

TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION

STRATEGY – SECOND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

“ I cannot discuss what happened to me in front of my daughter. If the crèche was not there, I would not be able to get help.”

“ I would like to take this moment today to thank you all for all the help and kind support.”

“ I am very pleased with the service and I appreciated support (was very good). They made me feel I was not alone, and I had someone who I can speak to for help and support. I want to say thank you for all your help and support. Please continue to help people like me.”



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Included throughout this progress report are illustrative examples of collaborative work in Scotland to address human trafficking and its impacts, as well as quotations and art work from survivors of trafficking which have been provided via Migrant Help, Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA) and The Anchor Service.

FOREWORD

CABINET SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE



Humza Yousaf MSP
Cabinet Secretary
for Justice

In 2017 we published Scotland's first Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy setting out a number of actions and outcomes to help achieve our ambitious vision – to eliminate human trafficking and exploitation. The publication of this second annual progress report marks another important milestone in the delivery of the Strategy.

From the time of my appointment as Cabinet Secretary for Justice in June 2018 I have been impressed at the level of commitment and passion from a range of partners to work together, and with the Scottish Government, to identify and support victims to safety and recovery, to disrupt perpetrator activity and to address the conditions that foster trafficking. No single agency can achieve these aims alone and it is vital that we continue to work collaboratively to tackle this abhorrent crime.

I would like to highlight some of the key achievements made over the past year. This is by no means an exhaustive list and this report details other significant progress that has been made over 2018 and early this year.

Action Area 1 – identify victims and support them to safety and recovery

The Anchor Service, who provide psychological trauma support to adult victims, identified a lack of childcare as a major barrier to adult survivors being able to receive appropriate care and treatment. Funding was increased in 2018 to secure the provision of childcare and this has significantly improved the service available for survivors. This arrangement has been extended into 2019.

I have approved business plans for the Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance and Migrant Help that recognise the need for additional recruitment of staff to support survivors; to raise awareness of trafficking and exploitation including delivery of further training sessions; and to provide tailored support services, such as a legal drop in clinic.

Action Area 2 – identify perpetrators and disrupt their activity

Police Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service and the Courts continue to work together to investigate, prosecute and sentence those responsible for these crimes using all available powers to them. Serious Crime Prevention Orders were imposed on individuals involved in serious and organised crime and who were convicted of the recruitment, transport and exploitation of vulnerable men from Latvia to Scotland.



Action Area 3 – address the conditions that foster trafficking and exploitation

In October 2018, we published Guidance for Businesses in Scotland. This guidance provides tailored advice for larger and smaller businesses in respect of transparency in supply chains and how to identify and mitigate any risks their supply chains may be vulnerable to.

Children

Joint workshops led by the national Child Sexual Exploitation Group have been delivered across Scotland in relation to the Child Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking joint agenda. The workshops provided an overview of national developments in relation to both child sexual exploitation and child trafficking and encouraged areas to discuss implementation at a local level, share learning and discuss what action can be delivered locally to improve our response to children and young people at risk of harm.

Looking Forward

We are legally committed to review the Strategy every 3 years and work on this will begin over the summer. However in the meantime I strongly encourage all partners to continue to build on the excellent progress already made to meet all the actions and outcomes contained in the Strategy.

SECTION 1

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

Implementation Structures

Action Area 1 focuses on the victims and survivors of trafficking and exploitation. Key issues for this group include public and professional awareness, effective support for victims and empowering victims to seek the support they need.

The Action Area 1 Implementation Group meets on a quarterly basis and is chaired by COSLA.

Membership of the group includes:

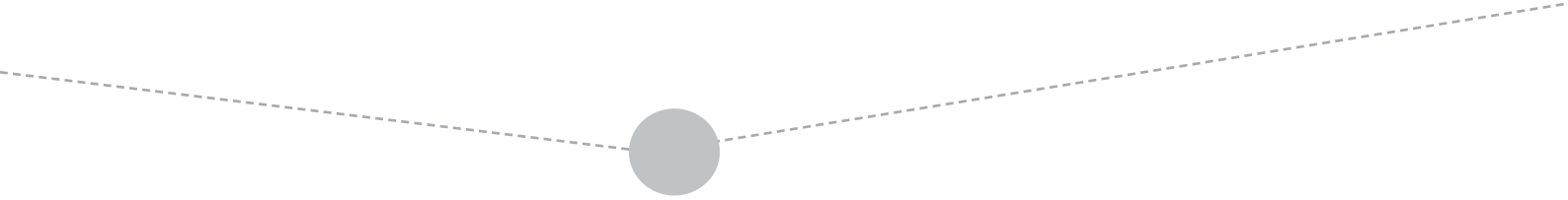
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA)
- Scottish Government (human trafficking policy, homelessness policy)
- Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA)
- Migrant Help
- Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner's office
- NHS Health Scotland
- Scottish Business Resilience Centre
- Police Scotland
- Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)
- Scottish Community Safety Network
- The Anchor
- JustRight Scotland
- Scottish Guardianship Service
- Survivors of Human Trafficking in Scotland (SOHTIS)

The membership was expanded in January 2019 to include SOHTIS, a recently established Scottish Registered Charity whose main aims include providing medium to long-term care for survivors, developing creative communication channels to raise awareness of human trafficking and supporting research into human trafficking in Scotland. SOHTIS is committed to working in partnership with all statutory services and third sector organisations in order to add value to existing services.

Looking Back

The first annual progress report identified three areas that Action Area 1 would consider during 2018/19: improving the accessibility of the e-learning resource and the roll-out of training; the establishment of regional networks to share best practice and encourage joint working; and developing communication channels to help raise awareness and trust amongst victims to help them come forward and seek support. Further detail on these areas can be found within this chapter.

“ Things are better. The good thing TARA gave me is a good welcome when I first met them. They supported me well. Good accommodation and clothing and also to make sure I was safe. They gave me guidance to cope with life's difficulties I have been facing, with no discrimination. They do an excellent job. Thanks TARA.”



Key outcome: people who encounter victims understand signs, what to do and have access to specialist advice and support

Ensuring the public and professionals are able to recognise a range of potential trafficking signs and know how to respond appropriately remains a key outcome. Victims of trafficking and exploitation may have limited interaction with those outside of their immediate situation so it is vital that anyone who does come into contact with them understands potential signs of trafficking and exploitation.

A key component of this is raising public awareness. Building on the Scottish Government media campaign in 2017, Police Scotland launched its first human trafficking media campaign, 'In Plain Sight', in October 2018. The aim was to increase awareness of commercial sexual exploitation by communicating the signs to the general public and encouraging contact with the Modern Slavery Helpline to report concerns.

The campaign was launched over social media platforms as well as TV, radio and traditional media outlets and throughout rail and transport routes. The campaign reached over 2.5 million viewers across social media platforms. Calls to the Modern Slavery Helpline regarding exploitation increased 113% between mid-October to the end of November 2018, compared to the same period in 2017. Further detail about calls to the Modern Slavery Helpline can be found on page 24.

The standard **awareness raising presentation** developed by the Action Area 1 group in 2018 is now available, free of charge, from the Migration Scotland website¹. It remains vitally important that the widespread interest across communities about the issue of human trafficking is reflected in accessible, accurate and consistent messaging. The availability of the presentation was highlighted by a prominent article in the August edition of the Scottish Community Safety Network newsletter.

However, it is not only the public who can benefit from an increased awareness of trafficking and exploitation. As set out in the first annual progress report, Police Scotland, with input from a range of partners, developed an **e-learning resource** comprising a short training module which can be used in a number of situations but is specifically designed for public sector professionals who may come into contact with trafficking victims but do not work with them on a regular basis. The module was published on DVD, through funding from the Scottish Government, and over 150 discs have now been distributed across the public sector in Scotland. Fife Council have replicated the contents of the e-learning module on their Social Work portal, so the e-learning resource is now available online.

¹ <http://www.migrationscotland.org.uk/our-priorities/current-work/human-trafficking-and-exploitation>



In October 2018 Police Scotland delivered its first human trafficking **investigators course** to 17 officers from across Police Scotland. Two further courses are due to take place in 2019. This specialist course means there is a geographical spread of trained officers across Police Scotland. In addition to detective training, the National Human Trafficking Unit is developing First Responder training for Police Scotland staff. This will focus on the immediate actions required by officers to safeguard potential victims and provide detailed information about the support services available.

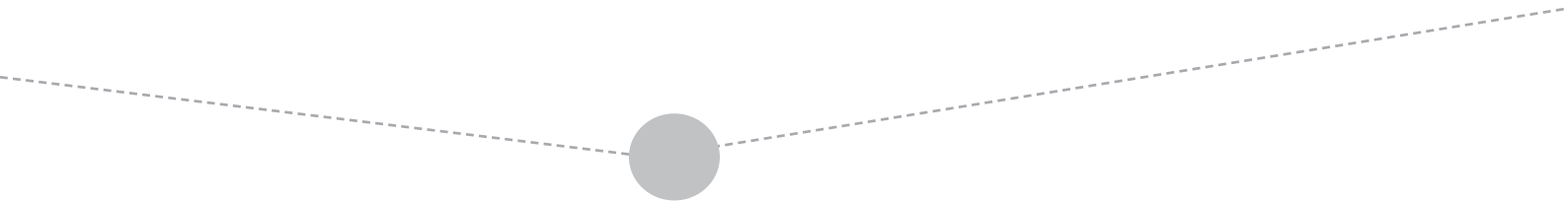
Police Scotland's National Human Trafficking Unit, along with divisional human trafficking champions, have also delivered a number of human trafficking **awareness raising inputs** to organisations such as NHS Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, local child protection committees, Marine Scotland, Social Work, Strathclyde University, University of West of Scotland, and Highland, Falkirk, North Lanarkshire and Dumfries and Galloway Councils. Following these sessions, due to the training received, victims of human trafficking have been identified and offered support and assistance.

Hope for Justice have piloted a **training session for local authority staff** and developed an associated training manual, aimed at practitioners who may be in a position to identify potential victims of trafficking. Hope for Justice have also delivered awareness raising sessions for Dundee City Council, NHS Tayside and Care Commission employees and the Clackmannanshire Alliance, bringing together local authority and Police Scotland representatives. Access to this training is open to all local authorities, without charge, until Autumn 2019².

Kirsty Thomson, Director of **JustRight Scotland**, a charitable group of Human Rights Lawyers, was selected to participate in a live-simulation training course run by the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Office (OSCE). This took place in Vicenza, Italy in December 2018.

The exercise focused on human trafficking along migration routes and involved scenarios based on real life cases played out in real time and in locations around Vicenza involving labour and sexual exploitation. The mock simulation involved actors, experts and over 70 anti-trafficking practitioners from Europe, Central Asia and North America. These practitioners came from various disciplines including police, financial investigators, prosecutors, military, specialist NGO staff, psychologists, social workers, UNHCR, journalists as well as lawyers. Also participating from the UK were two senior officers from the National Crime Agency and the Director of Unseen (which operates the Modern Slavery Helpline).

The idea behind the training was to provide participants with improved knowledge of indicators for identifying trafficked persons as well as concrete proposals on how to apply a multi-agency and human rights-based approach to trafficking investigations. There was a strong focus on investigation and prosecution effectiveness whilst adopting a victim-centred approach. The approach adopted in Scotland stood Kirsty in good stead but there was learning to be taken from such a unique and invaluable experience on multi-agency working with participants being asked to bring the learning and training back to their home countries.



The **Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority** (GLAA) have delivered approximately 20 sessions to **raise awareness** of human trafficking over the course of the year, several of which have been delivered in conjunction with Police Scotland and Migrant Help. These sessions have mainly been delivered to local authorities but also to others including Border Force, Scottish Fire and Rescue, Department for Work and Pensions, NHS Scotland and Police Scotland.

Following receipt of additional funding from the Scottish Government, **TARA** appointed a **training officer** in October 2018. This officer has undertaken a training pilot with Criminal Justice Social Work and has conducted five 90 minute briefings, training approximately 70 social workers to date. The sessions have been well received, prompting engaged discussion and excellent feedback, including suggestions for expanding the training to reach other public service providers.

The Anchor has provided a range of **training and teaching sessions** and has also presented at national conferences to increase awareness of the mental health impact of human trafficking. This has included training to Migrant Help on Gender Based Violence, Routine Sensitive Enquiry and Managing Disclosure and Managing Boundaries. Students studying for Global Mental Health Master of Science degrees at the University of Glasgow have also received learning from The Anchor on identifying victims of trafficking and the mental health impact of human trafficking.

During the past year, the Action Area 1 Group has also worked with a range of other organisations to develop guidance for employees, setting out the likely signs of trafficking and what to do if such a situation is suspected. For example, NHS Health Scotland have refreshed 'Human Trafficking Guidance for Health Workers' and members of the group have supported the drafting of this document. In November 2018, the Royal College of Midwifery held a one day conference in Glasgow with a focus on ensuring health and social care professionals were aware of the key signs of trafficking and exploitation and were in a position to offer the necessary support should possible victims be identified.

Exploratory discussions have been held with Education Scotland and further consideration will be given as to how messaging about trafficking and exploitation can best be delivered in secondary schools.

On **Anti-Slavery Day**, 18 October 2018, the Scottish Government and COSLA jointly hosted an event bringing together over 100 attendees with a professional interest in human trafficking and exploitation. A key focus of the event was to explore the development of regional partnerships and delegates contributed a range of views on how these could operate in Scotland. The outputs from this event have been considered by the implementation group and further work will be taken forward in partnership with local authorities.



The Scottish Government has continued to engage with the Home Office on National Referral Mechanism (NRM) reform. In February, a roundtable event was held for relevant partners in Scotland to share thoughts on the First Responder role directly with Home Office officials. Police Scotland and TARA have also participated in user testing of the new digital system and have provided feedback to project leads in the Home Office. Engagement with the UK Government continues in order to ensure that the reforms work for Scotland and reflect our distinct systems and legislation.

The **Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service** (COPFS) continues to apply the Lord Advocate's Instructions to ensure that victims of trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour who have been compelled to commit criminal offences as a consequence thereof are not prosecuted.

Between 1 May 2018 and 28 February 2019:

- 12 cases have been reported to the national lead prosecutor for human trafficking for consideration of taking no proceedings or discontinuing proceedings on the basis of the Lord Advocate's Instructions;
- In fewer than five cases no action or no further action was taken on the basis that the test within the Lord Advocate's Instructions was met.

Key outcome: coherent person/child-centred support process that enables victims to recover and build resilience

Once identified, it is crucial that survivors of human trafficking and exploitation have access to appropriate support in order to begin recovery from the physical, psychological and social impacts that they may have experienced.

The Scottish Government continues to provide funding to **TARA and Migrant Help** to support adult trafficking victims across Scotland. TARA specifically supports female victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, reflecting the particular impacts on this group of survivors and upholding gender equality obligations under the Council of Europe Convention Article 17. The Scottish Government is now in its second year of a three year funding agreement with both organisations and will provide over £1m funding in 2019/20.

TARA support a weekly arts and crafts group in a community location for all women accessing their service. The group is facilitated by a TARA Development Officer and a local artist with a crèche available to ensure accessibility for women with children. The group is hosted in a relaxed environment with the purpose of alleviating social isolation and developing low level peer support. The group is well attended with an average of 10-12 women coming each week. Those attending have created soaps, candles, jewellery, embroidery and portraits. The group has helped women develop appropriate friendships and provides a regular catch up with TARA for women who no longer require intensive support but may have transitional needs. The image on the following page is an embroidery that one of the women created as part of this group.



The support provided by Migrant Help and TARA is delivered through a **victim-centred approach** and is based on an individual needs assessment which takes careful consideration of the victim's personal characteristics such as age, gender and culture. A wide range of care and support is provided to survivors by both organisations and the Act sets out some of the assistance which may be provided:

- Accommodation,
- Day to day living,
- Medical advice and treatment,
- Language translation and interpretation,
- Counselling,
- Legal advice,
- Information about other services available to adults, and
- If it is in their best interests, repatriation.

Due to the complex needs displayed by many survivors of human trafficking and exploitation, a single organisation is unlikely to meet all the support requirements of victims. TARA and Migrant Help work in close partnership with a range of organisations including local authorities, Police Scotland and other third sector partners to provide the necessary support. Both organisations signpost survivors to other services and encourage them to access relevant opportunities in support of their recovery.

“ I enjoy Fridays when we meet up at the [arts and craft] class.”

During 2018/19 TARA and Migrant Help undertook a **self-evaluation** process supported by Evaluation Support Scotland (ESS) with a focus on the experiences of trafficking survivors, to provide additional assurance that they are being effectively and appropriately supported. From April 2018, Migrant Help commenced an evaluation of service delivery and with the support of ESS identified the following key outcomes for trafficking survivors:

- More stable accommodation,
- Better mental and physical health,
- Reintegration to the community,
- Greater independence,
- Greater understanding of legal positions, rights and entitlements, and
- Repatriation.

Working with ESS, TARA have also identified outcomes as a method by which to monitor and evaluate progress for women:

- Immediate needs met,
- Woman feel safer,
- Greater integration into the Community,
- Increased independence and personal responsibility, and
- Improved understanding of legal processes.

The Scottish Government continues to fund psychological trauma care for trafficking victims through the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde service **The Anchor**. This includes psychological assessment, the formulation of care plans and psychological therapy as required to enable the provision of a matched care model for adult victims. The Scottish Government increased funding for The Anchor for 2019/20 to £120,000 to reflect the increasing support provided by the service and to assist with childcare costs.



The image below and on page 12 is an example of client art work displayed at the Anchor and the other photograph is taken from the Anchor Safe Place to Create Group. This image shows a collaboration piece made by Victims. It was agreed that this image could be displayed at The Anchor for other service users to gain optimism. During the creative group, creating joint works offers sense of belonging and worth.

Lack of childcare provision was identified as a significant barrier to victims of trafficking accessing **The Anchor**. Although the service supported early nursery placements, victims who had children that were not of school age often experienced difficulty sourcing childcare to attend appointments, due to the lack of family networks. This impacted on the assessment process and in some instances delayed treatment. In 2018/2019, £20,000 was awarded by the Scottish Government to fund childcare provision one day a week. The offer of childcare provision for victims of trafficking with children has been operational since July 2018 and victims now have weekly access to a mobile crèche with two members of staff.

Between July and end December 2018, 36 individual appointments have been conducted where victims of trafficking have accessed childcare. In addition, four victims were able to attend a group intervention programme which aims to stabilise mental health difficulties and assist clients to develop coping strategies to manage trauma symptoms. This has allowed clients to attend sessions and utilised clinical time effectively.



All trafficking cases where the victim is under the age of 18 are treated as **child trafficking** and victim support is provided through child protection processes by local authorities. This is described in more detail in the chapter on child trafficking.

Migrant Help and TARA continue to work with NGOs across Europe to provide ongoing support and **transitional integration** for those clients who wish to return home. This helps to ensure survivors are supported on their return and reduces their risk of being re-trafficked. Following TARA's April 2018 visit to Romania with Police Scotland, key links have been forged with a local support organisation for victims of trafficking. Developing this relationship has enabled an improvement in the referral process for survivors awaiting repatriation who can now have a telephone consultation with a local Romanian support worker prior to their return. This allows a tailored support plan to be in place immediately on their return.

In February 2019 the Scottish Government announced that **students granted**


discretionary leave to remain in the UK as a victim of modern slavery would become eligible for financial support to study further and higher education courses. This change adds to the valuable work already done by TARA and Migrant Help, providing access to education as part of the survivor's recovery and rehabilitation, and will come into force from the beginning of academic year 2019/20³.

Key outcome: victims are aware of support and trust it enough to ask for help

Encouraging victims of trafficking to access support and services remains a key challenge for all agencies working to provide survivor support. Distrust of the police and other bodies can also mean victims are less likely to access help in order to escape from exploitative situations.

TARA, in partnership with JustRight Scotland, have piloted a dedicated general **legal advice clinic** for trafficking survivors. The pilot is designed to empower service users and staff to better understand their legal rights and entitlements, take decisions and exercise choices through early legal interventions. Over the period of the pilot, 13 women have accessed legal advice on a range of issues including the NRM, immigration, Criminal Injuries Compensation, housing and family law. Users were very positive about the opportunity and the Scottish Government is providing funding to TARA to ensure that the legal advice clinic continues to be available to survivors in 2019/20.

³ <https://www.saas.gov.uk/forms/residence.pdf>



Migrant Help have also introduced a legal drop-in clinic as an additional service available to trafficking survivors. They approached Jain, Neil and Ruddy Solicitors and organised a fortnightly drop-in clinic for clients to help them understand legal terms, the NRM and their entitlements while in Migrant Help care. The clinic has been popular, and clients have commented on the benefits. During 2018/19, 26 clients accessed this service.

“ I met with a solicitor after I got recommended by Migrant Help. I had many unclear questions regarding NRM and what’s best for me and many other reservations, but by meeting a solicitor I got answers of my questions. I met a solicitor for 30 minutes and I would say that was the best advice I had after submitting NRM.”

Migrant Help have translated all case management and client information paperwork to common **client languages** to improve survivors’ access to information and understanding of their rights and to foster independence. The documents have been translated into Arabic, Albanian, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Polish, Slovakian, Romanian, Urdu and Hindi.

The Police Scotland Prostitution Working Group considers the local intelligence picture to devise suitable strategies. This has included Support Health and Wellbeing

(SHaW) visits to signpost potential victims of prostitution and support their health and wellbeing in Edinburgh.

This multi-agency approach was formed of visits by Police Scotland and a health care provider partner within Edinburgh, at addresses where persons involved in prostitution were believed to be operating. Police Scotland will continue to liaise with external partners who provide front line services and will seek to develop new approaches to engage with those involved in off street prostitution and sexual exploitation.

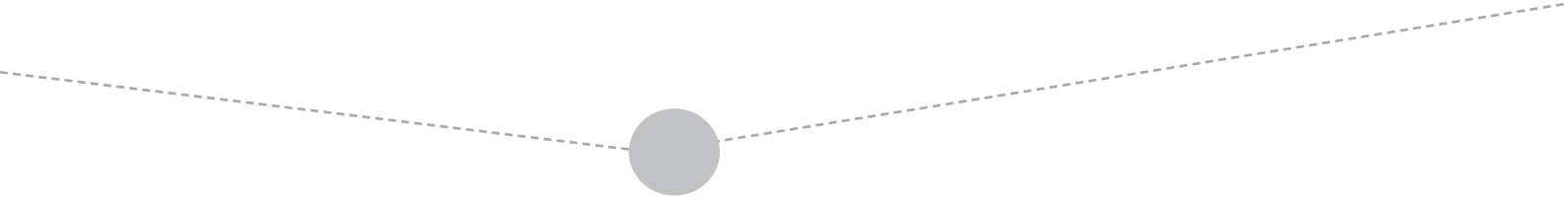
Looking Forward

The Scottish Government will explore with partners the reasons for the lack of referrals to the NRM of UK citizens.

Work will be progressed on regional partnerships, engaging with the public, third and private sectors and considering where existing structures can be used to deliver this model.

As NRM reforms are implemented, close engagement will continue with relevant partners. Consideration will be given to the benefits of detailed training for First Responders in Scotland covering the NRM reforms.

Police Scotland and TARA are developing joint training to First Responders in Scotland, including those working in Criminal Justice Social Work. Police Scotland is also working with TARA to develop a Memorandum of Understanding regarding



roles and responsibilities of each agency when engaging with potential victims of trafficking.

Longer term outcomes for survivors of trafficking and exploitation will be explored.

A focus will remain on improving awareness of support amongst victims to encourage them to come forward and seek help.

“Mo” came to **Migrant Help** after disclosing to his reporting officer that he had been a victim of trafficking. He had been forced to work on a farm and in a car wash, and he had been moved around and monitored by the perpetrator. Mo had also been dependant on the trafficker for food and accommodation.

After his disclosure, his NRM application was completed and he was released to a relative’s house in Glasgow from Dungavel. He received a positive reasonable grounds decision and began his supported reflection period.

When Mo first came to Migrant Help, he was extremely nervous. He often repeated questions multiple times and it soon became clear that when he was stressed he struggled to retain the answers. Often, he would call on the way home from his appointments to double check what had been said. He was referred to The Anchor for a trauma assessment, but it was felt he did not need long-term input from them.

He found the move into asylum support accommodation very stressful but with the support of his GP and Migrant Help he successfully made the transition. For the first couple of weeks in his new flat he was very reliant on Migrant Help, calling us often to double check even the simplest of things – however we knew that once he settled into a routine he would become much more self-sufficient.

Receiving his conclusive grounds decision was also hard on the client. He had become used to having the safety net of Migrant Help support behind him and although he was very happy with the fact the Home Office believed his trafficking experience, he suddenly felt very isolated.

However, he was supported to attend an appointment with his solicitor and given the details of his decision and the worry about it started to fade away.

SECTION 2

ACTION AREA 2 – IDENTIFY PERPETRATORS AND DISRUPT THEIR ACTIVITY

Implementation Structures

Action Area 2 focuses on the identification of perpetrators of human trafficking and exploitation with the intention of disrupting their criminal activity. Key issues for this group include: the duty to notify and provide information about victims, sharing intelligence locally and globally so that others are aware of patterns and trends in Scotland, and using all powers available under the Act to disrupt trafficking activity.

The implementation group for Action Area 2 meets on a quarterly basis and is chaired by Police Scotland.

The group membership includes representatives from:

- Police Scotland
- National Crime Agency (NCA)
- Home Office Immigration and Enforcement (HOIE)
- Border Force
- Scottish Government (human trafficking policy, organised crime policy and Marine Scotland)
- Glasgow City Council Health and Social Care Partnership
- Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA)
- Migrant Help
- Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
- Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS)
- British Transport Police (BTP)
- Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA)

Membership of Action Area 2 has been extended to ensure a broad range of local human trafficking police champions now participate in addition to the National Human Trafficking Unit and C3 Division (command and control) as this is often the first contact made to the Police to either report a crime or to seek assistance. Additional partners such as COSLA have been invited to join Action Area 2 due to the cross over with the other Action Areas and the supporting role they will have going forward in developing Action Area 2 priorities.

Looking Back

The first annual progress report identified five different strands of work that Action Area 2 would continue to deliver and take forward during 2018/19, further detail of which can be found in this chapter. These include:

- Joint operations including Operation Aidant intensification periods,
- Sharing of intelligence with HMRC to reduce previous knowledge gaps,
- Creation of an e-learning package by COPFS pulling together information from a number of resources,
- Further prosecutorial engagement across the UK to improve and refine the criminal justice response to human trafficking and exploitation, and
- The use of Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Orders (TEPOs) and Trafficking and Exploitation Risk Orders (TEROs).



Key outcome: Public bodies and others report concerns appropriately

Section 38 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 places a **duty** on Scottish public authorities **to notify** the Chief Constable of Police Scotland about a person who is, or appears to be, a victim of an offence under the Act. Notifications must not contain any information which could identify individuals unless consent has been given to do so.

The public consultation in respect of the duty launched on 16 June 2019 and will run to 6 September 2019. You can access the consultation here: <https://consult.gov.scot/justice/duty-to-notify-and-provide>. The purpose of the consultation is to consider:

- Who should be named in Regulations as a Scottish public authority that will be subject to the duty,
- What information should be included in notifications,
- Who Police Scotland should pass information on to, and
- What other bodies the Scottish Government should work with that cannot be named in Regulations.

A **pilot** between City of Edinburgh Council and Police Scotland's National Human Trafficking Unit (NHTU) is ongoing. There were two early referrals but these proved not to be cases of human trafficking and/or exploitation. There have been no further referrals. While low level of referrals would be in line with reporting levels from local authorities in England under their equivalent duty, reasons for the lack of referrals are being explored to improve identification

in future roll-out. Initial thoughts are that this may be because of a lack of awareness amongst staff about new processes to follow, a downward trend in victims being recovered in Edinburgh or that as concerns are already raised through other well established channels they may not fall under the scope of duty to notify.

The pilot was extended in September 2018 to include Border Force at Glasgow Airport and the GLAA. In the first 9 months, 40 referrals were submitted to the NHTU from Border Force. This has allowed the notification process to be tested. A review of the process will be undertaken at the conclusion of the pilot to evaluate the future impact that the duty may have on Police Scotland and other bodies.

As is outlined in the previous chapter Police Scotland and the Scottish Government continue to engage with the Home Office regarding the development of the new **digital platform for the NRM**. NHTU Officers have taken part in discussions and testing of the proposed system.

“ When coming to The Anchor, I have received a great support from all the staff, including a friendly smile from the receptionist and enthusiastic attitude and sympathetic listening of the psychologists during appointments. It allows me to tell my deep secrets, which helps me mentally.”



Police Scotland has taken steps, through publication of appropriate memoranda, to reinforce its commitment to protecting individuals exposed to the greatest threat, risk and harm, which includes potential victims of trafficking. **Improved recording procedures** have been implemented to ensure adherence to the Scottish Crime Recording standards. The NHTU retains governance around this process to ensure policy, standard operating procedures and compliance rates are maintained and potential victims of trafficking are identified and support is provided where relevant.

Since the inception of the national **Human Trafficking Threat Desk** (HTTD) in 2017 it has continuously gathered, assessed and developed intelligence to inform a clearer understanding of human trafficking in Scotland. Daily briefings and collaborative working takes place between the HTTD, NHTU and the network of divisional human trafficking and local intelligence officers to identify areas of risk. This process ensures potential victims are identified at an early stage and safeguarding and protective measures can be put in place.

Police Scotland's **National Intelligence Bureau** (NIB) also provides a centralised function to deliver a better understanding of human trafficking in Scotland in order to manage and mitigate the associated threats, risk and harm. This intelligence is documented in a bi-monthly Human Trafficking Threat Assessment which informs both the strategic intelligence picture and tactical response via the NHTU and external partners. Stakeholders involved in this process have been extended to include British Transport

Police, Border Force, National Crime Agency, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority.

The [Serious Organised Crime Taskforce](#) has developed an **online training resource** for local authority enforcement officers to raise awareness of human trafficking and exploitation, to enable them to spot the signs of possible trafficking and exploitation and provide advice on the various ways of reporting concerns.

Key outcome: Intelligence is shared so that local areas and/or other countries are aware of patterns

Police Scotland continues to work closely with partners within Scotland, across the UK and internationally, to share intelligence and co-ordinate work to tackle human trafficking.

Police Scotland hosted a **Human Trafficking Conference** at the Scottish Police College in September 2018. The conference examined successful police prosecutions and support available to victims, in Scotland and across the UK, to identify and share best practice. Speakers included representatives from TARA, Migrant Help, International Justice Mission, Santa Marta Group and Police Officers from Lancashire and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. The conference was attended by partner organisations including the NHS, Border Force, HMRC, Salvation Army, COPFS, Scottish Judiciary, Social Work and a range of Police officers from different police backgrounds. The Cabinet Secretary for Justice addressed the conference and took part in a Q&A with the audience.

Following the **decision to leave the European Union** and current uncertainty and lack of information around terms and conditions, there is a risk that human trafficking and exploitation investigations will be severely hampered due to uncertainty in accessing data necessary to progress investigations, resulting in investigative delays or inability to investigate transnational crimes collaboratively under current Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) arrangements.

Police Scotland has set up a dedicated team to assess the significant impact of the UK leaving the European Union and how this will impact on operational capability within the human trafficking and exploitation arena. The Scottish Government has also laid an Order⁴ in the Scottish Parliament which specifies three United Nations Conventions and offers Police Scotland a legal basis for participation in Joint Investigation Teams when the UK leaves the European Union. The Order came into force on 5 June 2019.

“ I can use the bank to pay for internet, so I can look for work on my phone.”

The NHTU are in the process of developing an internal quarterly **newsletter** to update staff on key learning and good news stories, highlighting the support available from the NHTU and the network of Human Trafficking

Champions and Tactical Advisors across all areas of Police Scotland. The newsletter will contain updates on legislation, where to find information on the Police Scotland intranet, key external contacts, and the help and support available to victims.

The NHTU will now ensure that at the beginning of each human trafficking investigation there is a nominated **Single Point of Contact** within the NHTU to offer advice, support and guidance in relation to investigative priorities and the potential to apply for TEROs and TEPOs.

During 2018, Police Scotland targeted individuals and premises connected to human trafficking and exploitation as part of their wider response to **Operation Aidant** with a particular focus on sexual, labour and criminal exploitation. Police Scotland was able to interact with a number of potential victims and ensure appropriate support measures were put in place.

Police Scotland are involved in 7 **Joint Investigation Teams** (JITs) in relation to human trafficking and exploitation with law enforcement and prosecution partners across Europe from countries such as Slovakia, Romania and Northern Ireland. Joint days of action have taken place to execute warrants, disrupt illegal activities and support victims to safety with the assistance of TARA and other support services. A number of the JIT operations are subject to judicial process both here in Scotland and across Europe. The success of this joint working has been crucial to protect vulnerable individuals and to bring those responsible to justice.

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2019/149/contents/made>



The **Secondment of Romanian Police Officers** to Scotland ended in March 2019. As reported in the first annual progress report the secondment was extremely beneficial.

Over the past five years **Vietnamese** adults and children have consistently appeared as one of the top nationalities of potential victims of trafficking identified in Scotland.

During December 2018 representatives from the NHTU, at the invitation of Every Child Protected Against Trafficking (ECPAT) UK, travelled to Hanoi, Vietnam, along with representatives from the National Crime Agency. Discussions took place with Vietnamese officials from the police service and Ministry for Public Security. Issues regarding trafficking to Scotland were discussed along with proposals for Vietnamese and Police Scotland law enforcement to work more closely to tackle these. Further meetings in the UK are scheduled to take place in 2019.

During 2018, over 120 potential victims of human trafficking and exploitation were identified at Glasgow Airport by **Border Force** officials and, after declining the support of the NRM, were returned to their home country in the interest of their own welfare. Border Force record the returns on their internal systems providing a valuable source of intelligence to prevent re-trafficking should the potential victim attempt to re-enter the UK. This has allowed Border Force to identify vulnerable individuals attempting to enter ports, not only in Scotland but across the UK, on a number of occasions.

On the 25 and 27 of September 2018 Officers of Paisley Criminal Investigation Department, led a multi-agency day of action as part of Operation **Aidant** (Human Trafficking – Sexual Exploitation).

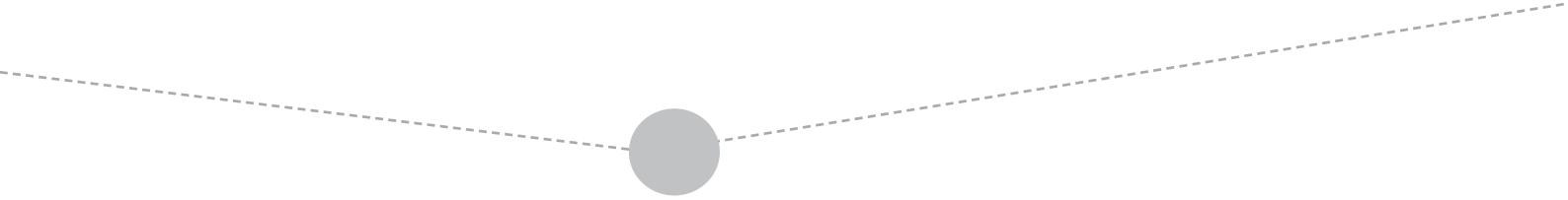
In conjunction with the Ports Authority, Border Force, and Immigration officials at Glasgow Airport, flights originating in Budapest and Bucharest were targeted. Officers from the Ports Authority, Border Force and Immigration targeted Potential Victim of Trafficking (PVoT) as they disembarked from these flights, whilst both uniformed and plain clothes Police Scotland personnel engaged with a number of people within the arrivals area of the airport.

As a result of this approach two potential victims of Human Trafficking were returned to their home country prior to entering the country and a number of nominals were identified for intelligence purposes.

This joined up approach to this issue ensured the safety of the two PVoT's as well as highlighting the benefit of a multi-agency approach.

HMRC has been assisting Border Force at Glasgow Airport with regards to inbound flights arriving from destinations throughout Europe where traffickers are believed to operate. HMRC officers are able to provide real time information to Border Force to assist in vulnerability assessments and ensure safety measures are put in place in the UK or the country of origin where necessary.

In September 2018 HMRC reached agreement with the Scottish Fishermen's Federation (SFF) regarding the tax treatment of non-EEA crew working on Scottish fishing boats. The SFF will advise its members that from 2018/19 all non-EEA crew are



to be recorded on the payroll and monthly returns made to HMRC. Meetings have been held with other trade representative bodies in order to extend this agreement and treatment to fishing boat operators in the rest of the UK.

Key outcome – Police, prosecutors and courts use all powers and take robust action as appropriate

Since the first provisions of the Human Trafficking & Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 came into force in May 2016, COPFS has received 23 cases from Police Scotland. Prosecutors have taken action in respect of offences in terms of the 2015 Act in 11 of those cases (action was also taken in 5 other cases but not in respect of offences in terms of the 2015 Act).

- In fewer than 5 cases, 3 accused persons have been convicted of charges in terms of the Act.
- In fewer than 5 cases, the accused person was acquitted of a charge in terms of the 2015 Act.
- Proceedings are ongoing in relation to 8 cases which involve charges in terms of the 2015 Act.
- In fewer than 5 cases, a decision on whether to take action is being considered.
- In fewer than 5 cases, prosecutors decided to take no action or no further action in relation to all charges.

Operation Heathyard was Police Scotland’s response to a Latvian organised crime gang operating in West Lothian and Manchester. Although not prosecuted in terms of the Act, in November 2018, 4 people were convicted at Edinburgh Sheriff Court of contravening section 28 of the Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 involving the recruitment, facilitation of travel and exploitation of young men from Latvia. They were each sentenced to 4 years and 11 months imprisonment and Serious Crime Prevention Orders (SCPOs) were imposed on two of the convicted persons.

The terms of the order mean that, for five years after the men are released from prison, both will be restricted in whom they can associate with, employ or plan travel for; and the property they can use. They must notify Police Scotland of any travel plans to Scotland. They are also restricted in the number of communication devices they may own and they are prohibited from using third party bank accounts and possessing over £500 in cash.

Due to the close relationship between human trafficking and serious organised crime offences, it may sometimes be more appropriate for prosecutors to apply to the court for a Serious Crime Prevention Order (SCPO) rather than a TEPO on sentencing, for example there may not be a conviction for a relevant offence that is legally required for a TEPO to be imposed.

As reported in the first annual progress report 2 TEPOs have been granted. In respect of the 8 cases in which proceedings are ongoing in terms of the 2015 Act, these cases are being monitored to determine if TEPOs should be applied for on conviction. There are currently 5 cases where TEPOs are being considered and 6 cases where it was determined that the tests were not met for a TEPO application to be submitted.

Police Scotland will continue to collaborate with COPFS to ensure that both TEROs and TEPOs are considered in all cases that meet the criteria. Internal processes within Police Scotland will be improved in regard to application for these orders. Continued work will be undertaken to highlight the benefits of the orders and the offences to which a TEPO can be added. Best practice and lessons learned from the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements approach to managing sexual offenders has helped to develop these new processes for TEPOs and TEROs.

During the last year, COPFS has undertaken central monitoring of cases involving relevant offences. Building on extensive published guidance for prosecutors, this process acts as an additional means of alerting prosecutors to consider TEPO applications in relevant cases. In the coming year a more formal structure will be placed around this process. COPFS is now monitoring TEPO applications in the same way as it monitors SCPO applications and the Serious Organised Crime Unit within COPFS now has oversight of all relevant cases to ensure that TEPOs are considered where appropriate.

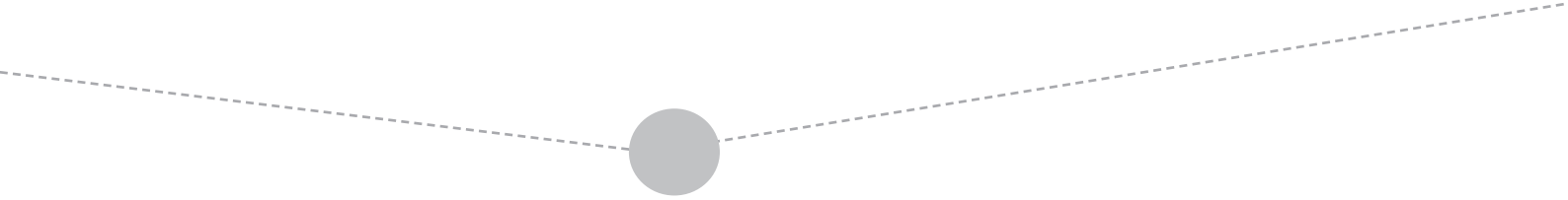
The powers available to the courts, police and prosecutors under Part 4 of the Act are intended to help prevent harm to vulnerable individuals by disrupting and deterring trafficking and exploitation activity. The Scottish Government hopes that as knowledge of the Act develops across the criminal justice system other offences could be aggravated by a connection with human trafficking activity which would support

TEPO applications, either at the conclusion of criminal proceedings or on application under section 18 of the Act. The Scottish Government is however mindful that the imposition of an order is entirely at the discretion of the Courts.

The COPFS People & Learning Division, the bespoke unit responsible for producing and conducting training for Scottish prosecutors, has developed an **E-Learning training package** for all staff. The package focuses on the legal issues which arise in the prosecution of suspected traffickers as well as the non-prosecution of victims of trafficking. The package also provides staff with guidance about identifying the potential signs of trafficking and supporting victims to recovery. The training package was published for COPFS staff in April 2019.

The **Judicial Institute for Scotland**, which provides training for Scottish judges, has for some years provided training inputs related to human trafficking. Since the middle of 2018, the Institute has engaged specifically with senior judges, the UK's Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, Police Scotland and others to produce a Human Trafficking Briefing Paper as a resource for the judiciary. This paper will raise awareness of human trafficking issues, including, but not confined to, the social context of the offences, the position of victims, prosecution policy and technical legal considerations. The paper will be supported by face-to-face training events.

The heads of the prosecuting authorities throughout the UK are committed to improving collaboration, sharing best



practice and establishing a set of **Prosecutors Commitments** which would guide the work being carried out in this area.

The Immigration Act 2016 introduced **Labour Market Enforcement** (LME⁵) undertakings and orders. These new powers came into force in November 2016. LME undertakings and orders can be used as an alternative or additional sanction for breaches of certain labour market legislation where a “trigger offence” is identified. The first LME undertaking in Scotland was served in June 2018 and is still currently in place. The company in question continues to comply with the measures implemented. A LME undertaking is an agreement by the non-compliant person, or business, with one of the enforcing authorities on what that person or business will do to restore and maintain compliance with legislative requirements. The agreement will set out what needs to be done, by a specific date, and how. To find out more about LME undertakings and orders please visit the GLAA website⁶.

In October 2018 a case was submitted by Police Scotland to the Procurator Fiscal for human trafficking offences that also included an additional charge of acting as an unlicensed Gangmaster.

The Scottish Government produces newsletters on a bi-annual basis to raise awareness of convictions and victims’

⁵ <https://www.gla.gov.uk/media/2832/gla-brief-50-labour-market-enforcement-undertakings-and-orders-final.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.gla.gov.uk/whats-new/press-release-archive/251116-gla-brief-issue-50-labour-market-enforcement-undertakings-and-orders/>

experiences. This newsletter is shared with a wide number of stakeholders and is hosted on the Scottish Government webpages to ensure this information is publicly available. The newsletters can be accessed by following the link below.

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/human-trafficking-exploitation-newsletters/>

Looking Forward

The Scottish Government will take forward work in respect of data collection.

Police Scotland will enhance awareness amongst its officers and those involved in tackling criminal gangs to highlight the potential links between ‘county lines’ and human trafficking and exploitation and the legislation available to prosecute offenders.

Police Scotland will continue to identify ways in which to improve and develop their relationship and working arrangements with foreign law enforcement partners and continue to seek out potential opportunities for secondment of foreign officers to assist and enhance their ability to effectively investigate human trafficking and exploitation throughout Scotland.

The NHTU will continue to enhance working relationships with current partners whilst developing new collaborative and partnership working with public bodies and private business.

Police Scotland will take forward development and roll-out of an Inter-Agency Referral Discussion (IRD) approach to address reports of human trafficking.

SECTION 3

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

Implementation Structures

Action Area 3 focuses on addressing the conditions that allow trafficking to take place. Key issues for this group include public awareness of trafficking, the role of businesses and other communities in preventing trafficking, and addressing the wider conditions, including poverty and inequality, which make trafficking possible and profitable.

The Action Area 3 Implementation Group meets on a quarterly basis. The group is chaired by the Scottish Government.

Membership of the group includes:

- Scottish Government (human trafficking policy, procurement policy, homelessness policy, organised crime policy, equality policy)
- Police Scotland
- Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority
- Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner's office
- Renfrewshire Council
- Stirling University Centre for Child Wellbeing and Protection
- Brightwork Recruitment
- Hope for Justice
- International Justice Mission (IJM)

Looking Back

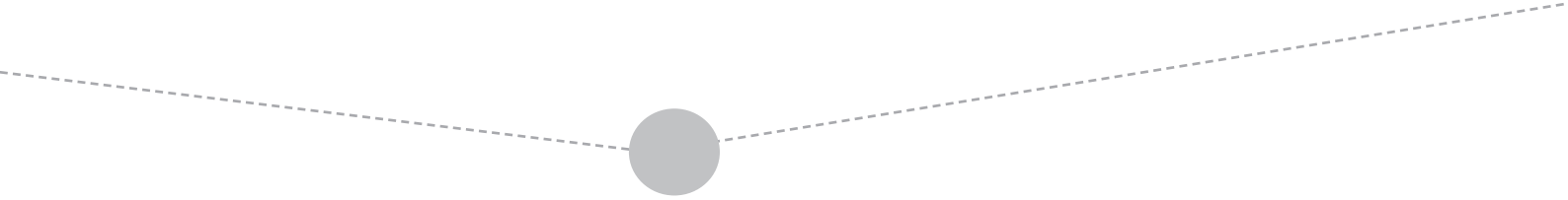
The first annual progress report identified four different strands of work that Action Area 3 would continue to deliver and take forward during 2018/19, further detail of which can be found in this chapter. These include:

- Analysis of Slavery and Human Trafficking Statements published by Scottish businesses and how we can improve uptake and quality;
- Joining up existing research activity in Scotland;
- Pulling together the training and guidance currently available to businesses and considering whether there is a need for standard guidance or a Code of Practice for businesses; and
- Building on existing networks and finding new ways to share good practice and increase awareness in the corporate sector.

Key outcome: people know about the extent of trafficking in Scotland

A fundamental challenge in addressing trafficking in Scotland is identifying where it is taking place. Trafficking can be a hidden crime, with perpetrators going to great lengths to keep it so. Victims of trafficking can only get the support they need if they come to the attention of those who are able to help them. The public have an important role in recognising the potential signs of trafficking and reporting any concerns appropriately, in order to help bring traffickers to justice and get support to those who have been exploited.

The Scottish Government commissioned a further **public survey** in 2019 asking a range of questions relating to public perceptions of what human trafficking is, whether it takes place in Scotland, and what people would do if they had a concern. The first survey was carried out in 2017 just before the Strategy was published. In 2018 additional questions were added

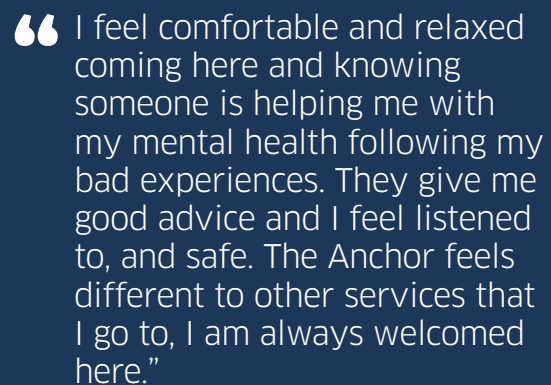


to the survey about media and marketing and in 2019 there were further questions about consumer attitudes. The 2018 survey showed increases in awareness of trafficking taking place around the world and in Scotland, but no improvement in awareness of trafficking in local communities. There was a significant shift in what people said they would do if they suspected trafficking was taking place - more people said they would contact the police and fewer said they would talk to family or friends. One in four respondents said they had seen materials from the Scottish Government marketing campaign which ran between August and October 2017.

The 2019 survey showed that respondents see human trafficking as less of an issue closer to home. There was a decline from 16% in 2018 to 13% in 2019 in those who felt human trafficking was an issue in Scotland. However the significant increases between 2017 and 2018 in the proportion who state that human trafficking is an issue 'to a great extent' in Europe and the rest of the world have been sustained in 2019 suggesting that people believe it is a significant issue, albeit at a distance. As in previous years those in the West of Scotland are significantly more likely to think human trafficking is an issue 'to a great extent' in Scotland. When asked what respondents would do if they suspected someone had been trafficked or exploited, 83% said they would report it to the police.

Of the new questions on consumer attitudes, the first was to gain a better understanding of consumer attitudes and awareness

of trafficking and exploitation in supply chains. Whilst 4% of respondents claimed high levels of awareness, 58% admitted low levels of awareness. Just over a quarter (26%) claimed moderate or varied awareness levels. Those under 25 were least likely to claim high awareness (1%), whilst moderate awareness was highest amongst those aged 35-54 (31%). A further question on whether awareness of human trafficking and exploitation influenced respondents choices when purchasing goods and services in Scotland saw a split of opinion; 44% said it did while 44% claimed it never influenced their choices.



“ I feel comfortable and relaxed coming here and knowing someone is helping me with my mental health following my bad experiences. They give me good advice and I feel listened to, and safe. The Anchor feels different to other services that I go to, I am always welcomed here.”

The following are high-level numbers recorded by the **Modern Slavery Helpline** for 2018 regarding cases of exploitation reported to be occurring within Scotland.

In 2018, 183 contacts were received (calls, webforms, app submissions). This is an increase of 41% compared to the contacts reported in the Helpline's 2017 Annual Assessment.



In 2018, the Helpline received reports of 58 exploitation cases, indicating 254 potential victims reported to have been exploited in Scotland, which is a 10% increase in potential victims indicated as compared to the Helpline's 2017 Annual Assessment.

In response to information received, the Helpline made 61 referrals in 2018 to local authorities and Police Scotland on all case types. Of the referrals passed to police, 45 regarded cases of reported exploitation.

Joining up **research activity** was one of the areas that the Action Area 3 Group identified as a priority for 2018. The Scottish Government convened a meeting of academics, government officials and analysts, NGOs and post-graduate students for initial conversations to identify gaps and what any research carried out should focus on.

The **Consortium of Anti-Trafficking Research in Scotland (CATRiS)** was officially created at the University of St Andrews in November 2018. CATRiS sits under the umbrella of the Third Generation Project, a University of St Andrews think tank dedicated to community-oriented collaboration, research, and advocacy within the field of human rights. The newly established steering group has brought together senior academics from St Andrews, Edinburgh, Dundee and Stirling universities. CATRiS hopes to contribute to addressing a perceived research-policy-practice gap in Scotland. Its main aims include:

- Bringing together key research stakeholders in anti-trafficking to identify opportunities for collaboration and knowledge transfer, exploring shared

pathways and experience, and

- Focusing on survivor-led, survivor-informed and practitioner experience research, foregrounding the voices and knowledge of those with first-hand experience of trafficking and its long-term implications.

Initial boundaries of scope direct that membership will include:

- Where research is being conducted in Scotland; and
- Where research is being conducted elsewhere but where there is a potential application or learning outcome for Scotland.

In May 2019 the Scottish Government hosted the first national CATRiS workshop bringing together around 70 researchers. With such a broad scope, the focus of the day was to explore the parameters and collaborative possibilities of all those contributing to research in Scotland.

Over the past year the Scottish Government and partners have met with a wide variety of stakeholders, organisations and other interested parties to **raise awareness** about the extent of trafficking in Scotland. The Scottish Government has delivered presentations and participated in events arranged by the following:

- The Royal College of Midwifery
- Criminal Justice Social Work
- Scottish Community Safety Network
- Moray Chamber of Commerce
- KOM and MIGMA (Norwegian bodies)

involved in tackling human trafficking) and the University of Oslo

- Police Scotland
- Holyrood Magazine

Other activity to raise public awareness in Scotland has included a joint event with COSLA on **Anti-Slavery Day** (18 October) as mentioned in the chapter relating to Action Area 1. The programme included presentations on an Anti-Slavery Partnership Toolkit by Alison Gardner, Nottingham University and Vicky Brotherton, IASC Office; regional partnerships by Hannah Flint, Stop the Traffick/Modern Slavery Co-ordination Unit, Greater Manchester Police; and Research by Dr Paul Rigby, University of Stirling and Dr Chris Lusk, University of St Andrews.

A bespoke newsletter was published on Anti-Slavery Day highlighting good practice across Scotland from a business perspective. The newsletter focused on work that Brightwork Recruitment, Multiplex and Edinburgh Airport are doing to raise awareness amongst front line workers of human trafficking and exploitation and what signs and indicators to look out for.

The Rah Rah Community Theatre Company brought its production of 'My Mind Is Free' by Sam Hall to Scotland to mark Anti-Slavery Day, through funding from the Scottish Government in partnership with Migrant Help, The Salvation Army, Hope for Justice, Action of Churches Together in Scotland and Justice and Peace Scotland. This powerful depiction of the impact of human trafficking on victims toured Scotland in October 2018. Venues included

a number of Universities, Churches, Dundee Rep, Aberdeen Arts Centre and Carnegie Hall.

A key aim for the Scottish Government is to increase awareness that human trafficking and exploitation occurs in local communities across the whole of Scotland. The Scottish Government recognises that it cannot achieve this aim working in isolation and welcomes the work of others such as Hope for Justice⁷ and IJM⁸ to raise awareness of the issue amongst a wide range of audiences, groups and organisations.

Hope for Justice, through its Training and Development Officer, has delivered training sessions to Housing Associations, community-based charities such as the Cyrenians, Glasgow City Mission and the Trussell Trust Foodbanks. The support of Third Sector Interface organisations such as Kilmarnock Voluntary Action, Dundee Voluntary Action, Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Clackmannanshire Alliance has enabled face to face training to be cascaded out in a multi-agency approach, with further training scheduled in other areas.

Since 2015, The Tumbling Lassie Committee⁹ has raised over £60,000 for TARA and IJM. The 2018 Seminar was titled *Disrupting trafficking networks* and included contributions from the Solicitor General, COPFS, Police Scotland, TARA and IJM.

⁷ <https://hopeforjustice.org/>

⁸ <https://www.ijm.org/>

⁹ <http://www.tumblinglassie.com/>



A seminar in April 2019 looked at identifying and pursuing perpetrators in labour exploitation situations: the event brought together COPFS prosecutors from recent trials and appeals alongside Senior defence counsel and a representative from JustRight Scotland.

Key outcome: people and businesses are aware of how what they do and buy can contribute to this crime

Businesses have a key role to play in building a society where trafficking is not tolerated. The Scottish Government established a Corporate Group to involve and empower businesses to play their part in implementing the Strategy and to raise awareness of trafficking and exploitation.

On Anti-Slavery Day the Cabinet Secretary for Justice launched Guidance for Businesses¹⁰ in Scotland. This guidance is designed to complement UK Government guidance, and other relevant resources, to provide tailored advice for both larger and smaller businesses operating in Scotland. Following its launch the Cabinet Secretary for Justice wrote to 8 notable Scottish companies that did not have a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement clearly visible on their website to encourage them to use this new guidance to meet their ethical and legal obligations to tackle and prevent human trafficking and exploitation. All these organisations have confirmed their compliance with the Modern Slavery Act.

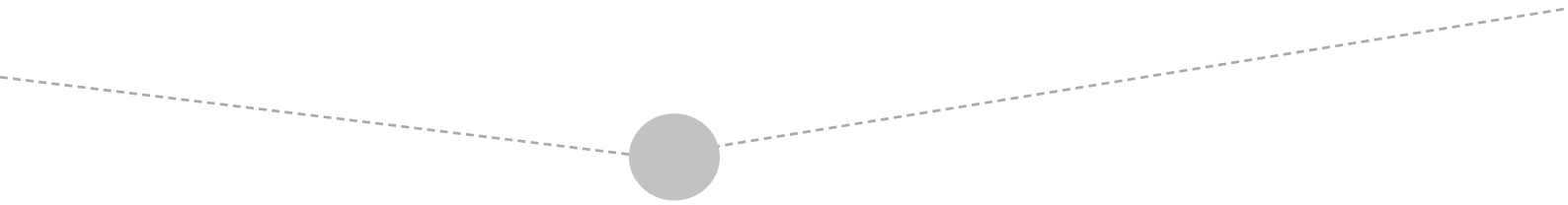
The Scottish Government has continued working to raise awareness of human trafficking risks in **public procurement**. The national sustainable procurement tools¹¹ and supporting guidance were revised to ensure they take account of human trafficking considerations, including checking whether existing contractors have published a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement. Since these updated tools and guidance were published in September 2018 they have been used to undertake an assurance review of Scottish Government contracts to establish ethical risk and identify mitigating action. The Scottish Government has also checked that all contracted suppliers with an annual turnover of £36m or more, have a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement. Statements are reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure relevant Scottish Government suppliers are compliant with section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. More recently the guidance¹² that supports the sustainable procurement tools has been updated to include a link to the Slavery and Human Trafficking Guidance for Businesses published in October 2018.

“ I like coming to The Anchor as I can start to talk about my past truths and feel safe here, I am beginning to trust.”

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/slavery-human-trafficking-guidance-businesses-scotland/>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/sustainable-procurement-duty-tools/>

¹² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/sustainable-procurement-guidance/>



The Scottish Government will consider how any amendments to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 in respect of section 54 and Transparency and Supply Chains following the independent review will extend to and impact Scotland.

In March 2019 the Cabinet Secretary for Justice met with John McNally MP, Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Hair and Beauty and Lesley Blair, Chair of the British Association of Beauty Therapy and Cosmetology, to hear about the work being taken forward to combat human trafficking and exploitation within the **hair and beauty industry**, particularly nail bars.

The Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 provides for a range of licensing regimes, including public entertainment licensing, to be operated by local licensing authorities comprising locally elected councillors. Local authorities have some discretion over the scope of the regime and what it covers within the overall limits of the legislation.

When something is licensed, local authorities can specify what activities and premises the public are admitted to for the purposes of entertainment or recreation.

In March 2018, a draft resolution was discussed at Dundee City Council Licensing Committee to extend the scope of the public entertainment licensing regime to include nail bars. This was subsequently advertised and a public consultation opened. The resolution called again at the Licensing Committee in June 2018, with no

representations received on the consultation and the Committee agreed to the resolution with a commencement date of 1 April 2019.

As a result of these changes, only nail bars with a Public Entertainment Licence will be able to operate in the Dundee City Council area. East Lothian Council have also amended public entertainment licensing to cover nail bars.

On 26 April 2019 a new non-mandatory civic **licensing regime** for sexual entertainment venues (SEV) came into force. The key aims of civic licensing are the preservation of public safety and order and the prevention of crime. This discretionary licensing regime for SEV allows local authorities to consider local circumstances when granting licenses, including in setting the number of such venues able to operate within their area, and to exercise appropriate control and regulation of these venues. A local authority can decide to set a nil limit.

Where a local authority decides to licence SEV, licensing conditions along with enforcement will help reduce the risk of criminality such as prostitution and human trafficking; and help protect the safety and wellbeing of performers, customers and the wider public. The community should, in turn, benefit from a safer, regulated environment. Guidance to support local authorities in taking forward work in relation to licensing sexual entertainment venues has also been published¹³.

¹³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/guidance-provisions-licensing-sexual-entertainment-venues-changes-licensing-theatres/pages/2/>



In addition to work being taken forward by the Scottish Government, other partners are raising awareness of what the public, suppliers, businesses and employers can do to tackle human trafficking and exploitation in supply chains and to change consumer attitudes.

Brightwork Recruitment hosted two conferences, in Glasgow and Elgin, to raise awareness of human trafficking and exploitation, and transparency in supply chains, within the food and drink industry. The aim of the events was to inform attendees about the ethical and reputational risks which some of Scotland's global brands may be running due to workforce vulnerabilities to exploitation.

In 2018 IJM launched make [#slavefreenormal](#). The campaign highlights some of the everyday products that may have trafficking and exploitation in their supply chains: clothing, jewellery, mobile phones, rice, coffee, chocolate, make-up and flowers. The aim of the campaign is to encourage consumers to buy ethically, stop slavery at source and to raise consumer awareness and response.

Key outcome: people at most risk get help to increase their resilience against trafficking

As well as the wider awareness raising work, it is important to ensure that communities and sectors which are particularly at risk of trafficking are aware that they have a right not to be exploited or abused, and that they can access support and help to escape risky situations. This will include work to address the wider social factors that can enable and foster trafficking, including poverty, inequality and homelessness.

Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

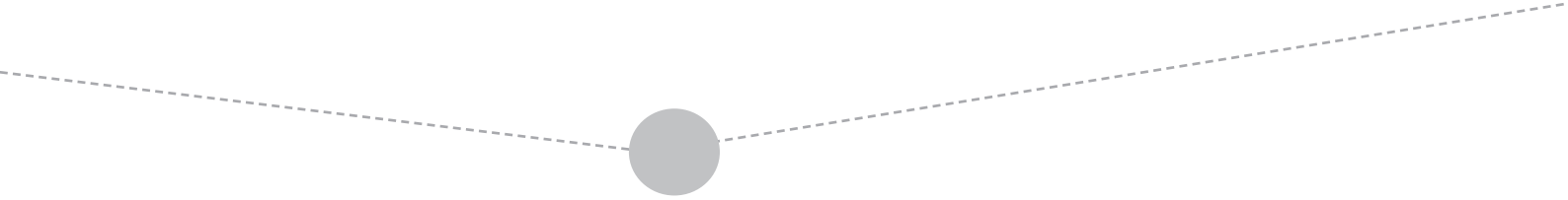
The second New Scots¹⁴ refugee integration strategy was published in January 2018. It is led by a partnership between the Scottish Government, COSLA and the Scottish Refugee Council and involves a wide range of partners across different sectors. The strategy was informed by an engagement process involving over 2,000 people, including over 700 refugees and asylum seekers.

The New Scots vision is for a welcoming Scotland where refugees and asylum seekers are able to rebuild their lives from the day they arrive, and the strategy sees integration as a long-term, two-way process, involving positive change in both individuals and host communities, leading to cohesive, diverse communities. It recognises that refugees and asylum seekers may have been trafficked on their journey to Scotland and can be vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers and others as they seek safety.

COSLA, jointly with the Scottish Government, have produced guidance¹⁵ to assist Scottish local authorities in meeting their statutory duties to support migrants and asylum seekers who have no recourse to public funds and are vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. It provides information for people working in all sectors, who need to establish support options and entitlement to services, and highlights specific considerations for working with children

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/new-scots-refugee-integration-strategy-2018-2022/>

¹⁵ <http://www.migrationscotland.org.uk/uploads/Migrants%20Rights%20and%20Entitlements%20Guidance.pdf>



and young people, adults with disabilities, and survivors of trafficking or domestic abuse that may require a targeted response.

Homelessness

The homelessness and rough sleeping action group met over 9 months and developed 70 recommendations a number of which relate to people who sleep rough and may be vulnerable to exploitation. An Ending Homelessness Together¹⁶ high level action plan was published in November 2018. Local authorities submitted five year Rapid Rehousing Transition Plans by the end of December and all received written feedback on their plan from the Scottish Government by the end of March 2019. Meetings have been arranged with 30 local authorities to discuss this feedback and these will be completed by July 2019. Local authorities have continued to develop their Rapid Rehousing Transition Plans in line with the feedback received. Some local authorities have now started implementation of their plans and funding from the Scottish Government will be distributed in summer 2019.

Child Poverty

The Scottish Government is taking strong action to tackle and eradicate child poverty in Scotland, in line with the ambition outlined in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017.

Following publication of our first Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan, *'Every Child,*

*Every Chance'*¹⁷ in March 2018, recent progress includes:

- Introducing a new minimum level for the School Clothing Grant of £100 for every eligible child; benefiting around 120,000 children each year;
- Establishing the Innovation Fund, in partnership with the Hunter Foundation, investing £7.5 million by 2022 in innovative action to tackle child poverty;
- Launching a new Financial Health Check service, delivered by the Citizen's Advice network, which supports families to maximise their income and avoid paying the poverty premium for essential goods and services; and
- Awarding over £2.7 million by the end of January 2019 through new Best Start Grant Pregnancy and Baby payments; helping over 7,000 low income families meet the costs of essentials such as a pram or cot.

The Scottish Government will publish the first annual progress report by the end of June, setting out the progress made on all of the actions committed.

Violence against women and girls

Violence against women and gender inequality make women vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. The Scottish Government is committed to tackling violence against women and girls and is implementing Equally Safe, Scotland's

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/ending-homelessness-together-high-level-action-plan/>

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-chance-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2018-22/>



strategy to prevent and ultimately eradicate this violence. In November 2017, the Scottish Government and COSLA published a delivery plan containing 118 commitments across four priority areas. There is a focus on commercial sexual exploitation within the delivery plan, including a commitment to establish a multi-agency working group to develop steps designed to reduce harms associated with this type of violence, support women to exit, challenge demand and tackle in a holistic way issues that can lead to someone being exploited in this manner.

Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

Scotland was one of the first countries in 2015 to sign up to the UN SDGs and the National Performance Framework (NPF)¹⁸ is Scotland's localisation of the SDG agenda. The UN expects all member states to review progress towards the SDGs through a "Voluntary National Review" (VNR). The UK will be submitting its VNR to the UN ahead of the UN High Level Political Forum taking place in July 2019. The Scottish approach to the VNR has been for SG and COSLA to work with the SDG Network Scotland¹⁹ to collaboratively develop contributions to the UK VNR and to publish our own specific Scottish review. As part of this process, we have published a discussion paper on Scotland's performance against the SDGs and conducted a Scotland-wide survey to seek input on Scotland's approach, performance, challenges and opportunities in delivering the goals. These reports will be published

¹⁸ <https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>

¹⁹ <https://globalgoals.scot/join-the-conversation-sdgs-scotland/>

in summer 2019 and will help us to better understand where we are now and what next steps we need to take to fulfil our commitments for 2030.

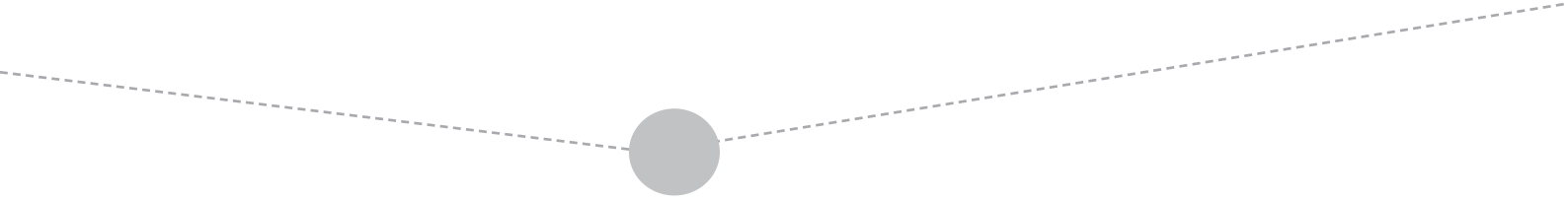
International action

Action Area 3 of the Strategy is focused on addressing the conditions that foster trafficking and exploitation both locally and globally.

As mentioned in the Action Area 2 chapter Vietnamese nationals continue to be the largest group referred to the NRM in Scotland. On 21 November 2018 the UK and Vietnamese Governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on anti-human trafficking cooperation. The MOU was signed in London by the Vietnamese Minister of Public Security and UK Home Secretary.

As a result of funding received from the UK Government, via the Police Transformation Fund, Every Child Protected Against Trafficking (ECPAT) and the Pacific Links Foundation have been carrying out research in the UK and in Vietnam to gain a better understanding of why Vietnamese children are trafficked to the UK.

At the start of 2018, IJM announced support from the Walmart Foundation to address human trafficking in the Thai fishing industry. With public-private investment from the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking In Persons Office and Walmart Foundation, IJM's office in Bangkok is positioned to support the Thai Government's efforts to combat human trafficking in the fishing industry - a key supplier to global



supermarkets. The Scottish Government will take into consideration any findings from this work and how that may apply in Scotland.

Freedom Sunday²⁰ is an invitation for the Global Church to learn about human trafficking and exploitation and partner with the **IJM** to end it. In 2018, IJM had more than 18,000 churches in 52 countries experience Freedom Sunday.

Looking Forward

Public awareness raising activity will continue, including work with partners to co-ordinate opportunities and approaches. A key focus will be on Anti-Slavery Day, 18 October 2019.

The Scottish Government will give further consideration to the latest TNS Survey results and use the findings to shape our messaging in the coming year.

The Action Area 3 Implementation Group will develop existing links with CATRiS to ensure that research can benefit policy and practice in Scotland.

The Corporate Group will consider next steps on business engagement in order to mitigate the risks of trafficking and exploitation within operations.

The Scottish Government will consider the publication of a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement.

²⁰ <https://www.ijm.org/freedom-sunday>

SECTION 4

CHILD TRAFFICKING

Implementation Structures

Section 4 of the Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy brings together the specific elements of the three action areas which relate to children who are, or may be, victims of human trafficking and exploitation. For the purposes of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, a child is defined as a person under 18 years of age.

The Child Trafficking Strategy Group meets on a quarterly basis. The group is chaired by the Scottish Government. There is cross-membership between the Child Trafficking Strategy Group and the three Action Area Implementation Groups, to help co-ordinate and share information.

Membership of the group includes:

- Scottish Government (child protection policy, looked after children policy, and human trafficking policy)
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA)
- Scottish Guardianship Service (Aberlour and Scottish Refugee Council)
- Police Scotland
- Child Protection Committees Scotland
- Every Child Protected Against Trafficking (ECPAT)
- Stirling University Centre for Child Wellbeing and Protection
- NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHS GCC)
- JustRight Scotland
- Barnardo's
- City of Edinburgh Council

- Glasgow City Council Health and Social Care Partnership
- Home Office
- Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal (COPFS)
- Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)

Looking Back

In the first annual progress report, four different areas of work were identified that the Child Trafficking Group would continue to deliver and take forward during 2018/19. The four areas are set out below and further detail can be found in this chapter:

- Consideration by the Scottish Government of re-establishing a working group to oversee delivery of the National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young people;
- A consultation on the implementation of Section 11 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 relating to independent child trafficking guardians;
- Consideration by the Group about whether there is a need for training to support the updated age-assessment guidance; and
- Engagement with the Home Office on proposals for reforming the National Referral Mechanism to take a more child-centred approach.



Action Area 1: Identify victims and support them to safety and recovery

The Scottish Government is working with the UK Government to ensure that the reforms to the **National Referral Mechanism (NRM)** lead to an NRM which works for Scotland and reflects our distinct systems and legislation. The Scottish Government held a consultation session with stakeholders in August 2018 to highlight issues and concerns with the reform. The Child Trafficking Strategy Group are currently pursuing the concerns highlighted with the Home Office which include timescales for decision-making and ensuring the that the process has a child-centred approach.

A child victim of human trafficking or exploitation is a victim of child abuse. Support is provided by local authorities through child protection processes. The decision to refer a child as a potential victim of trafficking under the NRM falls within child protection duties of local authorities and should be taken within the relevant frameworks. All trafficked children are entitled to the same level of care and protection and to have their welfare safeguarded and promoted. The low level of UK nationals referred into the NRM in Scotland has been noted and is being explored with Child Protection Committees and social work.

The **Scottish Guardianship Service** continues to provide support and advice to unaccompanied children, 40% of whom have been recognised as having survived trafficking and exploitation; and almost all of whom have sought, and many have received, international protection. The Guardians act as independent advocates for these vulnerable children and provide specialist support on asylum, trafficking and social welfare issues.

The Guardianship Service has partnered with a number of organisations to expand on the support they provide to unaccompanied children. This includes a collaboration with JustRight Scotland to provide a streamlined, integrated advocacy and legal advice service for unaccompanied trafficked and asylum seeking children in Scotland.

JustRight Scotland and the Scottish Guardianship Service combine their skills and specialist expertise in anti-trafficking to create a best practice model to guide, advise and support trafficked children through the multiple protection processes in Scotland, including the National Referral Mechanism, the asylum process and any age-assessment process. With the child at the centre of the model, legal advice and advocacy support are delivered in an integrated way so as to minimise duplication between the two and ensure that the child receives clear, holistic advice.



With the support of Comic Relief, the Scottish Guardianship Service is also developing provision to support the mental health needs of unaccompanied asylum seeking and trafficked young men over a 3-year period. Project workshops commenced in February 2019.

The service will link in with the National Trauma Training framework to explore ways to develop trauma-informed services and practitioners and to share learning throughout the project.

The University of Stirling are presently undertaking **research** exploring the educational and wellbeing needs of unaccompanied children in Scotland aged 16-18. The research will investigate to what extent the “16+ESOL” programme and its partners are meeting these needs inside and outside the classroom and comparing it to international good practice.

Work is on-going by the Scottish Government to finalise the consultation on the roles and responsibilities of the **Independent Child Trafficking Guardian** (ICTG). The consultation is being drafted with input from both COSLA and the Scottish Guardianship Service.

Once published, the consultation will be open for a minimum period of 12 weeks. Following that, the responses will undergo analysis and the views will inform the development of the ICTG and supporting guidance. A tendering process for the new statutory service will take place in due course.

Action Area 2: Identify perpetrators and disrupt their activity

Joint workshops led by the national Child Sexual Exploitation Group and supported by members of the Child Trafficking Group have been delivered across Scotland in relation to the **Child Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking** joint agenda.

The workshops provided an overview of national developments in relation to both child sexual exploitation and child trafficking and encouraged areas to discuss implementation at a local level; share learning and discuss what action is/or can be delivered locally and to improve our response to children and young people at risk of harm. The evaluation forms completed indicate the workshops have been successful in further awareness raising and knowledge exchange.

As part of Operation **Aidant**, South Ayrshire division engaged with the local community to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation. Group awareness raising sessions took place at the Skills Academy in South Ayrshire to vulnerable children who are at higher risk of being exploited because of their background. During these sessions 2 young people were identified as potentially being involved in sexually harmful behaviour and as a result of this officers from Police Scotland’s Public Protection team engaged with the children and safeguarding measures were put in place by police and Social Work. Intelligence in relation to the issues identified were also shared nationally.

Significant progress has been made by the National Child Sexual Exploitation Group in the delivery of the National

Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation. Progress updates were published in 2017 and 2018 and the final report on delivery and implementation of the Action Plan is due to be published in the autumn of 2019.

A progress report on the delivery of actions from the National Action Plan on **Internet Safety for Children and Young People** was published in spring 2019. Substantial progress in delivering against the Plan's actions has been made by key partners including Education Scotland, Police Scotland and policy teams across the Scottish Government.

Although online safety legislation remains reserved to the UK Government, Scottish Ministers are developing and implementing policy relating to child internet safety using their devolved responsibilities for education, policing and child protection. The Scottish Government actively participates as a standing member of the UK Council for Internet Safety to ensure Scotland's interests are appropriately represented and considered in any proposed legislation. We are also engaging with the UK Government in the development of their Internet Safety Strategy and participating in the consultation on the Online Harms White Paper.

Police Scotland are currently in the process of expanding the **External Partners Portal for Intelligence Collection** (EPPIC) to all areas within public protection including child protection. EPPIC was previously used within the domestic abuse arena and was successful in capturing key intelligence provided by partners.

EPPIC is a secure and confidential electronic system, developed to enable partner agencies to share important information they receive during the course of their work. It is an information collection portal, and does not replace current incident or crime reporting methods, in particular the mechanism for child or adult referral.

The information provided through the EPPIC portal will be dealt with as intelligence by Police Scotland with this process aimed at developing information around the threat, risk and harm posed by perpetrators and locations. By trying to capture what partners already see, hear and know it will provide invaluable opportunities to target those who pose risk and protect those at risk of harm.

“Honestly, no words can express my feelings. Everyone is so kind to me and look after me very well. I feel that the organisation is truly my family. The staff here is my brothers and my sisters, which is so valuable to me as I do not have any family members and I am alone. And when I am able to feel that you are my family, I really do not know how I can describe these special feelings. I would like to express my profound appreciation to all of you.”



Action Area 3: Addressing the conditions that foster trafficking and exploitation

The **research** commissioned by the Scottish Government on the routes into trafficking for children is being finalised and will be published in summer 2019. The research found that the Scottish response to child trafficking has been positive in its focus on the child protection aspects of identification and support, although there remain areas for development in this respect. Young people indicate the relational aspect of the Scottish Guardianship Service has been key to their recovery, and the young people appreciate the support they have received from all the agencies in Scotland. There remains tension between the child welfare and protection aspects of the work and the immigration system. A key area for attention is the recognition of exploitation of UK children.

Looking forward:

The Scottish Government will reinstate a stakeholder reference group to oversee delivery of the remaining actions of the National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People. The Scottish Government will also form a national advisory group to inform and develop action to address arising issues and dangers in the fast evolving landscape of online technology and to look at the impact it has on children and young people.

The Scottish Government will consider how best to take forward the recommendations from the research on routes into trafficking for children.

The Scottish Government will analyse consultation responses to inform the development of the roles and responsibilities of the Independent Child Trafficking Guardian. Once this has been completed a public procurement process will be undertaken to implement the new statutory service.

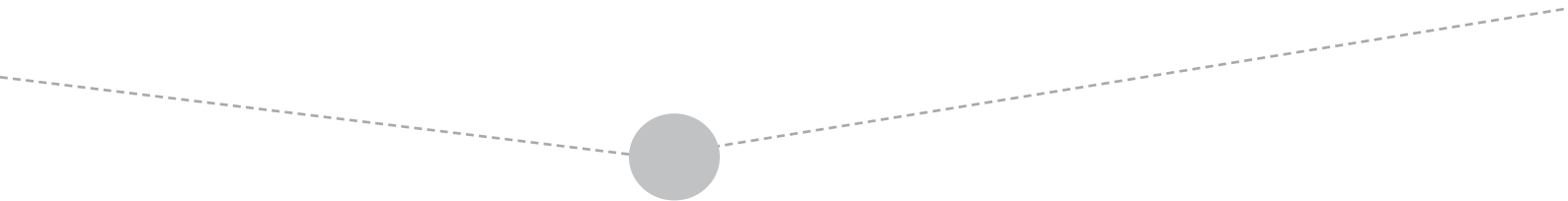
Police Scotland will run a trial of EPPIC, which will allow a proof of concept and ensure that training being delivered is fit for purpose. Training venues have been identified and training plans and guidance documents are currently being prepared along with quality assurance and governance processes.

The Scottish Government will continue to work with the Home Office on the proposals for the National Referral Mechanism reform, to ensure a child-centred approach is considered.

The Scottish Guardianship Service will be taking forward a Befriending Service for unaccompanied children and young people.

The Scottish Guardianship Service will work within the European Guardianship Network to develop and share best practice in supporting unaccompanied children.

The network, funded by the EU Commission, will be organised by the Dutch Guardianship organisation, NIDOS, and bring together other guardianship organisations, member states and NGOs. This network will offer opportunities to share good practice and learn from other countries.



To further strengthen children's rights in Scotland, Scottish Ministers announced, in the Programme for Government 2018/2019, a commitment to incorporating the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) into domestic law. Evidence shows that there are different ways to achieve this and that there are some particular complexities in relation to the UNCRC and Scotland's devolution settlement which require to be worked through. It will be important to develop a model that will deliver the best outcomes for children, young people and families in Scotland. Therefore, to deliver this commitment, we will consult widely in 2019 including with children, young people and families, local authorities and other public bodies across Scotland, as well as third sector partners.

SECTION 5

MEASURES OF PROGRESS

Measure	Definition	2018/19 data																																				
Identify victims and support them to safety and recovery																																						
Number of potential victims identified	All victims (adults and children) who entered the NRM and (in due course) those identified through the 'duty to notify' process	<p>The full 2018 annual report was published by the National Crime Agency in March 2019, including a breakdown in referrals from Scotland:</p> <p>https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/282-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2018</p> <p>Key figures for Scotland in 2018:</p> <p>Total referrals: 228 (10.2% increase on 2017)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Male adult</th> <th>Female adult</th> <th>Male minor</th> <th>Female minor</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Domestic servitude</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labour exploitation</td> <td>93</td> <td>6</td> <td>29</td> <td>5</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual exploitation</td> <td>7</td> <td>52</td> <td>1</td> <td>11</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>108</td> <td>67</td> <td>31</td> <td>22</td> <td>228</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>55% of all cases reported to the National Referral Mechanism in 2018 from Scotland related to labour exploitation.</p> <p>The most common nationality of victims was Vietnamese (66) and Chinese (37). The most common European nationality was Romanian (12).</p>	Type	Male adult	Female adult	Male minor	Female minor	Total	Domestic servitude	5	7	0	1	13	Labour exploitation	93	6	29	5	127	Sexual exploitation	7	52	1	11	71	Unknown	3	2	1	5	11	Total	108	67	31	22	228
Type	Male adult	Female adult	Male minor	Female minor	Total																																	
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Measure	Definition	2018/19 data
Number of adult victims provided with support	Reports from the support provider	<p>TARA supported 83 women over the course of 2018/19. TARA provided 28 women with crisis accommodation and supported 3 repatriations in the period.</p> <p>On 31.03.19 TARA had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 open cases • 50 of these cases had been submitted to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) • 50 positive Reasonable Grounds (RG) decisions had been received • 17 positive Conclusive Grounds (CG) decisions had been received with ongoing support needs • 33 CG decisions outstanding with ongoing support needs • 2 cases not submitted to the NRM at 31.03.19 due to complex needs <p>The average length of time current cases have been in receipt of support is 9 months (although it should be noted that this is skewed by the large number (17) of cases taken on during the final quarter of 2018/19 and where support has only been provided for 1-3 months.</p> <p>Migrant Help supported 215 cases in 2018/19 including 147 clients referred to the NRM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 cases where a positive CG was made • 37 cases where a negative CG was made • 26 cases where a negative RG was made • 8 cases where the clients decided to leave Scotland • 4 cases where the clients absconded • 3 cases where clients repatriated • 59 cases where the CG is outstanding and support level is low • 10 cases where the CG is outstanding and the support level is high

Measure	Definition	2018/19 data
Number of trafficked or exploited children supported through the child protection system	This will be based on the returns already provided to the Scottish Government by local authorities	The most recent figures in the children's social work statistics published in March are for 2017/18. The number for the child trafficking indicator is grouped within the "Other Concerns" category in the publication. A copy of the full report can be accessed here: https://www.gov.scot/publications/childrens-social-work-statistics-2017-2018/
Number of children who are allocated an independent child trafficking guardian (ICTG)	Number of children who receive the support of an ICTG	<p>A public consultation on ICTGs is planned for 2019.</p> <p>In the meantime, Scotland provided additional support for those children who have been trafficked, and for whom no-one in the UK holds parental responsibilities, through the Scottish Guardianship Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Guardianship Service had 81 new referrals in the 2018 calendar year • Between 01.01.19 and 30.05.19, 38 new referrals were received. • The Scottish Guardianship Service has supported 482 unaccompanied young people and provided partial support to 31 Dubs cases. A total of 513 young people have been supported since 2010.
Identify perpetrators and disrupt their activity		
Number of individuals convicted for the offences	Persons convicted in that year under section 1 and section 4 of the Act and also under earlier legislation (section 22 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003, section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc.) Act 2004 and section 47 of the Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010	<p>Fewer than 5 convictions under the offences listed</p> <p>NB: For data protection purposes the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service now applies a policy of suppression where the total of an individual data set is fewer than 5</p>
Number of individuals convicted of offences with a human trafficking background	Convictions using the aggravations set out in sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Act in that year	Nil

Measure	Definition	2018/19 data
Number of orders made under Part 4 of the Act	Orders made in that year using the powers in Part 4 of the Act	Nil

Address the conditions that foster trafficking and exploitation

Public awareness of the issue of human trafficking and exploitation	<p>Questions in face-to-face survey conducted annually</p> <p>The research was conducted using a face-to-face, in-home, CAPI Omnibus survey - the Scottish Opinion Survey (SOS) - as the method for data collection. Three waves of research have now been conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wave 1 (2017) A sample of 1,025 adults aged 16+ was interviewed across Scotland between 1 and 26 March 2017. • Wave 2 (2018): A sample of 1,008 adults aged 16+ was interviewed across Scotland between 28 February and 2 April 2018 • Wave 3 (2019): A sample of 1,082 adults aged 16+ was interviewed across Scotland between 20th February and 20th March 2019. 	Percentage of respondents stating that Human Trafficking is a problem 'to a great extent' in each area:																						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2017 %</th> <th>2018 %</th> <th>2019 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>53</td> <td>59</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rest of the world (not including Europe)</td> <td>63</td> <td>69</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The UK</td> <td>30</td> <td>34</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td>14</td> <td>16</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Your local area of Scotland</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The latest Survey suggests that awareness of human trafficking is being maintained but there is an ongoing challenge to focus messaging about it happening in Scotland and local communities.</p>		2017 %	2018 %	2019 %	Europe	53	59	58	Rest of the world (not including Europe)	63	69	67	The UK	30	34	30	Scotland	14	16	13	Your local area of Scotland	5
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Your local area of Scotland	5	4	5																					

Infrastructure and partnership working

Measure	Definition	2018/19 data
Numbers of statutory bodies that have specific referral mechanisms for human trafficking and exploitation within their organisation and using them	Self-reporting through the Strategy Implementation Group	<p>Section 38 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 places a duty on Scottish public authorities to notify the Chief Constable of Police Scotland about a person who is, or appears to be, a victim of an offence under the Act. Notifications must not contain any information which could identify individuals unless consent has been given to do so.</p> <p>The public consultation in respect of the duty launched on 16 June 2019 and will run to 6 September 2019.</p>
Number of organisations (statutory and non-statutory) within Scotland that have action plans or similar that contribute to delivering the overall aims of the Strategy	Self-reporting through the Stakeholder Forum arrangement	<p>Slavery and Human Trafficking Guidance for Businesses was published by the Scottish Government in October 2018 in order to help organisations identify and prevent human trafficking and exploitation across their operations.</p> <p>Following its launch the Cabinet Secretary for Justice wrote to 8 notable Scottish companies that did not have a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement clearly visible on their website to encourage them to use this new guidance to meet their ethical and legal obligations to tackle and prevent human trafficking and exploitation. All of these organisations have now confirmed their compliance with the Modern Slavery Act.</p>



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