Project

The POPPY Project is a national project run by Eaves and funded by the Ministry of Justice. They provide accommodation and support to women who have been trafficked into prostitution or domestic servitude.

Their acute service provides 54 bed spaces and additional support services to trafficked women. Due to increased demand for the service, they also now run an outreach service which provides advice and support on accessing services and legal support. This service is delivered closely with other agencies and is intended as a short term crisis intervention service.

Through their outreach service, the POPPY Project also delivers training to law enforcement agencies and statutory and voluntary organisations which come into contact with women that have been trafficked.

Kalayaan

Kalayaan is a UK charity which provides free advice, advocacy and support services for migrant domestic workers. They support workers to understand the UK system and their rights. Working with other organisations they also lobby government to improve laws and processes around domestic workers and ensuring that their rights are safeguarded.

Women and Girls Network

Women and Girls Network is a pan-London counselling and therapy service.

They offer support to anyone who has experienced violence or abuse. They offer a range of services including information and advice through a telephone helpline, counselling, body therapies and training. They also deliver accredited training to other agencies.

Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group

The Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group was formed in May 2009 and works according to a human rights approach to protect the well-being and best interests of trafficked persons. Its members include:

- Anti-Slavery International
- Amnesty International
- ECPAT UK
- Helen Bamber Foundation
- Immigration Law Practitioners Association
- Kalayaan
- the Poppy Project
- the Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance
- UNICEF UK

In June 2010 the Group published a report¹ in which the UK's efforts to implement the Council of Europe's Convention On Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings is evaluated.

It finds that the UK is not yet meeting its obligations under the Convention and makes a number of recommendations for improvements.

Summary

Clear frameworks for supporting victims of trafficking are already in place, and a number of third sector organisations currently offer training to ensure that frontline staff are familiar with victim identification and support procedures.

Other organisations can provide a whole range of support services for victims of trafficking, from counselling, to safe repatriation to accommodation. Indeed, there are many actions that local authorities can take by making use of the existing expertise of their partners.

1. Anti Trafficking Monitoring Group. *Wrong kind of victim? One year on: an analysis of UK measures to protect trafficked persons*

2. What are the risks in London at present?

This section is structured around the Palermo Protocol definition of trafficking, which encompasses the exploitation of others for sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude or slavery, or the removal of organs.¹

Much of our evidence is qualitative, anecdotal and experiential in nature, due to the lack of quantitative data on trafficking, which is perhaps fruit of its covert nature.

Trafficking for the removal of organs

According to a joint report by the Council of Europe and the United Nations, there is a need to collect reliable data on trafficking in organs, tissues and cells, and on trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal, since there is very limited knowledge on both. We have not been able to identify any evidence that trafficking of human beings for the removal of organs will increase in London due to the 2012 Games.

Trafficking for forced labour or servitude

The link between so-called 'illegal' migrants and gangmaster exploitation led to the 2004 Morecambe Bay tragedy, which was one of the factors behind the creation of the Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA). Indeed, as is identified in the UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking many labour trafficking victims are EEA (European Economic Area) nationals who are exploited in the agricultural sector, and that often there is an overlap between trafficking for

forced labour and labour exploitation (which alone does not constitute trafficking).²

The GLA has identified three threats around forced labour and the 2012 Games, which it has submitted to the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA). These threat assessments are based on the expertise and experience of GLA staff, as well as the monitoring of trends in forced labour, which has been carried out since their inception:

- migrants with some skills are stepping away from agriculture to construction, where exploitation could occur
- the "displaced" workers may be replaced by migrants from other countries, who may also be vulnerable to exploitation
- there is an expected increased demand for convenience foods such as ready meals as the 2012 Games approaches, which will create greater pressure for supplies, the possibility of corners being cut and greater exploitation being associated with that pressure

The great majority of victims of forced labour that the GLA has identified have been from A2 (Bulgaria and Romania) and A8 (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia) European Accession countries, and of Russian nationals posing to be from these countries in order to enter the UK. Since many A2 and A8 nationals need express authorisation from the UK Border Agency before accepting or starting any employment in the UK, those workers who are brought to the UK by illegal labour providers (gangmasters) without

the appropriate papers and false documentation are more vulnerable to exploitation. This is due to their fear of deportation, and status as "illegal" immigrants. The GLA has noted recent increases in the number of labour providers in Bulgaria and Romania, falsifying documents in order to smuggle nationals of their countries, and also of non-EU countries such as Russia, into the UK.³

Local authorities have a role to play in supporting the work of the GLA against trafficking for labour exploitation. Currently, the Authority reports that they receive very little information from local authorities. They wish to pursue relationships of close cooperation with local authorities, and to this end, they are currently brokering a Memorandum of Understanding with Local Government Regulation (formerly LACORS). The Authority recommends that when local authorities find accommodation that has not been licensed appropriately (local authorities are responsible for licensing accommodation within their areas), they look out for signs of the inhabitants experiencing exploitation. Suspicious cases can then be referred to the GLA.

Outside of the industries covered by the GLA's remit, trafficking of human beings for forced labour is also currently taking place in the UK for purposes of domestic servitude,⁴

1. United Nations, *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*

2. Home Office and Scottish Government, *UK Action Plan to Tackle Human Trafficking*, p. 5

3. Interview with Darryl Dixon, Director of Strategy, Gangmasters Licensing Authority, 30.09.10, and personal communication between Joanna Allan and Darryl Dixon 27.09.10

4. See www.kalayaan.org.uk for more information on domestic servitude

labour on cannabis farms,¹ begging and street crime.²

With regards to **trafficking for begging and street crime**, the police predict an increase directly related to the 2012 Games, since the Romanian Organised Crime Networks that have been responsible for trafficking thousands of vulnerable people of Roma origin to the UK over the last few years have recently been internally trafficking their victims from a range of UK destinations to urban areas that are closer to the Olympic village. In addition, the volume of visitors that will be in London during the 2012 Games creates a huge market that traffickers will see as a lucrative opportunity, according to the police.³ This data has emerged from Operation Golf, which focused on the search for 1,107 children that had gone missing from the small Romanian town of Tanderai.

Stakeholders are concerned by the number of people trafficked to work on cannabis farms, the prevalence of which has more than doubled over the last two years. A July 2010 report by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) found that it is predominately South East Asian people who are involved in the industry, many of whom are brought to the UK illegally:

"It is generally accepted that a high number of non-British individuals linked to cannabis cultivation are trafficked into the UK and

1. ACPO, *Findings from the UK National Problem Profile: Commercial Cultivation of Cannabis*, July 2010: www.acpo.police.uk/asp/policies/Data/064a%20UK%20National%20Problem%20Profile%20Cultivation%20of%20Cannabis.pdf

2. Interview with Colin Carswell, Operation Golf, Metropolitan Police, 30.09.10

3. Ibid.

*subsequently put to work in factories across the UK. Those arrested when factories are raided by police are predominantly the 'gardeners', who are often Vietnamese or Chinese illegal immigrants. Illegal immigrants can pay up to £10,000 per person to be trafficked into the UK [...] They rarely, if ever, leave the property until the crop is harvested."*⁴

The report also finds that workers have experienced emotional and physical abuse, as well as threats to their families, in some cases. Using the definition of trafficking accorded by the Palermo Protocol, migrants working on cannabis farms under debt bondage, with restrictions on their movement, and experiencing abuse, can be regarded as victims of trafficking. However, we have been unable to find data on the number of migrants working in cannabis farms who have been trafficked rather than smuggled. Furthermore, as CEOP have noted, victims of trafficking are sometimes prosecuted as offenders, despite CEOP and ACPO guidance to avoid this.⁵

The ACPO report also finds that,

*"some children have been identified as being trafficked into the UK to work on cannabis farms, destined for all regional areas of the UK [...] if they are recovered by authorities they are under extreme pressure to abscond from care, with organisers often making threats. A significant number go missing from local authority provided accommodation prior to or after exploitation."*⁶

4. ACPO, *Findings from the UK National Problem Profile*, p.11-12.

5. CEOP, *Strategic Threat Assessment for Child Trafficking in the UK*, p. 25-6.

6. ACPO, *Findings from the UK National Problem Profile*, p.11

This observation is reinforced by the experiences of a number of organisations that support victims of trafficking. ECPAT and government researchers have shown that over half of children who are suspected to be victims of trafficking go missing without a trace from social services care.⁷

In addition CFAB, for example, have supported a number of children who have been trafficked to work on cannabis farms, some of whom had been referred to them after having been imprisoned for their "offences".⁸ The Crown Prosecution Service is currently working with other agencies, such as the Law Society, to raise awareness of the fact that trafficked persons should be seen as victims of crime rather than as offenders.⁹

7. ECPAT UK, *Child Trafficking and Missing Children*, Winter 2008: www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/missing_children_dp.pdf

8. Interview with Stuart Barker, CFAB, 21.10.10. Also see CEOP, *A scoping study into the outcomes for children and young people encountered in cannabis factories in the UK*, http://ceopcentre.com/downloads/documents/Children_and_young_people_encountered_in_cannabis_factories_2009.pdf

9. Crown Prosecution Service quoted in Neil Puffet, "News Insight: Help for trafficked children caught in cannabis farms", *Children & Young People Now*, 14.09.10: www.cypnow.co.uk/Archive/1027921/News-Insight-Help-trafficked-children-caught-cannabis-farms

Domestic servitude is also the fate of many trafficked persons who are forced into labour. In the case of children, the mechanism of private fostering has been taken advantage of by traffickers. As CEOP explains, under UK Law the Private Fostering Arrangement exists to regulate and ensure safeguarding for children living with adults whom they are not directly related to. Under this law, where the arrangement continues for over six weeks, the private fosterer should notify the local authority. The authority is then obliged to make checks on the fosterer and the accommodation, but local authorities across the UK have different mechanisms for implementing this. As a result, CEOP intelligence suggests that a number of traffickers have exploited this process, using children for forced labour including domestic servitude.¹

Domestic servitude is also a form of abuse suffered by adult victims of trafficking. Kalayaan, which is dedicated to supporting migrant domestic workers, referred 22 cases of domestic servitude to the NRM between 1st April and 31st December 2009.²

Whilst there is a specific concern over the likelihood of increased trafficking for begging and street crime in order to take advantage of the huge number of tourists attending the 2012 Games, it is harder to predict the impact of the

1. CEOP, *Strategic Threat Assessment Child Trafficking in the UK*, April 2009: www.ceop.police.uk/Documents/child_trafficking_report0409.pdf

2. Jenni Moss on behalf of Kalayaan, *Submission to the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery*, 04.06.10, p.6: www.kalayaan.org.uk/documents/SR%20contemporary%20forms%20of%20slavery%20-%20Kalayaan%20submission%20final%20names%20now%20deleted%20for%20publication_.pdf

2012 Games on other forms of trafficking for forced labour. However, some stakeholders that work with child victims of trafficking have concerns that the huge increase in numbers of people crossing the UK borders will be used by traffickers as a smokescreen.³ This is also a concern for Paladin, who have fears that traffickers and their child victims will pose as families. However, this fear is based on anecdotal evidence rather than specific intelligence, and as such they are unlikely to have increased resources at the time of the 2012 Games.⁴

Trafficking for sexual exploitation

Research carried out in 2009 by the *Safe Exit* project at Toynbee Hall found that “there are already some signs of increases in the levels of on and off-street prostitution within the host boroughs” although the difficulty in establishing a direct correlation between the increase and the 2012 Games is highlighted.⁵

The NHS project *Open Doors* has also found recent increases in the number of people selling sex, but this increase is attributed to the recession rather than to the 2012 Games.⁶ Many stakeholders predict an increase in demand for prostitution due to the sheer volume of tourists, spectators, construction workers and contractors visiting

3. Interview with Stuart Barker, CFAB, 21.10.10 and Lynne Chitty, Barnado’s, 17.09.09

4. Interview with Gordon Valentine, Paladin police operation, 06.10.10

5. Kristen Neumann on behalf of Toynbee Hall, *Insight into the Current State of Prostitution and the Potential Impact of the Olympics in the Host Five Boroughs*, May-July 2009: www.toynbeehall.org.uk/page.asp?section=000100010001001600060001§ionTitle=Safe+Exit, p.4

6. Interview with Georgina Perry, NHS Open Doors Project, 20.09.10

London due to the 2012 Games. They argue that this will cause a proportional increase in trafficking, in order to provide the sexual services to meet this demand.⁷

On the other hand, many stakeholders predict that there will be no increase in demand for prostitution, and as such, no increase in trafficking for the purposes of exploitation.⁸

They assert that the 2012 Games will largely attract a family audience unlikely to solicit sexual services, and the recession, coupled with the high cost of hotels, travel and tickets for the event will lead to a lack of a disposable income amongst spectators to spend on sexual services. Some stakeholders feel

7. See: Metropolitan Police Authority, *Women’s Safety and the 2012 Olympics*, 16.07.09: www.mpa.gov.uk/committees/cep/2009/090716/09/#h1000

Brent Council, *Services for Women in and Exiting Prostitution*, January 2010: <http://democracy.brent.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?Id=524>,

Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership, *Supporting Local Partners in Understanding and Tackling Sexual Violence in Kensington and Chelsea*, April 2010

Other stakeholders have expressed concerns, based on anecdotal evidence and on their own experiences, about an increase in trafficking due to the demand caused by the influx of visitors around the Olympics: interviews with Ruth Breslin, Eaves, 09.09.10, Anne Read, Salvation Army, 11.10.10, Graeme Hodge, Salvation Army, 18.10.10, Karen Sizeland, ECPAT, 04.10.10, Gordon Valentine, Paladin Operation, Metropolitan Police, 06.10.10 and Lynne Chitty, Barnado’s, 17.09.10

8. Interview with Belinda Brooks Gordon, University of London, 01.10.10, Georgina Perry, NHS Open Doors Project, 20.09.10 and Rosie Campbell, UK Network of Sex Work Projects

that there is a risk that anti-trafficking 'hype' or 'hysteria' around large sporting events can harm vulnerable groups such as sex workers and migrants.¹ In addition, some feel that anti-trafficking organisations purposely exaggerate the 2012 Games and the issue of trafficking in order to increase their own funding.² Other stakeholders argue that trafficking and the demand for prostitution are totally unrelated.³

Due to these very different viewpoints, all of which are reinforced by relevant research, experience, anecdotal evidence and past referrals, it is difficult to come to a definitive conclusion on the impact of the 2012 Games on trafficking for sexual exploitation.

However, what we can be certain of is that trafficking for sexual exploitation is occurring in the UK, and will continue to happen, irrespective of the 2012 Games. This is reinforced by a report published in August 2010 by the ACPO, which attempts to put a figure on the number of migrant women trafficked to work in brothels across England and Wales.⁴ These women were grouped into three categories: those who were trafficked, those who are vulnerable and those who

1. Personal communication between Joanna Allan and Julie Ham, Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, 17.09.10

2. Interview with Georgina Perry, NHS Open Doors project, 20.09.10

3. Interview with Nick Mae, London Metropolitan University, 08.09.10

4. ACPO, *Setting the Record: the Trafficking of Migrant Women in the England and Wales off-street prostitution sector*, August 2010: [www.acpo.police.uk/asp/policies/Data/Setting%20the%20Record%20\(Project%20ACUMEN\)%20Aug%202010.pdf](http://www.acpo.police.uk/asp/policies/Data/Setting%20the%20Record%20(Project%20ACUMEN)%20Aug%202010.pdf). It is noteworthy that many stakeholders, from a range of ideological standpoints on prostitution, have recommended this report.

meet neither threshold. Of the 17,000 migrant women identified, 2,600 were deemed to have been trafficked and a further 9,200 were deemed vulnerable migrants who may be further victims of trafficking. Most of those trafficked are from Asia, primarily China. Indeed, stakeholders of all kinds - sex worker rights groups, police, anti-trafficking campaign groups, victim support groups and academics - have expressed their concerns over the Chinese sex market, which is closed and relatively unknown.

Whereas the ACPO report provides an insight into the cases of women trafficked for sexual exploitation, it is important to note that it is not only adult women who are made victims. A number of children's organisations work with girls who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation. For example, many of the children supported by Barnado's are Vietnamese girls deceived into believing that they will work in nail bars in the UK, but are forced into prostitution.⁵ ECPAT on the other hand sees a predominance of girls from Ghana, Nigeria and China on their Girls Group project.⁶ The trafficking of men and boys for sexual exploitation appears to be less common in the UK, although recent reports in Scotland have been cited as examples of where this has occurred.⁷

5. Interview with Lynne Chitty, Barnado's, 17.09.10

6. Interview with Karen Sizeland, ECPAT, 04.10.10.

7. Justin Gaffney, asserted in a communication between himself and Joanna Allan on 22.09.10 that he had never seen a case of trafficking of a man for sexual exploitation in his 15 year career in this field. On the other hand, there have been recent reports of trafficking of African men for sexual exploitation in Glasgow, see Annie Brown, "Campaigner's

According to EUROPOL, trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation is the most common form of trafficking in the EU.⁸ In the UK, CEOP's most recent published data shows that the most common reason for trafficking identified child victims had been sexual exploitation (35%).⁹ The UKHTC published data on trafficking victims (adult and children) who have been passed through the NRM is not disaggregated according to the purpose of the trafficking. However, we do know that there were 114 prosecutions for human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in 2008-09 and 102 in 2009-10.¹⁰

It seems possible to conclude that trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation is a problem irrespective of the 2012 Games.

warning as first cases of men being trafficked into Scotland as sex slaves are revealed", Daily Record, 13.04.10: www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/scottish-news/2010/04/13/revealed-first-cases-of-men-being-trafficked-into-scotland-as-sex-slaves-86908-22182180

8. EUROPOL, *Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union: a EUROPOL Perspective*, December 2009: www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Serious_Crime_Overviews/THB_Fact_Sheet_2009%20EN.pdf. We do not have the data to be able to establish the extent to which UK patterns of trafficking for sexual exploitation follow the general EU trends.

9. CEOP, *Strategic Threat Assessment Child Trafficking in the UK*, p.26

10. ECPAT UK, *Child Trafficking in the UK: A Snapshot*, 18.10.10: www.ecpat.org.uk p.15

3. What has happened at past major sporting events?

Below we focus on the cases of four past major sporting events, in relation to trafficking.

We selected South Africa and Canada due to their recency and size¹ whilst Athens and Germany were the first cases where trafficking and its relation to major sporting events was brought to the attention of the public on a large scale.²

Whereas the sections on Canada and South Africa are based wholly on stakeholder interviews, information on Germany and Athens has been sourced through desk research.

2010 Winter Games in Canada

British Columbia's³ Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons (OCTIP) was set up in 2007, established through the UN Palermo Protocol on trafficking. Its mandate is to develop and coordinate British Columbia's response to human trafficking. The Office currently delivers training to frontline service workers on what trafficking is, how to recognise it and how to respond to it. It also raises awareness about trafficking.

British Columbia's anti-trafficking strategy has not been specifically developed for the Games. Their strategy was designed preceding the Games, and looks to the future, past the Games. The Office received

1. Whereas major sporting events have recently taken place in India and China, it has been difficult to access information on the human trafficking aspect of these events.

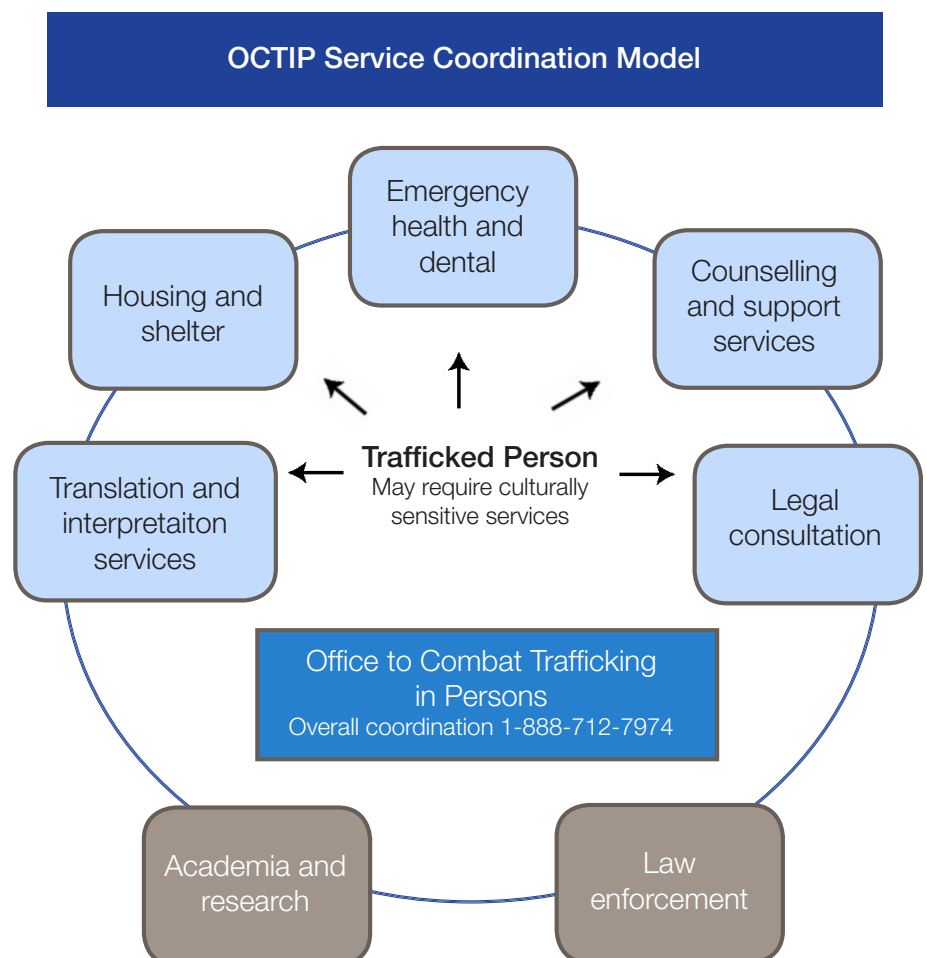
2. See Sex Industry Worker Safety Action Group, *Human Trafficking, Sex Work Safety and the 2010 Games: Assessments and Recommendations*, 10.06.09, p.62-3: www.pivotlegal.org/pdfs/humantraffickingsexworksafety-andthe2010games.pdf, p. i

3. Games were held in Vancouver, which is in British Columbia

a tremendous amount of media attention, and felt it was important to work closely with communications departments to ensure that a harmonised message was related to the media regarding their strategy.

The Office takes a human rights approach to trafficking. This means that the victim is put right in the centre, and the response is tailored to their needs. Ensuring this involves a Core Coordination Model (see diagram below).

This assumes that the trafficked person may require translation, housing, health, counselling, and legal consultation, as well as academia, research and law enforcement services indirectly. In British Columbia, trafficked people are referred to the Office, which then refers victims on to the services that they require.



Domestic trafficking (within Canada) is primarily for sexual exploitation, and had been identified as a more extensive risk than cross-border trafficking. Aboriginal girls and women (indigenous Canadians) are most vulnerable due to a range of factors that include poverty, racism and inequality.¹ The recruitment strategies used for getting aboriginal girls and women into prostitution take place in the school yard, over Facebook, Twitter and other social networking sites, through encouraging dependency on drugs and grooming by “boyfriends”. They are then trafficked within Canada to different cities. As such, the British Columbia Office have identified combating recruitment through the development of materials for use in high schools as a good prevention strategy. Organisations such as Barnardo’s, the NSPCC and Women and Girl’s Network already undertake similar activities in the UK,² whilst Comic Relief currently has a fund open dedicated to support young people who have been sexually exploited.³

Many girls and women may not report being trafficked due to fear, shame and family ties. As such, training for frontline workers on how to build trustful relationships

1. Domestic trafficking in Canada and its link with aboriginal women and girls is highlighted in the Sex Industry Worker Safety Action Group, *Human Trafficking, Sex Work Safety and the 2010 Games*, p.62-3

2. See, for example, the Barnardo’s Sexual Exploitation of Children Project at www.thegriffinsociety.org/resource_detail.php?subject=833, the Barnardo’s R U Safe? project at www.barnardos.org.uk/rusafebucks.htm and the NSPCC page on the stigmatisation, marginalisation and criminalisation of children and young people involved in prostitution at www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/findings/stigmatised_wda48237.html

3. See www.comicrelief.com/apply_for_a_grant/uk/sexually_exploited

with vulnerable women and girls is essential. Likewise, many UK organisations have expertise in how best to build these trustful relationships, including Safe Exit, Open Doors and Clash to mention just a few in London.

Awareness-raising work has also been important. With respect to the Games, “pocket cards” that detailed the services provided by the Office were included in all Safe Games backpacks (these included a range of safety information as well as free gifts), which were distributed amongst Games spectators. In addition, relevant frontline service staff, including police, accident and emergency ward hospital staff, airport staff, fire-fighters and workers in shelters, received training on the identification of trafficking victims.

During the Games itself, the Office received no referrals. However, one of its partners, a Women’s Shelter, claimed to have housed five women who had been trafficked specifically for the Games. In addition, the Office does not believe that they received no referrals because there were no victims of trafficking. They expect that, due to the covert nature of trafficking, “there is far more sexual exploitation of women, children and boys” than they were able to identify and support.⁴

4. Our information on the situation at the Canada Winter Olympics was gathered through an interview with Robin Pike, 15.09.10, British Columbia’s Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons, a presentation by Robin Pike on 27.07.10 at CEOP, and through personal communication between Robin Pike and Joanna Allan.

2010 World Cup in South Africa

There was significant scare-mongering in the media prior to the South African World Cup, as was the case in Canada. Media reports predicted that up to 60,000 people would be trafficked into South Africa around the World Cup, but this figure appears to be unsubstantiated.⁵

According to a research carried out at the University of Cambridge Centre for Gender Studies, there was an overwhelming response to fears of trafficking from South African civil society, whilst very few measures were put in place by government. Voluntary and community organisations, NGOs, charities, churches and even private businesses undertook a range of measures including awareness-raising campaigns, training for frontline staff in identifying potential victims of trafficking and the organisation of Kids Clubs. Many of these measures focused on fears of child trafficking, due to the specific context of South Africa, where there are high numbers of vulnerable orphans and street children.⁶

In terms of the numbers of trafficking victims identified during the World Cup, Cape Town’s Vice Squad claims to have found 11 victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, trafficked from outside of South Africa by Organised Crime Networks.⁷

5. Interview with Councillor Jean Pierre Smith, Cape Town Mayoral Committee for Safety and Security, 02.09.10

6. Interview with Charmaine Jelbert, PhD Candidate at the University of Cambridge’s Gender Studies Centre, 22.10.10

7. This is based on anecdotal evidence supplied through an interview with Councillor Jean Pierre Smith, Cape Town Mayoral Committee for Safety and Security, 02.09.10

However, they found that in the year leading up to the World Cup, there was a “huge” increase in the sex trade, with the number of women and girls involved in prostitution, as well as the number of brothels, doubling. Many girls encountered by the Vice Squad over the last year have been underage, appeared to have been groomed and coerced into the sex trade, and originated from poor, rural areas, raising fears of domestic trafficking.¹ However, we have no data to support this anecdotal evidence, or to specifically link it to the World Cup.

On the other hand, NGOs such as the Salvation Army, which offers support services to victims of trafficking in South Africa, claimed to have referred 70 victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation to the police.² However, in both these cases, it is difficult to fully attribute cases of trafficking directly to the World Cup.

2006 World Cup in Germany

As was the case in other sporting events, the media reported an unfounded figure predicting that around 40,000 women would be trafficked into the sex industry due to the World Cup.³

In the run up to the 2006 World Cup, the responsible federal ministries in Germany, the federal and state police forces, along with special counselling services and NGOs drafted strategies and concepts designed to combat human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.⁴ Activities included:

- public events (discussions, press conferences, interviews, information desks, posters and leaflets)
- establishment of telephone hotlines
- awareness-raising campaigns on television and radio
- provision of shelters
- ensuring a greater police presence at high-risk venues
- increased control at federal borders

The German government and their partners felt that the World Cup was “an important occasion to sensitise a broad public in Germany for the topic of trafficking in human beings and forced prostitution” and an opportunity to forge “a broad alliance for action and initiated nationwide activities”. It was felt that this alliance was “successful in putting the topic trafficking in human beings on the social and political agenda” and therefore reached an “important goal”. In other words, Germany’s actions against trafficking formed part of a long-term strategy, as was the case in Canada.⁵

Authorities in Germany noticed an increase in the number of prostitutes at Game venues.⁶ Yet, of the 33 investigation cases reported to the Federal Criminal Police Office on the grounds of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation during the World Cup, only five cases were assumed to have a direct link to the World Cup.⁷

2004 Games in Athens

The Greek government undertook a number of measures in the light of fears around human trafficking surrounding the Games, which included:

- increased security at borders
- awareness-raising campaigns
- free legal aid for victims of trafficking organised in partnership with local bar associations
- human-trafficking monitors to investigate trafficking in children⁸

6. The German Delegation, *Experience Report on Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation and Forced Prostitution in Connection with the 2006 Football World Cup in Germany*, p. 4

7. Ibid. p.5

8. See: The Future Group, *Faster, Higher, Stronger: Preventing Human Trafficking at the 2010 Olympics*, November 2007: www.law.ubc.ca/faculty/Perrin/web/pdf/2010-Faster-Olympics-TIP.pdf

Embassy of Greece, *Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Sexual and Financial Exploitation, Integrated Program: “Actions for the Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings”*, 12.10.05: www.greekembassy.org/Embassy/Content/en/Article.aspx?office=1&folder=189&article=15996

NSPCC, *Managing the Risks: Human Trafficking in 2012*, 2008: www.londonscb.gov.uk/files/inspcc_managing_the_risks.re.doc

1. Ibid.

2. Based on anecdotal evidence supplied through an interview with Charmaine Jelbert, PhD Candidate at the University of Cambridge’s Gender Studies Centre, 22.10.10

3. The German Delegation, *Experience Report on Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation and Forced Prostitution in Connection with the 2006 Football World Cup in Germany*, 19.01.07, p. 6: www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/council_european_union_0870.pdf

4. Ibid. p.2

5. The German Delegation, *Preventive Measures against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in Connection with the FIFA World Cup 2006 carried out by NGOs and Special Counselling Services with support of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth*, 02.01.07, p.5: <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/07/st05/st05008.en07.pdf>

This work was supported by the awareness-raising campaigns of various NGOs.¹

In terms of numbers of trafficking victims, the Greek Ministry of Public Order has published comparative statistical data on the number of known human trafficking cases, perpetrators and victims between 2003 and 2005. There was a 95 per cent increase in the number of human trafficking victims identified by authorities between 2003 and 2004. In 2005, the year following the Athens Olympics, the number of known trafficking victims decreased by 24 per cent.²

However, as a Sex Industry Worker Safety Action Group report notes, despite these statistics, one should be cautious when drawing a correlation between the rise in identified victims and the 2004 victims, since there are many factors that can contribute to a change in trafficking victims statistics. For example, the fact that Greece began collecting data in 2001 may have led to fluctuations in the number of trafficking victims recorded during the following few years.³

Summary

There are a number of commonalities which can be identified in the four case studies above:

- In most cases, the media spread fear over huge numbers of predicted trafficking victims, which is not based on evidence.
- There was a lack of ability to confidently link identified trafficking victims to sporting events. In other words, it has been impossible to measure the extent to which different factors that fuel trafficking have contributed to the case of each trafficked individual. Indeed, a general lack of monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking initiatives, and assistance and protection offered to victims, makes it hard to compare lessons between countries.
- The unique context of each country is important, which limits the ability to use past case studies to predict the risks of future events.
- The two most recent cases (Canada and South Africa) raise the issue of domestic trafficking, in which vulnerable people are coerced into the sex industry. However, it appears that this is a considerable issue outside of the existence of sporting events.
- The importance of sustainable strategies, and ensuring that anti-trafficking is not just a temporary priority attached to a sporting event as a “flavour of the month”, has been highlighted.

1. See The Future Group, *Faster, Higher, Stronger: Preventing Human Trafficking at the 2010 Olympics*

2. Ibid.

3. Sex Industry Worker Safety Action Group, *Human Trafficking, Sex Work Safety and the 2010 Games*, p.17-8

4. Key lessons learned

Rapid response teams to identify and support victims of trafficking

The Florida Freedom Partnership (FFP) operates a rapid response support service for trafficked persons in South Florida, and delivers two key services: awareness-raising and direct support to people who have been trafficked.

A person can either self refer to the service, or via a direct referral from a law enforcement body, the Department of Justice, service providers or Samaritans. Once referred, the person receives support from the Rapid Response Team, which includes a specialist, a mental health advocate and a translator, where needed.

The team undertakes an initial assessment with the person, to determine their needs and to develop a service plan - centred on the individual's goals. The team also explains the role of FFP and other key agencies, and the person's rights. This is followed by practical support such as bus passes, cash assistance and access to safe housing.

The specialist then coordinates the support of FFP and other agencies to deliver the individual service plan, working with legal and employment services etc. Through the shelters, they have access to basic health care services, and there is a free clinic for those without medical insurance. The shelters also provide on-site mental health advocates for crisis intervention and intervention to help the person through trauma.

This support is delivered alongside a public education campaign, and the delivery of training seminars to key workers such as law enforcement, social services, and community organisations.

London borough of Hillingdon's anti-child trafficking model

In Hillingdon, the Local Safeguarding Children Board set up a Child Trafficking Sub Group to respond to the threat of trafficking posed by Heathrow Airport as a major port of entry, and therefore potential area for contact with trafficked persons. Their model has three levels:

- Senior Board level: made up of senior managers working at strategic level from agencies such as UKBA, Police, health and local authority. Meets four times a year.
- Middle managers subgroup: focuses on policy, procedure and training. Meets six to eight times a year; and includes representatives from CEOP, ECPAT, Borough Police, UKBA, and local authority teams.
- Multi-agency operational group: made up of frontline staff. Meets every two weeks to discuss and assess the situation of every unaccompanied child identified at Heathrow. This group uses and applies the trafficking toolkit to help identify issues.

Hillingdon also has an **airport standby team**, currently funded by the Home Office, which consists of social workers and support staff, available 24 hours a day. This is important as traffickers often plan to traffic people out of office hours. A referral form is initiated by this team, which is jointly completed and owned by Paladin, UKBA and Children's Social Care. The use of one form by all agencies reduces duplication and encourages the crucial sharing of information, in an agreed format.

The Sub-Group has developed **information leaflets** in 11 different languages to give to potential victims of trafficking on arrival. Targeted at young people, they explain in clear language what trafficking is and what they should do if they think that they might have been trafficked.

In 2007-09, 79 young Chinese people in the borough went missing from care shortly after arriving in the UK. Hillingdon undertook international work (particularly with Denmark and Sweden where this problem is also salient) in partnership with law enforcement agencies with the aim of disrupting Organised Crime Networks. Between 2009 and 2010, only eight young people identified as victims of trafficking have gone missing, none of whom were Chinese. This is a testament to the effectiveness of this joined up approach.

Hillingdon believe that their model has been successful simply because they do the basic activities well: communication and multi-agency work. However, most of their focus until now has been on Heathrow. They believe that traffickers will currently be planning ways to traffic people into the UK in time for the perceived market the Games will bring, while they are also concerned about internal trafficking. Therefore, they plan to widen their work across services including GUM clinics, A&E departments and schools, and support frontline staff to be aware of the signs to look out for. They are also building links with their Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Board. **For more information**, see www.hillingdon.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid=16450

We asked stakeholders for their views on what constitutes good practice in tackling trafficking and supporting its victims. These, coupled with the lessons learnt through a review of existing literature and analysis of actions and strategies currently delivered by a number of local authorities, raise points that could help to guide London local authorities in their response to the 2012 Games.

- **Maximise existing resources** and drawing on the support that is already out there makes for cost-effective and non-duplicative strategies. Toolkits specifically designed to guide the anti-trafficking work of local authorities already exist, such as the London Safeguarding Children Board Child Trafficking Toolkit and guidance developed by the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE).

Furthermore, anti-trafficking strategies can be built upon existing local authority procedures, such as those that aim to safeguard at-risk children. As is outlined in Section 1 of the report, numerous organisations can offer practical support, advice and guidance to local authorities in their fight against trafficking.

- Strategies that ensure **close cooperation** between local authorities, bodies responsible for tackling trafficking and exploitation (such as the Gangmasters Licensing Authority, UKHTC and the police) and other organisations and groups in the community work well. Many local authorities already achieve this through making active use of **multi-agency** trafficking subgroups.

As is noted by Hillingdon's anti-trafficking model, local authorities are not likely to be successful in fighting trafficking and supporting its victims if they work in isolation. SOLACE suggests that local authorities could perform a mapping exercise with a view to establishing an overview of the local and national actors that can play a role in providing support.¹ **Cross-departmental** work within local authorities is also important, since, given the range of human trafficking crimes, it is not solely Children's Services, Community Safety teams or Adult Social Services that might be likely to encounter victims of trafficking.

- It is important to **tailor** the package of support to the needs of the trafficked person. Victims of trafficking come from a range of backgrounds and have experienced a variety of crimes and levels of exploitation. As such, their needs are likely to differ. Tailoring support can involve engaging survivors of trafficking in the design of support services, which frontline staff or third sector organisations working in partnership with the local authorities might be able to facilitate.
- Building up **trust** with people who may be experiencing trafficking is important. Also, they need to be aware of the services available to them, and their legal rights, by way of clear, concise information published in their own languages. Again, frontline staff or third sector organisations working in partnership with local authorities may have specific expertise in this area, and may be well-placed to provide advice.

1. SOLACE, *The Role of Local Authorities in Addressing Human Trafficking*, p. 34

- Anti-trafficking efforts around the 2012 Games should be part of **long-term strategies**. Awareness-raising campaigns linked to the Games should bring trafficking to public view in a **sustainable** way, and likewise other actions by statutory or third sector organisations should build a platform for sustainable actions.
- **Addressing the demand** for services that trafficked people are forced to provide is a strategy advocated by the European Commission, and put into practice by organisations such as the Salvation Army and German authorities. This has commonly been achieved through education and awareness-raising campaigns.

Many campaign groups, including those listed previously, already work to raise awareness of trafficking at a local level, and could support local authorities wishing to develop work in this area.

In the UK, we have a legal framework that has the potential to support increased justice for victims of trafficking. There is room for a focus on raising awareness on recently passed laws such as the 2009 Policing and Crime Act and the 2009 Coroners and Justice Act.

Building on the work of human rights groups that campaign against trafficking, consumer rights groups could support campaigns against forced labour where trafficking victims are exploited in agriculture or food production, for example.

- Trafficking is a cross-border issue, and therefore an **international approach** to tackling the crime seems a logical response. European partnership work such as the Metropolitan police's Operation Golf, which led to the arrest of dozens of traffickers involved in the largest known Organised Crime Network in Europe, proves the potential impact of European projects.

In addition to the Prevention of and Fight against Crime programme¹, through which Operation Golf was awarded funding, the DAPHNE III² programme and the Integration of Third Country Nationals programme³ also offer opportunities for local authorities and their partners. The London Councils European Service provides free and practical support to local authorities wishing to prepare funding bids for anti-trafficking work. They are also pleased to convene a London-wide partnership bid, if there is interest.⁴

Due to the lack of quantitative evidence, it is impossible to "prove" that the 2012 Games will cause an increase in trafficking, yet the views and experiences of a range of stakeholders point to a risk of an increase in certain sectors. In any case, trafficking of human beings into London is an ongoing issue irrespective of the 2012 Games, and stakeholders at past sporting events have highlighted the importance of developing sustainable strategies for tackling trafficking. Therefore, the case for managing the risk of an increase in trafficking by following the good practice set out in this report is clear.

Despite the age of austerity, local authorities can draw on existing resources, significant support from partners and potentially European funding.

London local authorities have a key role to play in combating trafficking and ensuring a high level of protection and support to victims of trafficking, in the lead-up to, during, and long after the 2012 Games. This will help us to meet our obligations under the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Action on trafficking will support the UK's legislative framework against exploitation as well as responding to an ethical duty to protect the rights of vulnerable people.

1. For more information visit http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/isecc/funding_isecc_en.htm

2. For more information visit http://ec.europa.eu/justice/funding/daphne3/funding_daphne3_en.htm

3. For more information visit http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/funding/integration/funding_integration_en.htm

4. Visit www.londoncouncils.glegroup.co.uk for more information and contact details

5. Resources

General

Anti-Slavery International

Human-rights organisation tackling modern slavery through advocacy work, including research, lobbying and awareness-raising campaigns. They monitor the UK Government's progress on meeting the obligations of the *EU Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings*: www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2010/f/full_report.pdf

The Anti Trafficking Monitoring Group, *Wrong kind of victim? One year on: an analysis of UK measures to protect trafficked persons* (2010).

Critical report by a group of nine UK-based organisations on the implementation of the *EU Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings*. Offers recommendations for reform of the NRM.

www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2010/a/1_atmg_report_for_web.pdf

The **Council of Europe's** *Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings* (2005)

Outlines the European commitment, methodology and legislation for tackling human trafficking.

<http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/en/treaties/html/197.htm>

Criminal Justice System

Provides a toolkit for authorities detailing the legal processes for identifying and resolving instances of human trafficking.

<http://frontline.cjsonline.gov.uk/guidance/victims-and-witnesses/trafficking-of-people/>

Crown Prosecution Service

Provides advice and legal guidance for prosecutors dealing with cases of human trafficking and smuggling. www.cps.gov.uk/legal/h_to_k/human_trafficking_and_smuggling/#a01

Eurojust

European judicial cooperation unit composed of national prosecutors, magistrates and police officers, working across member states to tackle organised crime including trafficking.

www.eurojust.europa.eu

Report on the fight against human trafficking:

<http://polis.osce.org/library/f/3273/2219/EU-NLD-RPT-3273-EN-Eurojust%20and%20Human%20Trafficking%20-%20The%20State%20of%20Affairs.pdf>

European Action for Compensation for Trafficked Persons (COMP.ACT)

Three year European project by La Strada International and Anti-Slavery International to improve access to justice and guarantee compensation for trafficked people. <http://compactproject.org>

European Commission, *10th EU Annual Report on Human Rights* (2008)

Reports on worldwide developments in the field of human rights, and progress within Europe. Section 4.7 addresses human trafficking.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st14146-re02.en08.pdf

European Commission, *Proposal for a Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and protecting victims* (2010)

Recommendations to strengthen legislation for combating human trafficking.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/108>

Europol produces annual reports on trafficking in human beings, which provide a useful overview on the estimated extent, and nature, of trafficking in the EU.

www.europol.europa.eu/publications/Serious_Crime_Overviews/THB_Fact_Sheet_2009%20EN.pdf

The European Union Website on the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, which opened in December 2010, acts as a gateway to information and contacts in the field of anti-trafficking at the European level.

<http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action;jsessionid=T71HNryC6LW9JKS2t6X1mK5GLnzhSVCNsn2MphycTFRJtVmm0T!1145937442>

The Future Group, *Preventing Human Trafficking at the 2010 Olympics* (2007)

Strategies for tackling human trafficking at the Winter Olympics in Vancouver.

www.law.ubc.ca/faculty/Perrin/web/pdf/2010-Faster-Olympics-TIP.pdf

The International Centre for Migration Policy Development

International organisation composed of 11 European Member States, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland. Their website contains information on anti-trafficking programmes.
www.icmpd.org

International Organization for Migration, *Trafficking in Human Beings and the 2006 World Cup in Germany* (2006)

Draft paper reports that the concerns on increased human trafficking during the World Cup were unfounded, and calls for more research on the link between trafficking and sporting events.
www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/projects/documents/World_Cup_2006_CT_Draft_Report.pdf

La Strada International

An NGO network of nine European members addressing human trafficking.
<http://lastradainternational.org>

Ministry of Justice, Sweden and the International Organization for Migration, *Towards Global EU-Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings* (2009-10)

Project to tackle the problem of human trafficking in its countries of origin.
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41_7&products_id=596

NSPCC, *Managing the Risks – Human Trafficking in 2012*, (2008)

Report on the risks of human trafficking surrounding the 2012 Games.
www.londonscb.gov.uk/files/nspcc_managing_the_risks.re.doc

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* (2002)

Policy guidance on the prevention of trafficking and protection for its victims under human rights legislation.
www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Traffickingen.pdf

Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), *Analysing the business model of trafficking in human beings to better prevent the crime*, (2010)

Research to identify theoretical business and socio-economic factors which facilitate human trafficking and make it profitable.
www.osce.org/item/45167.html

The American sports television programme **Outside the Lines** looked ran a programme on the impact of the South African World Cup on human trafficking.
<http://vimeo.com/13421411>

Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE), *The role of local authorities in addressing human trafficking* (2009)

Investigates how local authorities can improve their work on identifying and supporting victims of human trafficking.
www.newport.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/report/cont372291.pdf

United Nations, *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000)

UN agreement recognising the importance of preventing human trafficking and protecting its victims through increased international cooperation.
www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf

United Nations, *United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons* (2010)

Plan to integrate the issue of human trafficking into other UN programmes, encourage coordinated government action, and establish a trust fund for victims of trafficking.
www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10974.doc.htm

United Nations, General Assembly: *Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children* (2010)

Summary of international cooperative structures for combating human trafficking.

www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201006/20100610AT75838/20100610ATT75838EN.pdf

United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, *Comments on the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, and protecting victims* (2010).

Comments from the Commissioner regarding proposed new EU legislation around human trafficking. www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201006/20100610AT75840/20100610ATT75840EN.pdf

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Created the Palermo Protocol. Provides up-to-date, international news, and useful resources/tools www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking

USAID, *Trafficking of Adult Men in the Europe and Eurasia Region* (2010)

Studies the under-reported area of male trafficking for forced labour and labour exploitation.

http://lastradainternational.org/Isidocs/Trafficking%20of%20Men%20Draft_final.pdf

Trafficking for sexual exploitation

Brent Council, *Services for Women in and Exiting Prostitution* (2010)

Shows research into prostitution and brothels in a London borough, identifying the organisational partnerships needed to offer support to women in or exiting prostitution.

<http://democracy.brent.gov.uk/mgConvert2PDF.aspx?ID=1570>

The European Parliament

Contains the transcript of a debate on the issue of forced prostitution during the 2006 football World Cup. www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=CRE&reference=20060612&secondRef=ITEM-016&language=EN&ring=O-2006-0054

European Parliament, *Resolution on forced prostitution in the context of world sports events* (2006)

Detailing actions to be taken by Member States, including campaigns against forced prostitution and provision of support services for trafficked persons at world sport events.

www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/DownloadSP.do?id=11654&num_rep=5825&language=en

European Parliament Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, *Report on strategies to prevent the trafficking of women and children who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation* (2004)

Non-legislative resolution summarising the status of trafficking in the EU, calling for further research and developing national strategies. www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/file.jsp?id=5209992

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

Alliance of over 90 NGOs from around the world, defending the rights of migrants and tackling human trafficking.

Collateral Damage: The Impact of Anti-Trafficking Measures on Human Rights Around the World (2007) explores the positive and negative impacts that anti-trafficking legislation has on trafficked women.

Trafficking in Persons and the 2012 Summer Olympics (2009, 2010) disputes the connection between large sporting events and trafficking for forced prostitution, offering data and case studies to support its claims. www.gaatw.org

Home Office, *Paying the Price: a consultation paper on prostitution* (2004)

Details Government efforts to prevent prostitution in the UK, provide support for those involved, and strengthen the legal framework for both protection of communities and prosecution of related crimes. http://news.bbc.co.uk/nol/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/16_07_04_paying.pdf

Home Office, *A Coordinated Prostitution Strategy and a summary of responses to Paying the Price* (2006)

Reports on the outputs of the above public consultation paper and details the Government's proposal for a strategy to tackle prostitution. [www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/f2d920e015d1183d80256c670041a50b/ae416f8239f800bc802572f3005561c5/\\$FILE/SSCB%20Prostitution%20Strategy.pdf](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/f2d920e015d1183d80256c670041a50b/ae416f8239f800bc802572f3005561c5/$FILE/SSCB%20Prostitution%20Strategy.pdf)

Kensington and Chelsea Community Safety Partnership, *Supporting Local Partners in Understanding and Tackling Sexual Violence in Kensington and Chelsea (2010)*

Information of sexual violence and instances of trafficking in the London borough, along with examples of best practice.

www.rbkc.gov.uk/communityandlocallife/keepingthecommunitysafe/communitysafetyteam.aspx

London Metropolitan University, *'It's just like going to the supermarket': Men buying sex in East London (2007)*

Research into the psychological motivations of men who pay for sex. Includes data analysis by location, ethnicity and age.

www.cwasu.org/filedownload.asp?file=17242_LMU_Demand_Report_Text_screen-1.pdf

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, *The health risks and consequences of trafficking in women and adolescents: findings from a European study, (2003)*

Raises awareness on the health implications of human trafficking in women, suggests prevention and intervention strategies, and provides information for health agencies, social services, immigration officials and policy makers.

www.lshtm.ac.uk/php/ghd/docs/traffickingfinal.pdf.

Mayor of London, *The Way Forward: Taking action to end violence against women and girls (2010)*

The 2010-13 strategy for combating gender-based violence in the city.

www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/The%20Way%20Forward%20Final%20Strategy.pdf

The Salvation Army, *Substance Use and Health Related Needs of Migrant Sex Workers and Women Trafficked into Sexual Exploitation in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and the City of London, (2006)*

Research which mapped the incidence of sexual exploitation, safety precautions, health, and substance abuse of migrant workers in the sex industry.

[www2.salvationarmy.org.uk/uki/www_uki.nsf/0/942828C0DDE1FCC08025719D0039EDDE/\\$file/SubstanceUse-MSW.pdf](http://www2.salvationarmy.org.uk/uki/www_uki.nsf/0/942828C0DDE1FCC08025719D0039EDDE/$file/SubstanceUse-MSW.pdf)

Sex Industry Worker Safety Action Group, *Human Trafficking, Sex Work Safety and the 2010 Games: Assessments and Recommendations (2009)*

Report from a Vancouver-based organisation on the connection between human trafficking, prostitution and large sporting events.

www.pivotlegal.org/pdfs/humantraffickingsexworksafetyandthe2010games.pdf

Toynbee Hall, *Insight into the current state of prostitution and the potential impact of the Olympics in the host five boroughs (2009)*

Recommendations for limiting the negative impact of the 2012 Olympics on prostitution in Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

www.londonsexualhealth.org/uploads/Olympics%20and%20Prostitution.pdf

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Trafficking in Persons to Europe for sexual exploitation (2010)*

A chapter from *The Globalization of Crime*, which studies the demographics of trafficking and the European market for commercial sex.

www.unodc.org/documents/publications/TiP_Europe_EN_LORES.pdf

Forced labour and domestic servitude

International Labour Organisation, *The Cost of Coercion*, Geneva, 2009

Study of the global pattern of forced labour. Contains examples of good practice in identifying victims of, and collecting data on, forced labour. www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/Steering-committee/ILO_Report_2009.pdf.

Kalayaan

UK-based charity working with migrant domestic workers. Currently campaigning for the extension of protections offered under the migrant domestic worker visa, especially for workers who accompany diplomats. www.kalayaan.org.uk

Home Office, *Trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation: a literature review* (2007)

Research into trafficking for labour exploitation and child trafficking. <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr1007.pdf>

Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, *A Summary of Challenges on Addressing Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in the Agricultural Sector in the OSCE Region*, Vienna, 2009

How structural weaknesses in the agricultural sector and immigration law lead to labour exploitation. www.osce.org/item/38709.html

Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation/Forced and Bonded Labour (2005, 2006)

Analysis and case studies, with details of international legislation for delivering prosecution and justice. www.osce.org/publications/cthb/2008/05/31148_1143_en.pdf

Child Trafficking

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) have two detailed reports into child trafficking in the UK.

A Scoping Project on Child Trafficking in the UK, (London, 2007) An initial investigation which identifies the problem and outlines a methodology for further research. www.ceop.police.uk/Documents/child_trafficking_report0607.pdf

Strategic Threat Assessment: Child Trafficking in the UK (London, 2009) Provides a comprehensive investigation into the scale and nature of child trafficking in the UK. www.ceop.police.uk/Documents/child_trafficking_report0409.pdf

Children and Young People Now Service provided to managers and practitioners working with children and young people. Their website contains articles on issues of child trafficking and abuse. www.cypnow.co.uk

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Child Trafficking in the European Union: Challenges, perspectives and good practices* (2009)

Overview of child trafficking in the EU and measures taken to tackle it. www.fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/Pub_Child_Trafficking_09_en.pdf

London Child Protection Committee, *London Procedure for Safeguarding Trafficked and Exploited Children*.

Provides guidance to professionals and volunteers who support victims of child trafficking. www.londonscb.gov.uk/files/procedures/ProcedureforSafeguardingTraffickedChildren_001.doc

London Safeguarding Children Board, *London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Toolkit* (2009)

Provides guidance to professionals and volunteers from all agencies in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are harmed through being trafficked and exploited. www.londonscb.gov.uk/files/resources/trafficking/london_safeguarding_trafficked_children_toolkit_july_2009.pdf

NSPCC

Reading list of documents relevant to the commercial exploitation of children and child trafficking: www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/reading_lists/commercial_exploitation_of_children_wda54798.html

Paladin

Joint agency team composed of the Metropolitan Police and the Border Agency, who investigate child trafficking and abuse at London's ports.

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