

# Human Trafficking - Considering the employment needs of victims

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# What is your understanding of Human Trafficking?



# Definition of Human Trafficking

- ▶ The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal, manipulation or implantation of organs

Against  
Organised Crime and the

Protocols Thereto, 2004 (aka the Palermo Protocol)

- From United Nations Convention  
Transnational

# Child Trafficking (Child Abuse)

- ▶ The Palermo Protocol establishes **children** as a special case for whom only two components required - movement and exploitation - because a child can not give consent to being exploited, even if they are aware/agreeable to being moved.
- ▶ Trafficking of children is child abuse and requires an immediate safeguarding response, due to the high risk of the child/young person being re-trafficked and experiencing trauma and abuse. Many young people who have been trafficked to the UK are re-trafficked shortly after coming into contact with statutory services and are never seen again.

# Different Types of Trafficking

- ▶ Labour exploitation
- ▶ Forced criminal activity
- ▶ Sexual exploitation
- ▶ Domestic servitude (excessive levels of household chores, including childcare)
- ▶ Benefit fraud
- ▶ Illegal inter-country adoptions
- ▶ Forced marriage
- ▶ Organ harvesting

## FACTS

- ▶ Human Trafficking is now the biggest global crime, overtaking the worldwide drugs market and profits;
- ▶ 982 children in the UK were identified as victims of Human Trafficking in 2015. (Unseen, Uk, 2017)
- ▶ For every 5 people identified as trafficked, 1 is a child - 1 in 5. (NSPCC, 2017)

# 2016 UK Statistics - September to December

Claimed Exploitation Type	Female	Male	Trans-gender	Total	% Change
				2016 Quarter 4	on Previous Quarter
Adult - Domestic Servitude	59	16	0	75	-17%
Adult - Labour Exploitation	43	232	0	275	+3%
Adult - Sexual Exploitation	225	23	1	249	+11%
Adult - Unknown exploitation	21	24	0	45	+38%
Minor - Domestic Servitude	18	8	0	26	-15%
Minor - Labour Exploitation	28	124	0	152	+38%
Minor - Sexual Exploitation (non-UK national)	36	10	0	46	+33%
Minor - Sexual Exploitation (UK national)	61	3	0	64	+28%
Minor - Unknown exploitation	23	56	0	79	-20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>+11%</b>

SOURCE: <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2016-nrm-statistics/782-human-trafficking-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-october-to-december-2016/file>

# The NRM and what they do

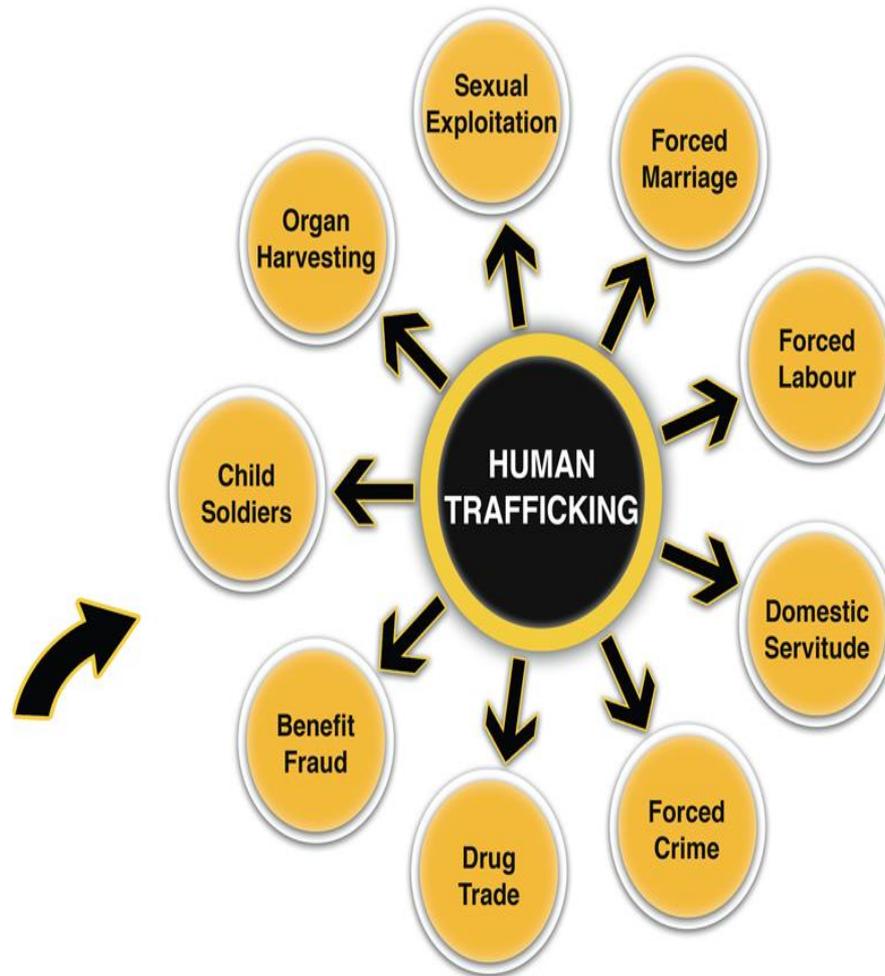
- ▶ The **National Referral Mechanism (NRM)** is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking and ensuring they receive appropriate care.
- ▶ It has two purposes:
  1. It helps build data and statistics on how many trafficking victims there are in the UK
  2. It aims to provide victims of human trafficking who are referred into the NRM with appropriate accommodation and support.

# Key issues for practice...

- ▶ The victims of Human Trafficking (HT) are unlikely to have experienced 'childhood' as we understand it in the UK.
- ▶ The process of disclosure (and service provision) is often interrupted by the victims' tendency to go missing, both at the point of arrival in the UK (if from abroad), and when placed in local authority accommodation.
- ▶ Service provision can be received as unsupportive of victims, simply because of the systems that are used

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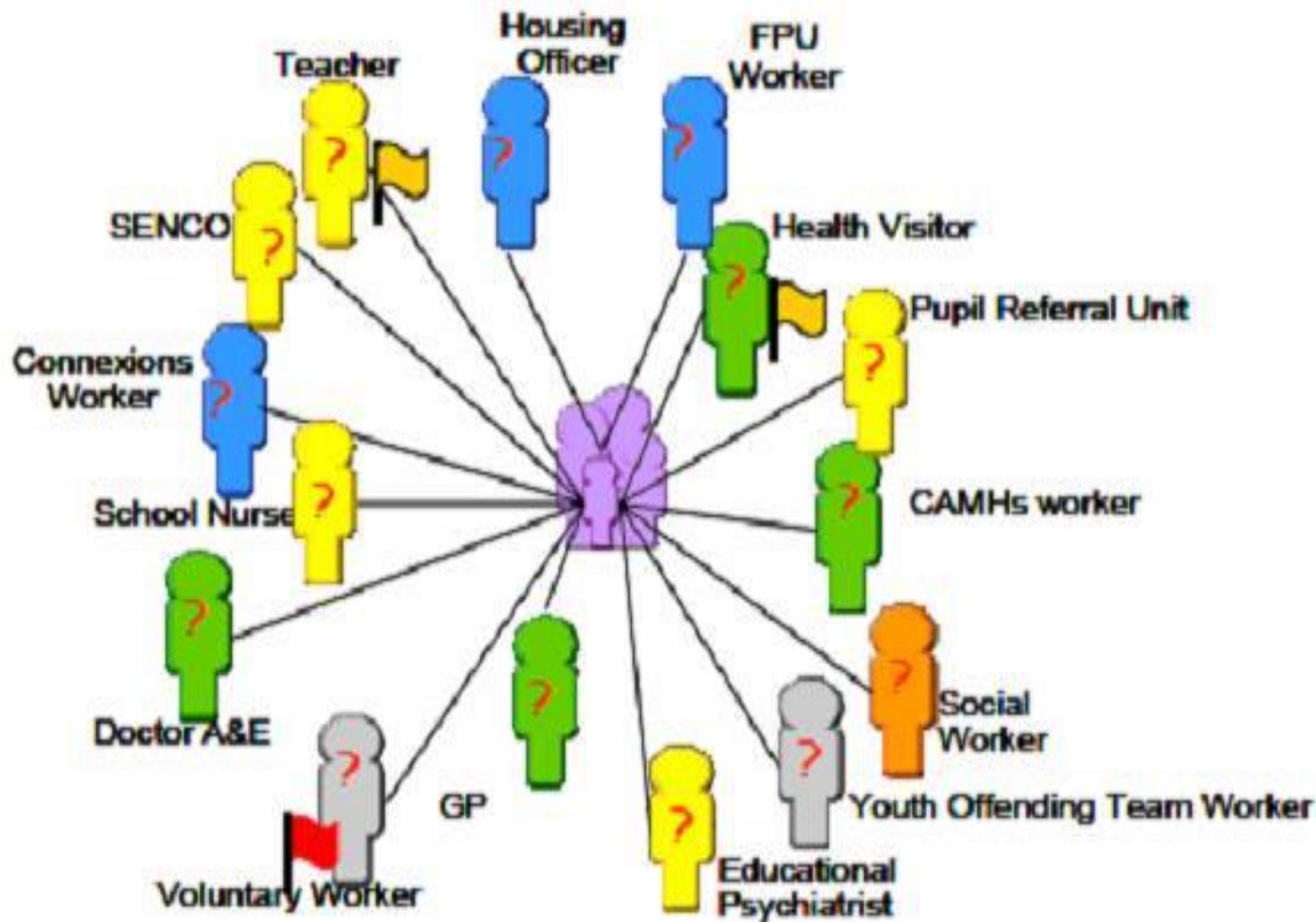
**Movement or recruitment**  
*by*  
**Deception, coercion**  
*for*  
**Exploitation**



The process of disclosure (and service provision) is often interrupted by the victims' tendency to go missing, both at the point of arrival in the UK (if from abroad), and when placed in local authority accommodation.



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# What does the research say?

- ▶ Studies by academic researchers and organisations such as the NSPCC suggest that there is a need to have a specific approach to practice with this group.
- ▶ A specialist team, with a key worker approach and integral clinical supervision for the staff, has been recommended since 2009 (Pearce et al, 2009).
- ▶ Raise the level of knowledge of identifying features of human trafficking and sensitive practice for those professionals likely to have initial contact with potential victims.
- ▶ Current practice means a number of professionals are involved for short periods of time, lack of engagement is implicit in the lack of success in achieving positive educational or employment outcomes

# Benefits of a keyworker/specialist approach...

- ▶ A keyworker/specialist approach will enable the young person to engage with one person, who can support interaction with other agencies.
- ▶ The keyworker will acknowledge the variations in presentation typical in this group, therefore accessing opportunities that are suitable for young people with traumatic trafficking experiences.
- ▶ Similar approach was implemented for asylum seekers and refugees in the 90s & 00s. Specialist teams ensured that safeguarding was the priority, and had the knowledge required to work effectively with this group. In current practice, the majority of professionals have some level of understanding of the legislation framework and practice expectations in this area, so the change in policy and ultimately, the disbanding of many teams demonstrates how changes are integrated into practice.
- ▶ Is this what is required at this juncture in time and circumstance?

# Legislation & Policy

- ▶ Children Act 1989
  - ▶ Provides the legislative framework for child protection in England. Key principles established by the act include:
    - the paramount nature of the child's welfare
    - the expectations and requirements around duties of care to children.
  
  - ▶ Children Act 2004
- Strengthens the 1989 Act. Encourages partnerships between agencies and creates more accountability.

## ► Modern Slavery Act 2015

Received Royal Assent in March 2015. The Act consolidates current offences relating to trafficking and slavery.

- Part 1 consolidates and clarifies the existing offences of slavery and human trafficking whilst increasing the maximum penalty for such offences. Any person found guilty of offences of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour or offences of human trafficking is liable to life imprisonment.
- Part 2 provides for two new civil preventative orders, the Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order and the Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order. A chief officer of police, immigration officers or the National Crime Agency can make a request to prevent foreign travel, protect potential victims and prevent further offences.
- Part 3 provides for new maritime enforcement powers.
- Part 4 establishes the office of the Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner and sets out the functions of the Commissioner to encourage good practice in investigation and victim care.
- Part 5 introduces a number of measures focussed on supporting and protecting victims, including a statutory defence for slavery or trafficking victims and special measures for witnesses in criminal proceedings. Measures include: independent child trafficking advocates; non-prosecution of victims compelled to commit crimes; and presumption that a victim is under 18 until appropriate age assessments have been carried out.
- Part 6 requires certain businesses to disclose the activities they are undertaking to eliminate slavery and trafficking from their supply chains and their own business.

## ▶ Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009

Section 55 sets out a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children who come to the UK.

## ▶ Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of claimants, etc.) Act 2004

Sets out rules for immigrants to the United Kingdom.

## ▶ Immigration Act 2014

Makes provisions including removal of people who are unlawfully in the UK and restriction on removal of children and their parents (Part 1) and access to services and facilities by reference to immigration status (Part 3).

## ▶ Immigration Act 2016

The Act's provisions include sanctions on illegal workers and rogue employers.

# Education & Employment

- ▶ Youth contract - For 16/17yr olds who have one or no GCSE's, are or have been a LAC or are young offenders released from custody. Is a results led initiative (providers get paid on successful results)
- ▶ September guarantee - All young people are entitled to an offer. The provision must meet specific criteria (location, type/level of learning & occupational sector). LA's responsible to track offers made.
- ▶ Other results based initiatives include Youth Engagement Funding, which provides social impact bonds (payments) to providers who support 14-19yr olds from becoming NEET.
- ▶ Can these initiatives support victims of human trafficking?

Thank You

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