

ESSEX PARTNERSHIP UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

MODERN SLAVERY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Government introduced the Modern Slavery Bill in March 2015. This recognises that modern slavery is one of the world's largest crime industries and the scale in the UK is significant
- 1.2 From November 1st 2015 police and Local Authorities have a '**duty to notify**' the Home Office of any one they believe is subject to slavery or human trafficking
- 1.3 Potential victims of modern slavery are likely to be extremely vulnerable. They may fear revealing their status or experiences to state authorities and will often mistrust individuals in authority

2.0 DEFINITION

- 2.1 The definition of human trafficking as a part of modern slavery includes;

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power, or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation'.

(United Nations)

- 2.2 Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

3.0 TYPES OF SLAVERY

There are six main types of slavery, including;

3.1. Sexual Exploitation

This involves any non-consensual or abusive sexual acts performed without a victim's consent and can include prostitution.

3.2. Forced Labour

Victims often work extreme hours in difficult conditions for very little money. Often violence and threats prevent the victims from leaving or reporting this. Victims can often be forced into manufacturing work, entertainment, travel, farming and construction work.

3.3. Domestic Servitude

This is where the victim works in a private households housekeeping or looking after children. Like forced labour they often work long house for little money.

3.4 Cannabis Cultivation

The rate of home grown cannabis has rapidly increased over the last decade, taking over from the problem of cannabis being imported to the United Kingdom by drug traffickers. The use of trafficked labour has become such a problem that it is now the largest trend of child trafficking within Britain.

3.5 Child Exploitation

Children under 18 years are at greater risk of exploitation due to their vulnerability and are easier targets. Often groomed by organised crime groups or people that should protect them they can end up being mercilessly exploited and forced into prostitution and child labour.

3.6. Organ Harvesting

This involves trafficking people in order to use their internal organs for transplant. The illegal trade is dominated by kidneys, which are in the greatest demand and are the only major organs that can be wholly transplanted with relatively few risks to the life of the donor.

3.7 Examples in the UK have been identified from those:

- working on farms
- domestic servitude
- mining/building
- tarmacking
- hospitality
- food packing
- nail bars
- car washing

4.0 INDICATORS

4.1 Victims of modern slavery may present as unwilling to co-operate, especially if they are with their traffickers or other victims. There are a number of potential indicators that staff should be aware of including;

- Living at the same workplace as the employer OR
- Housing with multiple individuals, cramped living space, poor living conditions
- Working long hours with little or no pay
- Few or no personal effects

- Restricted freedom of movement
- Reluctance to seek help
- No forms of identification, such as travel documents, passports
- A third party always insists on being present or interpreting
- Not registered with a GP

5.0 RESPONDING TO MODERN SLAVERY

- 5.1 Potential victims of modern slavery are likely to be extremely vulnerable. They may fear revealing their status or experiences to state authorities and will often mistrust individuals in authority
- 5.2 There may be language and communication barriers, including literacy or learning disabilities, as well as cultural considerations
- 5.3 If staff are concerned regarding a case of potential slavery they should raise a Datix a Safeguarding alert and contact the safeguarding team to discuss notification to police.
- 5.4 The Police and Local Authority have a **duty to report** to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) who will in turn report to the Home Office in accordance with the Modern Slavery Act 2015
- 5.5 If interpreters are required it is important that
- Only use official interpreters
 - Check that the interpreter speaks the right dialect
 - Don't change interpreters unless requested by the victim
 - Research the cultural background of the victim in terms of gender, religion and ethnicity. This could influence the choice of interpreter
 - Make sure interpreters are aware of the nature of their task and the length of time it may take
 - **Use female interpreters for female victims**
- 5.6 Additional help and support can be accessed via the list below
- [UK Border Force](#)
 - [Home Office Immigration and Visas](#)
 - [Gangmasters Licensing Authority](#)
 - [Salvation Army](#)
 - [Poppy Project](#)
 - [Migrant Help](#)
 - [Medaille Trust](#)
 - [Kalayaan](#)

- [Unseen](#)
- [BAWSO](#)
- [Refugee Council](#)

END

SAMPLE