



SUPPORTING ADULT VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY

Update on the sixth year of The Salvation Army's victim care & coordination contract





FOREWORD

by Anne Read

Director of Anti Trafficking and Modern Slavery for The Salvation Army

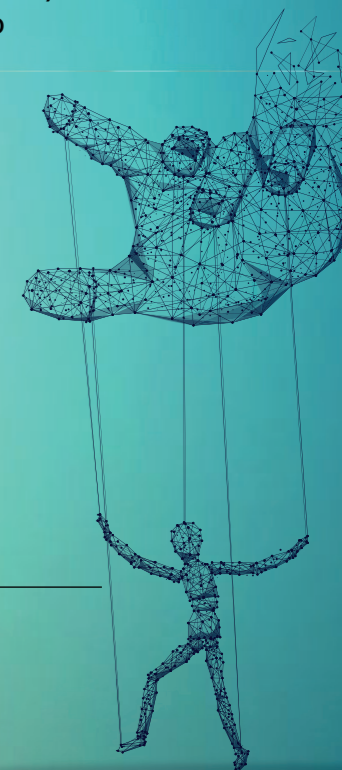


Catherine Booth, co-founder of The Salvation Army, wrote in 1882 about a young woman who had been rescued from sexual exploitation. She had been held in a London basement and spoke of looking up through the grating at people from The Salvation Army passing by and sensing that they were her hope for salvation.

Whilst Catherine had a big vision for this growing movement, she could have had little idea that in 2017 we would be working in 128 countries and that in each of those countries, depending on the need and resources, human trafficking is still one of those social justice issues to which we are committed.

As part of our global response which operates more than 30 projects to target human trafficking, The Salvation Army in the United Kingdom supports nine projects around the world. These include a recovery centre for child victims in Malawi, a recovery and vocational training centre in Ghana, an employment verification and job support programme in Poland and a social enterprise cafe and beauty spa in Kathmandu, capital of Nepal (<http://sisterskathmandu.com>).

This year with funding from the Modern Slavery Innovation Fund, administered by the Home Office, we have begun two new projects in the Philippines and Nigeria. These community awareness and recovery programmes aim to change attitudes and behaviours towards trafficking in an effort to prevent it, as well as providing short-term foster care for victims as part of a larger community re-integration and support programme. We believe this model is effective, efficient and relatively easily replicated – the kind of programme we need to tackle such large-scale global crime.





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There is no doubt that international anti-trafficking initiatives have great potential to impact positively on the situation in the UK, and this is why we are committed to working strategically with our Salvation Army counterparts in Europe through our Anti-Human Trafficking Network, and internationally through The Salvation Army's International Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force. Working with the Human Trafficking Foundation, we have also been instrumental in bringing together a new cohort of organisations which carry out anti-trafficking work internationally in order to network, share best practice and encourage collaboration where appropriate and possible. We are strongly committed to working in partnership and believe that there is more to be achieved when we combine forces and collaborate in our efforts to prevent trafficking and protect its victims. And

there is no better example of this than the work that is going on in England and Wales to support victims in the early stages of their recovery through the Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract.

For the past six years we have worked in partnership with the same 12 organisations, not simply to deliver a contract but to provide the most effective service we can to those families and individuals who now deserve the very best we can give, having suffered at the hands of people who would abuse and exploit them. We have been very pleased recently to welcome into this partnership St John of God Hospitaller Services who are already proving to be a valued service provider and partner.

The stark increase in the number of victims being supported under the contract – from 378 in year one to 2,589 in year six – indicates not only the growth of the crime but also that we are getting better at identifying its victims and giving them the specialist support they need and deserve. Like many other organisations, The Salvation Army is in this fight for as long as it takes for this war to be won.

Anne Read





INTRODUCTION

Through the Adult Victims of Modern Slavery Care and Co-ordination Services Contract The Salvation Army is responsible for the provision of services to meet victim entitlements under Article 12 of the European Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, and Article 11 of the European Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings.

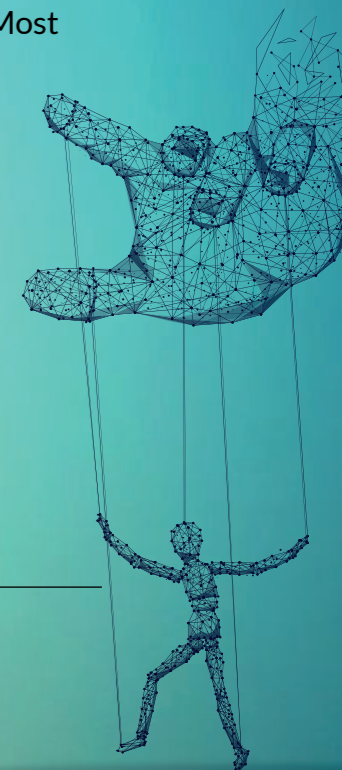
The Salvation Army manages delivery of specialist support to all adult victims of modern slavery and their dependents referred to us through the Government's National Referral Mechanism (NRM). This includes everything from the initial identification of a potential victim, through transportation to a place of safety, accommodation in safehouses, where required, and access to a wide range of specialist services to meet the needs of each individual.

First awarded in July 2011 as the Adult Human Trafficking Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract, jointly funded by the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice, it was extended to 31 March 2015 when The Salvation Army was successful in its bid to retain its position as Prime Contractor for the commissioning and coordination of services to support adult victims

of modern slavery and their dependents on behalf of the Government. The new contract, the Adult Victims of Modern Slavery Care and Co-ordination Services Contract, is covered in this report.

Potential victims wishing to access the service must consent to being referred into the National Referral Mechanism and have received a positive 'reasonable grounds' decision from an authorised first responder agency of which The Salvation Army is one, which means there are reasonable grounds to suspect someone is a victim of modern slavery, identified in England or Wales. Accommodation may be provided to clients prior to a 'reasonable grounds' decision if they are assessed as destitute and in urgent need of support and there are no other means of support available to them.

Each person receives a tailored support plan from The Salvation Army, which includes arrangements for moving on in the UK or returning to their country of origin, depending on the needs, wishes and entitlements of the person concerned. Most commonly support takes the form of access to legal and immigration advice if required, financial support, including claims to state benefits, counselling services, support to engage in criminal proceedings, information about their rights, including compensation, and access to education for dependent children. In addition the service supports people in their search for employment, further training or education, as well as preparing them to move into independent housing or supported accommodation, or to return safely to their home country.





OVERVIEW

This report provides an overview of what The Salvation Army's service has delivered in the sixth successive year that support has been delivered through a government contract. It includes information on the number and profile of clients who engaged with the service.

5,868 CLIENTS

have been supported by The Salvation Army and partner organisations between July 2011 and June 2017, more than **300% increase in the number of people entering the service in Year 6 compared to Year 1.**

Data in this report refers to victims of modern slavery who entered The Salvation Army's care in the period between July 2016 and June 2017, the sixth successive year. Data for Year 6 is recorded in bold font, with Years 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 data respectively in brackets for comparison purposes.

1,554 PEOPLE

entered the service to receive support from The Salvation Army during Year 6.

Taking into account those people already in the service at the start of the year

2,589 PEOPLE

received support from The Salvation Army this year.

At the end of the year **79%** of all clients were receiving outreach support; the remaining **21%** were being supported in safe house accommodation.

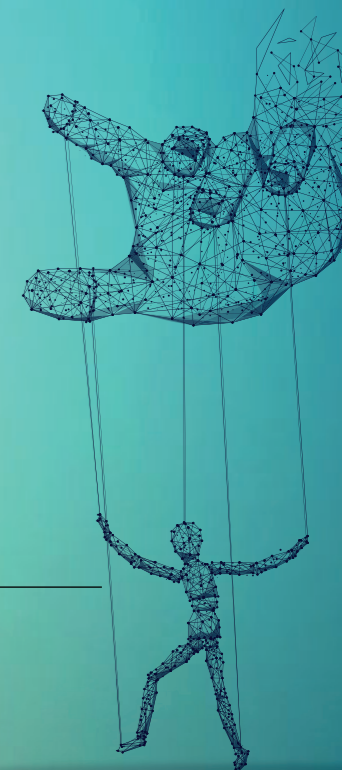
DURING THE SIXTH YEAR WE SUPPORTED;

-  **549 MEN**
-  **1,002 WOMEN**
-  **3 TRANSGENDER**

48% (45%; 43%; 38%; 43%; 42%) of those referred had been trafficked for **sexual exploitation**

39% (42%; 36%; 42%; 40%; 44%) for **labour exploitation**

13% (13%; 14%; 10%; 12.4%; 9.8%) for **domestic servitude**





OVERVIEW



THIS YEAR THE SERVICE HAS SUPPORTED CLIENTS FROM

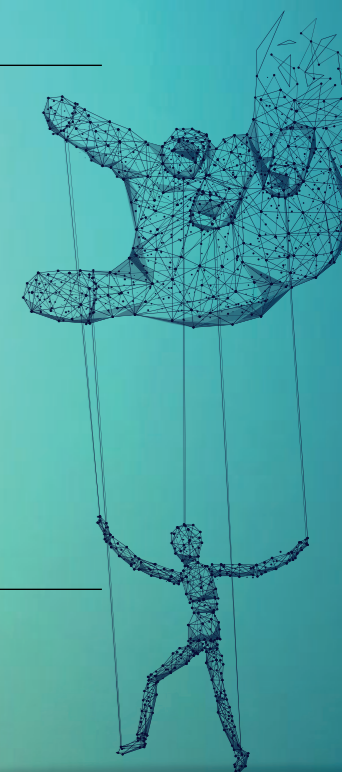
91 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES (86; 93; 74; 63; 43).

For the fourth year running the highest number of female clients who entered the service were **Albanian** at **346** (290; 230; 140; 68; 21) – followed by **Nigerian** at **140** (123; 120; 91; 76; 49).

For the first time the highest number of male clients who entered the service in Year 6 were from **Vietnam** at **101**; **89** were from **Poland**.

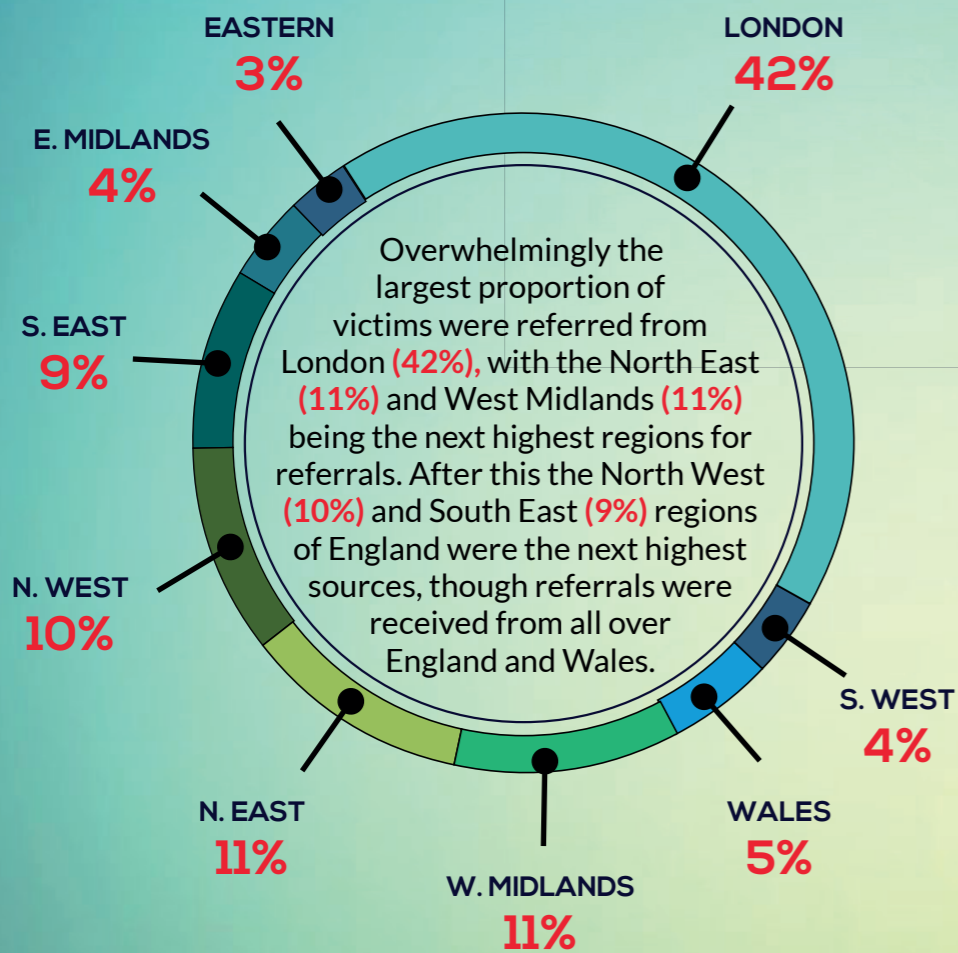
In Year 6 **101 Vietnamese men** and **82 women** were supported, compared to 50 men and 59 women in Year 5.

44 (44; 36; 29; 10; 14) of those supported in Year 6 were **British**.





OVERVIEW



CLIENTS WERE SUPPORTED FOR AN AVERAGE OF

136 DAYS

in safe house accommodation, or for

312 DAYS

for those clients receiving outreach support.

The largest numbers of clients reported to have moved on from the service were supported to move into National Asylum Support Service Accommodation (407), to settle into private accommodation (215) or to live with family or friends in the UK and other countries (188).

Most clients supported by The Salvation Army were referred by the Home Office (31%) or the police (22%).

A breakdown of the summarised data is provided in the following pages of this report. Where comparative information is available for Years 1, 2 and 3 of the contract, this is also recorded. When reviewing the data in this report, it should be noted that as the client base differs from that of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), direct comparisons should not be made for the following reasons:

- NRM data illustrates referrals into the NRM for the whole of the UK, whilst The Salvation Army contract and consequently its data are an illustration of the position for England and Wales only.
- NRM data includes referrals for children and adults. The Salvation Army's data reflects adult clients only as The Salvation Army's contract does not include support for children under age 18.
- Some adults referred into the NRM do not require support from The Salvation Army. This may be because they are receiving support from family, friends or another charity.
- Finally, the reference period for NRM reporting differs from that for this report. The NRM report covers a calendar year, January to December, whilst The Salvation Army reporting year is aligned to the original Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract year, July to June.





KEY DATA

NUMBER OF POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY SUPPORTED

Number of potential victims of modern slavery supported by The Salvation Army since 2011

GENDER	YEAR ONE*		YEAR TWO		YEAR THREE		YEAR FOUR		YEAR FIVE		YEAR SIX	
Male	156	(41.7%)	202	(36.73%)	347	(39.03%)	366	(33.36%)	527	(37.64%)	549	(35.33%)
Female	222	(58.73%)	348	(63.27%)	540	(60.74%)	730	(66.55%)	866	(61.86%)	1,002	(64.48%)
Transgender	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	2	(0.22%)	1	(0.09%)	7	(0.5%)	3	(0.19%)
TOTAL	378		550		889		1,097		1,400		1,554	

*From July 2011 to June 2012





KEY DATA

TYPES OF EXPLOITATION

TYPE OF EXPLOITATION	YEAR ONE*		YEAR TWO		YEAR THREE		YEAR FOUR		YEAR FIVE		YEAR SIX	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Domestic Servitude	37	(9.8%)	68	(12.4%)	81	(9.11%)	151	(13.76%)	184	(13.1%)	195	(12.55%)
Labour	179	(47.40%)	222	(40.40%)	375	(42.18%)	391	(35.64%)	587	(41.9%)	606	(39%)
Organ Removal	1	(2.2%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.06%)
Sexual	158	(40.50%)	235	(42.7%)	342	(38.47%)	472	(43.03%)	626	(44.7%)	741	(47.68%)
Other	0	(0%)	8	(1.5%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
Not Known**	7	(0.3%)	17	(3.1%)	91	(10.2%)	83	(7.6%)	2	(0.2%)	11	(0.71%)
TOTAL	378		550		889		1,097		1,400		1,554	

*From July 2011 to June 2012

**Type of exploitation recorded as 'Not Known' where a client has escaped prior to the intended exploitation taking place or where information is not provided or recorded at the point of initial referral or thereafter.





KEY DATA

NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

Top Ten Nationalities of Salvation Army clients who entered the service in Year 6

1 ALBANIAN
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
346 13 359

2 VIETNAMESE
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
82 101 183

3 NIGERIAN
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
140 17 157

4 POLISH
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
9 89 98

5 CHINESE
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
43 33 76

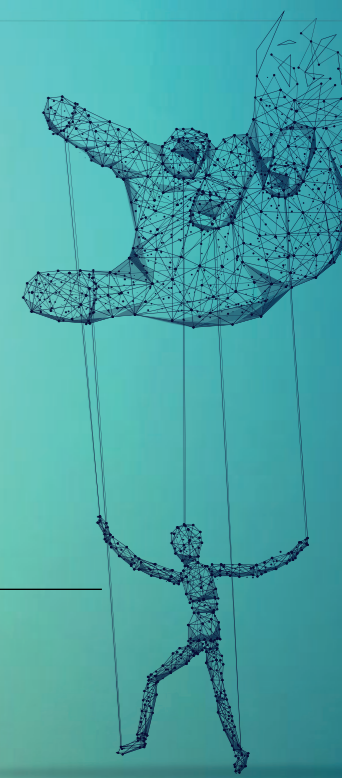
6 ROMANIAN
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
30 45 75

7 BRITISH
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
19 25 44

8 INDIAN
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
20 21 41

9 PAKISTANI
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
29 8 37

10 SLOVAK
 FEMALE MALE TOTAL
5 26 31





KEY DATA

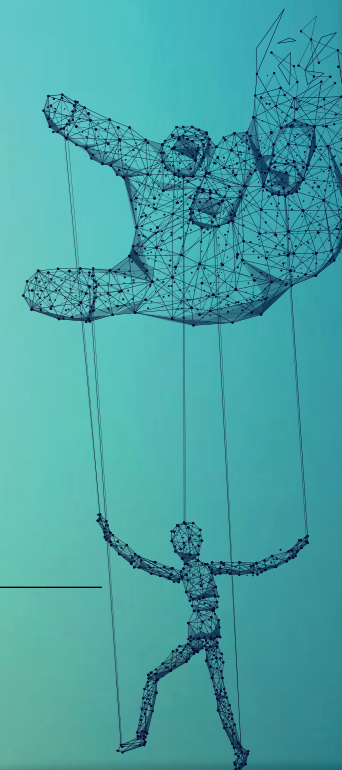
NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

Top Ten Nationalities of Salvation Army clients who entered the service in Year 6

As with last year, the highest number of victims were female victims of sexual exploitation from Albania.

Vietnamese victims, made up of men and women, were often exploited in cannabis farming (men) or in nail bars and/or the sex industry (women). The number of Vietnamese victims entering the service rose from 109 to 183, overtaking people from Nigeria which also remains a high source country with victims being mainly female and exploited as domestic slaves or in the sex industry. Again large numbers of people from Poland and China were supported, the former mainly comprising male victims of labour exploitation and the latter women exploited for sex (31) and men for labour (29).

This is the first year where India and Pakistan feature in the top ten nationalities receiving support from The Salvation Army. There were roughly the same number of men and women from India, whereas there were more than three times as many women as men from Pakistan. The Indian men coming into our service were only exploited for labour whereas there were similar numbers of the women sexually exploited (7) as those exploited for labour (6) and in domestic servitude (7). Pakistani women were mainly exploited in domestic servitude (18) whilst the men were exploited for labour (7). The increase in numbers of referrals from these nationalities could have been influenced by greater awareness of how modern slavery presents amongst professionals who may encounter potential victims – such as staff at UK Visas and Immigration, the Border Force and immigration solicitors.





KEY DATA

NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

ENTERING THE SERVICE IN YEAR 6

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
1. Albanian	346	13	–	359
2. Vietnamese	82	101	–	183
3. Nigerian	140	17	–	157
4. Polish	9	89	–	98
5. Chinese	43	33	–	76
6. Romanian	30	45	–	75
7. British	19	25	–	44
8. Indian	20	21	–	41
9. Pakistani	29	8	–	37
10. Slovak	5	26	–	31

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
11. Ghanaian	26	2	–	28
12. Sudanese	1	23	–	24
13. Hungarian	9	12	–	21
14. Ugandan	18	2	–	20
15. Bangladeshi	9	11	–	20
16. Ethiopian	14	5	–	19
17. Eritrean	11	8	–	19
18. Czech	8	9	–	17
19. Filipino	15	0	1	16
20. Lithuanian	5	9	–	14





KEY DATA

NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

ENTERING THE SERVICE IN YEAR 6

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
21. Kenyan	14	0	–	14
22. Nigerien (Niger)	10	1	–	11
23. Cameroonian	9	2	–	11
24. Latvian	1	10	–	11
25. Somali	4	5	–	9
26. Jamaican	7	2	–	9
27. Sri Lankan	4	4	–	8
28. Bulgarian	3	5	–	8
29. Zimbabwean	6	2	–	8
30. Afghan	1	7	–	8

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
31. Egyptian	1	6	–	7
32. Malawian	6	1	–	7
33. Iranian (Persian)	4	3	–	7
34. Gambian	7	–	–	7
35. Ivorian	5	1	–	6
36. Senegalese	5	1	–	6
37. Congolese	5	1	–	6
38. Indonesian	5	–	–	5
39. Portuguese	–	5	–	5
40. Iraqi	2	3	–	5





KEY DATA

NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

ENTERING THE SERVICE IN YEAR 6

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
41. South African	4	1	–	5
42. Thai	3	–	1	4
43. Malaysian	2	2	–	4
44. Sierra Leonean	4	–	–	4
45. Trinidadian	2	2	–	4
46. Ukrainian	3	1	–	4
47. Not known	3	1	–	4
48. Mauritian	3	–	–	3
49. Taiwanese	2	1	–	3
50. St Lucian	3	–	–	3

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
51. Grenadian	2	1	–	3
52. Moroccan	2	1	–	3
53. Brazilian	3	–	–	3
54. Tanzanian	1	1	–	2
55. Kurdish	1	1	–	2
56. Uzbek	–	2	–	2
57. Namibian	1	1	–	2
58. Syrian	1	1	–	2
59. Italian	2	–	–	2
60. Tunisian	–	2	–	2





KEY DATA

NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

ENTERING THE SERVICE IN YEAR 6

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
61. Burmese	1	1	-	2
62. Angolan	2	-	-	2
63. Zambian	2	-	-	2
64. Cypriot	1	2	-	2
65. Swazi	1	-	-	1
66. Lebanese	-	1	-	1
67. Irish	-	1	-	1
68. Venezuelan	-	1	-	1
69. Greek	-	1	-	1
70. Bahamian	1	-	-	1

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
71. Honduran	1	-	-	1
72. Liberian	1	-	-	1
73. Russian	-	1	-	1
74. North American	1	-	-	1
75. Rwandan	1	-	-	1
76. Dutch	1	-	-	1
77. Burkinabe (Burkina Faso)	1	-	-	1
78. Serb	-	1	-	1
79. Algerian	-	1	-	1
80. Mexican	1	-	-	1





KEY DATA

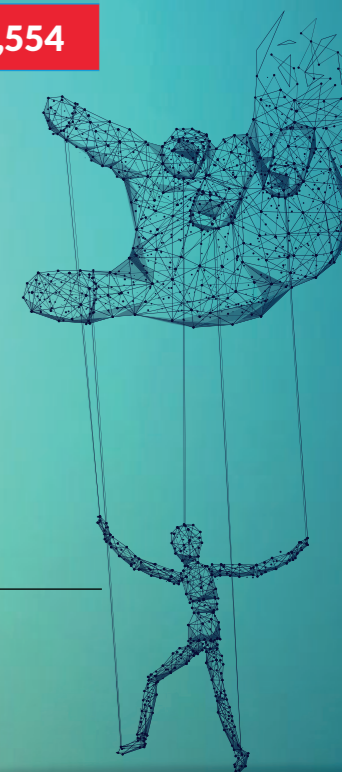
NATIONALITIES OF VICTIMS

ENTERING THE SERVICE IN YEAR 6

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
81. Tobagonian	1	-	-	1
82. Guinean	1	-	-	1
83. Guatemalan	-	-	1	1
84. Hong Kong	-	1	-	1
85. Armenian	1	-	-	1
86. Botswanan	1	-	-	1
87. Georgian	1	-	-	1
88. Malian	-	1	-	1
89. French	1	-	-	1
90. Barbadian	-	1	-	1

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANS-GENDER	TOTAL
91. Belarusian	1	-	-	1
92*. Korean	-	1	-	1
Total	1,002	549	3	1,554

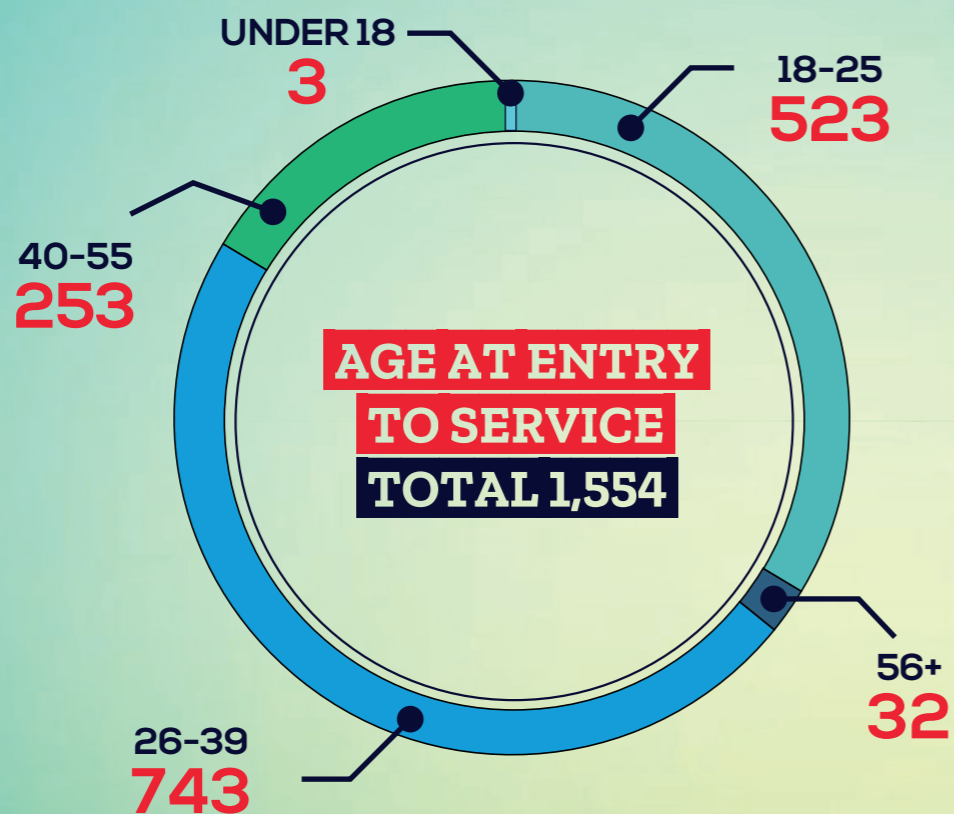
**Excluding those clients whose nationalities were unknown, the total number of different nationalities is 91*





KEY DATA

AGE OF VICTIMS & REGIONS FROM WHICH VICTIMS ARE REFFERRED



REFERRED FROM		ENTERED DURING YEAR 6	
01.	London	648	41.70%
02.	North East	176	11.33%
03.	West Midlands	174	11.20%
04.	North West	158	10.17%
05.	South East	142	9.14%
06.	Wales	82	5.28%
07.	South West	63	4.05%
08.	East Midlands	62	3.99%
09.	Eastern	44	2.83%
10.	Scotland	4	0.26%
11.	Northern Ireland	1	0.06%
Total		1,554	





KEY DATA

REFERRALS BY AGENCY

AGENCY	ENTERED DURING YEAR 6
01. Home Office	484 31.15%
02. Police	340 21.88%
03. NGO	230 14.80%
04. UK Visas & Immigration	213 13.71%
05. Legal Representative	119 7.66%
06. Self-Referral	50 3.22%
07. Local Authority	30 1.93%
08. Slavery Safeguarding Lead	25 1.61%
09. Other	19 1.22%
10. Immigration Detention	13 0.84%

AGENCY	ENTERED DURING YEAR 6
11. The Salvation Army	12 0.77%
12. NHS	10 0.64%
13. Other Government	5 0.32%
14. Modern Slavery Anti Human Trafficking Unit	3 0.19%
15. Prison	1 0.06%
Total	1,554

The Salvation Army operates a **confidential 24 hour referral helpline; 0300 303 8151**, available **365 days of the year**. Referrals are received from nominated First Responders, individuals who regard themselves as potential victims of modern slavery in need of assistance, and third parties who come into contact with someone they suspect may be a victim of modern slavery.





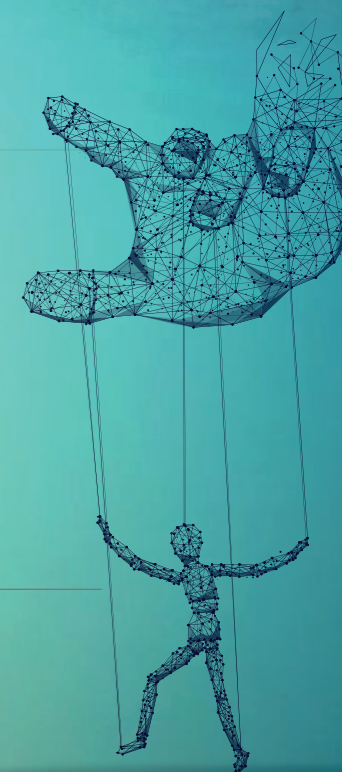
KEY DATA

POTENTIAL VICTIMS NOT ENTERING THE SERVICE

REASON DIDN'T ENTER		
Eligible - Declined	78	9.76%
Eligible - No Further Contact	329	41.18%
Not Eligible	391	48.94%
On Hold	1	0.13%
Total	799	

The key reasons why some individuals referred to The Salvation Army do not enter the service are as follows:

- The individual was not eligible for support under the terms of the contract: (e.g. no evidence of trafficking indicators; individual is aged under 18 years so would be entitled to receive Local Authority support).
- The individual declined the offer of support, perhaps choosing to receive help from family, friends or other agencies or immediately return to their home country.
- The Salvation Army was unable to contact the potential victim with the information provided by the referrer or the individual did not respond to repeated attempts to contact them.





MOVING ON

1,108 people who moved on from the care of The Salvation Army went to the following destinations:

407 PEOPLE

moved on from The Salvation Army's support into the Asylum Support Service (ASS) whilst awaiting decisions on their asylum claims.

192 PEOPLE

were settled in private accommodation in the UK (23 outside the UK).

152 PEOPLE

were living with family, friends or partner in the UK (36 outside UK).

106 PEOPLE

people returned to a country outside the UK.

94 PEOPLE

moved into mainstream or supported accommodation with NGOs or local authorities in the UK (12 in supported accommodation with NGOs in other countries).

9 PEOPLE

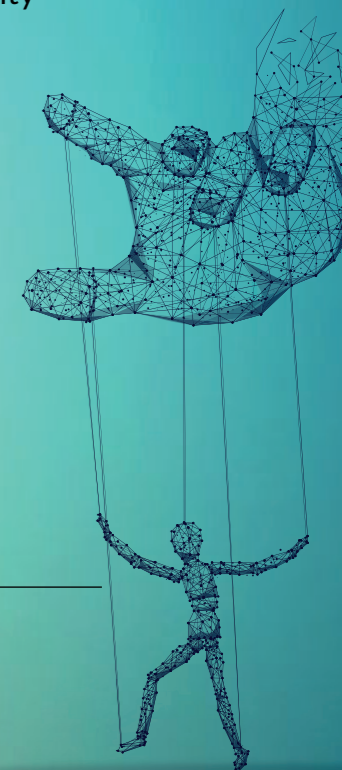
were either hospital in-patients or in prison, or data on their cases was being analysed as this report was produced.

92 PEOPLE

predominantly Chinese and Vietnamese clients, absconded or were deemed missing.

56 PEOPLE

had not secured accommodation. The majority of these were placed within statutory homelessness services and the remainder, typically those not entitled to benefits or access to formal housing support but who took up their right to remain in the UK, were linked to support services such as homelessness shelters and food banks in the community.






MOVING ON

Of the 106 people who returned to their country of origin:

 **36 PEOPLE**
were with family or friends.

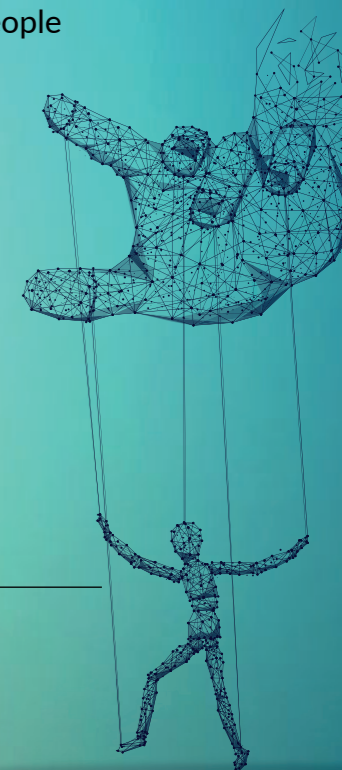
 **35 PEOPLE**
were supported to do so through Government schemes, links with The Salvation Army and/or other NGO schemes in their country of origin.

 **23 PEOPLE**
were housed in private accommodation.

 **12 PEOPLE**
in supported accommodation.

It is important to note that, whilst there is currently no statutory support for victims following the initial recovery and reflection period provided by the Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract, The Salvation Army and our partners continue to work through our own charitable resources, wherever possible, to find ways to provide for those victims who require continuing support.

The period after clients leave the statutory support continues to be an area where stakeholders combatting modern slavery are advocating for a change in policy. Some of The Salvation Army's partner organisations already operate successful programmes to continue support to victims of modern slavery after they have left our service. This year The Salvation Army has progressed work with the Government, our partners, academia and our own internal networks and infrastructure to develop effective programmes to protect people from psychosocial risk; to develop their personal competence; to promote their social integration; and to increase their access to legal services at this stage in their recovery from exploitation.





VICTIM STORIES

Male Victim of Labour Exploitation from Poland

K is in his early 20s and from Poland. Prior to being trafficked to the UK, K lived with his family in Poland. Due to social and economic problems in his home city, K planned to move to the UK to earn more money for himself and his family.

In 2013 K met some men in Poland who promised to find him well-paid work in the UK. They arranged to bring him over to the UK by coach. At first everything seemed fine and exactly what K had hoped for.

However, when he finally arrived in the UK, K found that he was being forced to work in a number of different places, including car washes. He was moved from place to place, his working conditions were poor and he was never paid for the work he did. When K spoke to his traffickers

about how badly he was being treated, they threatened violence not only to him but also to his family, claiming that they knew his home address in Poland and that they would go there and hurt his relatives. They also showed him a collection of weapons that they said they would use on anyone who went against them.

This went on for around eight months, after which, despite being exhausted and extremely fearful, K eventually found the courage to run away. He sought help and was referred to The Salvation Army where he received support and accommodation in a safehouse for several months.

When K arrived at the safehouse he had very few belongings as he had had to flee his traffickers quickly. Staff provided him with clothing and footwear and arranged his entitlement to financial allowance. He was offered counselling as he often spoke of feeling depressed because of the experience he had been through.

Support workers also helped K to recover some of his ID papers as all his documents had been lost or taken away, and talked with him about what he wanted to do next. He planned to return to Poland to be with his mother, so they helped him obtain a temporary passport so he could travel home.

K's long-term plan is to return to the UK for proper work one day in the future. To help him make informed choices for this, staff helped him to understand all the important aspects of working in the UK, such as applying for a job, agreeing a contract with an employer, national insurance and tax, and explained his rights.

While in the UK K remained too scared of the traffickers to be able to face speaking to the police about his case. His traffickers could still be at large.





VICTIM STORIES

Female Victim of Sexual Exploitation from Albania

D is 41 years old. She lived in Albania with her daughter and an abusive husband. One night at a party, D met a man who was kind to her. Over time they became close, D confided in him about her life at home and they began a relationship.

One day the man took her to his flat and promised he would look after her. When D tried to leave, he stopped her leaving by keeping her intoxicated with alcohol and drugs. He then began to bring other men to sleep with her. When sober she told the man, who she had previously considered to be her boyfriend, that she didn't want to do this. He told her he would kill her daughter if she didn't have sex with the men.

D felt what she was doing had brought terrible shame on her and was sure her family would disown her if they knew. After some time she met someone she thought would help her. They promised her a good job in the UK and made travel arrangements for her. However, when D arrived in the UK she was immediately taken to a house where there were other women living and was told she would be expected to sleep with men again. Devastated, she first refused, but was beaten, not fed for days and even burnt with a cigarette.

Four months later D managed to escape by taking the key from the housekeeper when she was asleep. She just kept running to get as far away as possible - through fields, over bridges, catching bus after bus with the small amount of change she had managed to stow away from tips. Eventually someone saw her in distress on the streets and sought help for her. D was referred to The Salvation Army for specialist support and taken to a safe house.

Here D was given emotional, financial and legal support. With the help of her support worker, she made an asylum claim and spoke to the police about her traffickers. She says the counselling helps her to deal with what happened. She attends ESOL classes to gain more independence and was supported to get clothes from a local charity shop, and registered with her local GP and dentist to ensure she receives the medical support she needs.

D says she now feels at ease and sees some light at the end of the tunnel, even though at times she is still scared about her future. D says she wants to study nursing after completing ESOL at college and plans to make something good out of her life. She has had no contact with her family in Albania.





VICTIM STORIES

Male Victim of Domestic Servitude from Nigeria

E was born in a small village in Nigeria where he had minimal primary schooling. He has no memory of his mother. His father raised him and his younger sister until E was 12 years old when his father was then killed. E went to live with his mother's friend who sent him to another family to work as a house help. He would clean and sweep and was beaten if he did not work hard or fast enough. Periodically E was brought back to his mother's friend who would send him to another boss.

Aged around 15, E was told that a man would take him to Lagos. He did not want to go but was told he had no choice - there would be no food for him or his sister if he did not go. Once in Lagos, E was given to a woman who told him she wanted to take him to the UK to work for her. E agreed to go after he was once more beaten and his sister threatened. E flew to London with this lady where he lived with her family. He was kept indoors, made to sleep in the corridor with just a duvet, and, although now 16, he wasn't allowed to attend school. Instead he was forced to clean the house and care for the children. He was badly punished if he tried to escape. This continued for six years, until one day E managed to escape by climbing through an unlocked kitchen window. With a few pounds he had found when washing the family's clothes, E ran to a local shop for help. They sold him a ticket and pointed towards a bus stop.

Over the next few years E slept rough or stayed with people he had befriended. He met a woman and began a relationship with her. They had a

daughter together but when the relationship ended, E began using drink and drugs as an escape. He was involved with the police on several occasions and eventually arrested and given a prison sentence. After he was served his deportation notice, E was transferred to a detention centre. Here E explained his story to his solicitor and care co-ordinator, and was, at last, recognised as a potential victim of modern slavery.

He was referred to The Salvation Army and taken to a safehouse. Here support workers have ensured he has been linked to appropriate mental health support and he is beginning to feel more positive.

E has now been recognised as having a learning disability and staff are sourcing suitable support for this and looking into reconnecting him with his daughter.





VICTIM STORIES

Victim of Labour Exploitation from Vietnam

When he was 16, T's mother sold the family home to raise £10,000 for him to travel to the UK to join his father, who had left because he couldn't make ends meet as a farmer in rural Vietnam.

She had no idea what her son would face when he arrived, after weeks travelling in a lorry across Europe. T didn't want to upset her, so he didn't describe the things he experienced – the dreadful smell of the cannabis that made him ill; the cramped conditions on the farm in a flat above a shop somewhere in England; the blacked-out windows and locked doors; the isolation and fear. Here he was made to work long hours in unbearable heat with no pay and only occasional food brought every couple of days by a man

who would leave again and lock the door behind him after just a few minutes. T was dreadfully unhappy as he tried to come to terms with what was happening to him. After several weeks, police raided the flat and took T away to live with a foster family. Unable to speak English and still hopeful of being reunited with his father, T called his traffickers and they came to take him back.

For the next few years he did odd jobs for the traffickers, helping set up cannabis farms up and down the UK, often sleeping in a van. Then they told him that because his debt had grown to more than £100,000, T would be required to work as a prostitute to pay it off. He tried to run away but was beaten and told that his parents would be harmed if he didn't comply. T was forced to go from one small hotel to another, sleeping with both men and women and receiving no more than £100 a month. He lost contact with his mother

and worried constantly that the same exploitation could be happening to his sister. Eventually, when working once more in another cannabis farm, T was arrested by the police and sent to a detention centre. Here staff realised that he was a victim of modern slavery and referred him to The Salvation Army.

He is living in safe accommodation, receiving specialist support and finally being helped to learn English after living in the country for nearly a decade, hidden away and forced to live and work in slave-like conditions.





SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

This year The Salvation Army welcomed the decision of the Work and Pensions Committee to review DWP policies and processes in relation to victims of modern slavery. This is an area where we believe changes could have significant impact on improving the prospects of the people in our care. The Salvation Army contributed directly to the inquiry both as an expert stakeholder and by facilitating access to victims of modern slavery who were keen to add their own personal experience to the inquiry. Three victims and their support workers gave evidence to the Committee.

There was a renewed focus this year on issues relating to clients' access to support under the DWP, and this has already enabled us to open up fresh communications channels at national and local levels with DWP Partnership Groups. DWP Partnership Managers have now been appointed to each subcontractor under the Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract and for each local area. These named, dedicated staff provide a direct point of contact for each safehouse or outreach operation with their local DWP office. This makes it easier for support workers to make appointments and improves clients' access to the service. It also helps in resolution of any issues and has broken down barriers previously encountered through a lack of awareness in frontline staff. Some Salvation Army partners have also provided training to DWP staff.

Working with the DWP and our partners, we have devised and implemented a standard template letter of introduction for our clients to the DWP. This avoids clients having to retell their story on multiple occasions, or having to explain what modern slavery is and why they have no local connection or are unable to meet standard evidence requirements. This template can be adapted for use to introduce clients to

other mainstream services such as local authorities or banks.

The Salvation Army and the DWP meet periodically to monitor these arrangements to ensure continuous improvements where possible, and the progress of this working relationship is jointly reviewed by The Salvation Army, the DWP, and the Home Office. We are delighted to have witnessed an added impetus to the need for the DWP to review how victims of modern slavery are able to access their services and whether this meets their commitment to fulfil the needs of all customers.

We are working with other organisations such as banks to replicate the working practices and tools devised and implemented to assist our clients' engagement with the DWP. For example, in addition to working with banks to replicate the letter of introduction, we have also made considerable progress this year working with a major high street bank to resolve difficulties our clients can face meeting evidence requirements when trying to access banking services.

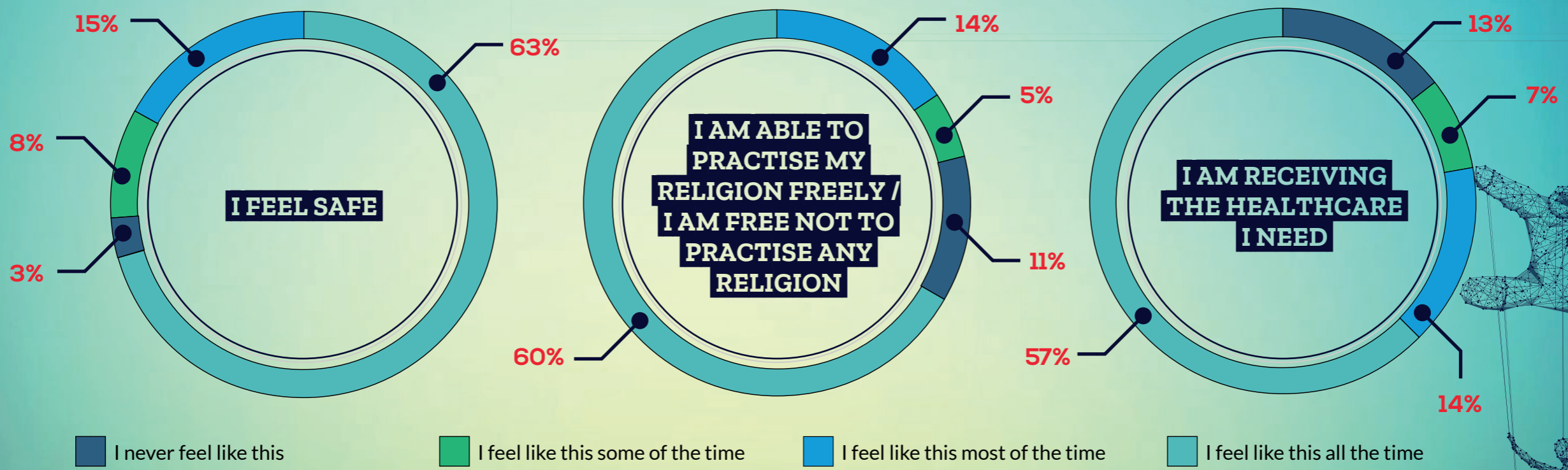




CLIENT FEEDBACK

We continue to survey our clients to help us gain an understanding of their needs through patterns in their feedback, as well as giving us an indication of the effectiveness of the service we provide; we can make sure we target our efforts to continually improve outcomes for the people in our care.

Questions included asking people to tell us how they felt about issues such as their safety, health and spiritual wellbeing as shown in the charts below, with data captured from more than 600 people from September 2016 to June 2017.



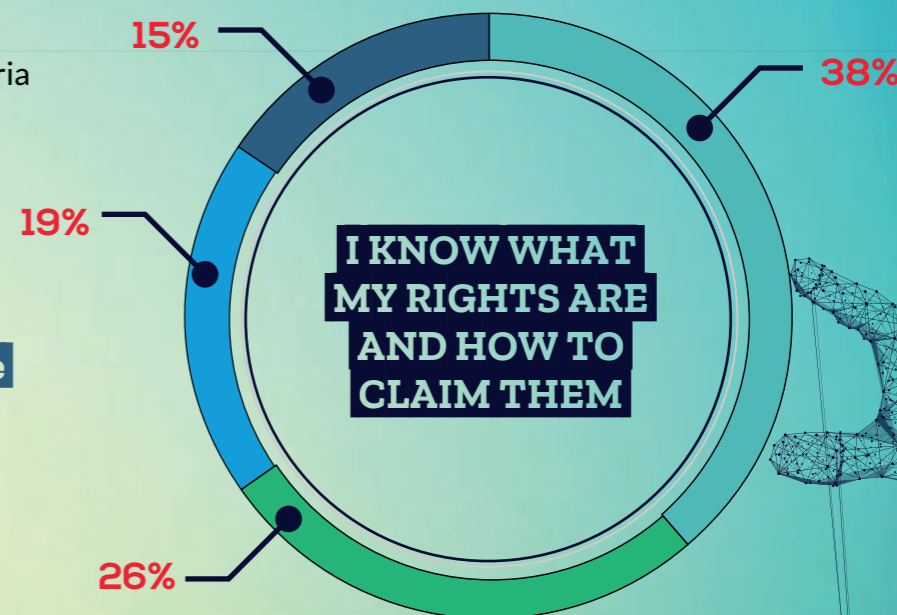


CLIENT FEEDBACK

As a response to evidence concerning our clients' uncertainty about their rights and how to claim them, we followed up with a further questionnaire to gain a clearer understanding of the extent to which people within our service have been claiming compensation and what their experiences have been. The action we took resulting from this included liaison with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA) to review their available information literature about compensation for victims of modern slavery. We are now working with the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice on a number of fronts as follows; to advocate for information about

compensation to be made available in more languages; to review the CICA eligibility criteria to ensure it encompasses the complex nature of modern slavery and to raise awareness of modern slavery among the legal profession.

We are also investigating ways of improving access for clients to solicitors with specialist knowledge of modern slavery to help them obtain accurate legal advice.



I never feel like this
 I feel like this some of the time
 I feel like this most of the time
 I feel like this all the time





INTERNATIONAL ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURNS

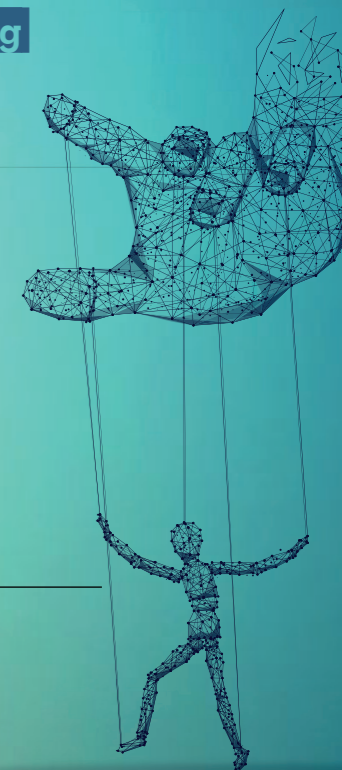


When they have completed the Government-funded reflection and recovery period, many of the people we support return to their home country.

We work with a number of agencies to facilitate the safe return of those people who choose to return to their home country. Last year we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with La Strada Foundation in Poland to facilitate the exchange of information and co-operation to support the safe return of Polish survivors and, when appropriate, their dependents from the UK to Poland. Both our organisations have reported that the agreement has been helping them to communicate better and work together more effectively on behalf of these survivors – for example, through the submission of information forms outlining basic information about each client prior to their return, especially their psychophysical conditions.

We are currently working on plans to replicate these arrangements in Lithuania, another country from which high numbers of people are trafficked to the UK.

The Salvation Army is also working closely with the Home Office Voluntary Returns Service to ensure that when people return through this route, account is taken of the particular needs of survivors and the process is managed collaboratively with us and our subcontractors to secure the best reintegration package available for each individual.





INTERNATIONAL PREVENTION WORK

Internationally The Salvation Army has made a global commitment to fighting modern slavery and human trafficking. An International Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) Taskforce has been established, underpinned by an international strategy, to co-ordinate The Salvation Army's global response to this crime. In addition to programmes operated from within the UK, The Salvation Army across the world operates more than 30 projects aimed at raising awareness of trafficking and slavery and supporting survivors in source countries, which are targeted by traffickers.

In 2017 The Salvation Army in the UK and Republic of Ireland added to the seven anti-human trafficking projects already running in developing countries where vulnerability to slavery is high, such as Nepal, Malawi, Tanzania and Bangladesh, and funded by charitable giving from the UK. Innovative prevention work was started this year in two more high-risk countries – Nigeria and the Philippines. These two projects, funded by the Modern Slavery Innovation Fund (administered by the Home Office), are jointly known as the Community Awareness and Recovery (CAR) project. They are aimed at preventing modern slavery and trafficking of people from these two countries, which traffickers are known to target looking to entice unsuspecting victims.

The scheme is particularly innovative due to its inclusion of the concept of families hosting victims of modern slavery to live with them during their recovery, and the recruitment and training of volunteer "champions" to act as a point of contact in their communities, to raise awareness of trafficking and to help identify people suitable to receive support in the programme.

Support, tailored to each person's needs, could comprise skills training, livelihood support and links to community support systems to help people become more self-sufficient and therefore less vulnerable to re-trafficking.





ADDED VALUE



Across the UK, Salvation Army centres, staff and volunteers are supporting victims of modern slavery in a range of ways with a particular focus on forging strong community links and empowering survivors to live independent and fulfilled lives.

Working alongside and in support of safehouses and outreach programmes, Salvation Army facilities and community programmes are made available to clients. The support includes hosting drop-in centres where clients can meet with caseworkers and befrienders, teaching computer skills and other employment training. This is in addition to practical help such as providing welcome packs to safehouses, donations of clothing and other goods from Salvation Army charity shops, and food parcels where funding has failed for some clients after they have moved on from the service.

This year we have initiated the development of a more widespread community support programme for survivors both before and after they leave statutory support. This is in the process of being rolled out around the country with a number of pilot programmes running from Autumn 2017.

Salvation Army volunteers continue to support the Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract by providing safe transport for clients moving from the point of recovery into a place of safety.





VICTIM CARE FUND

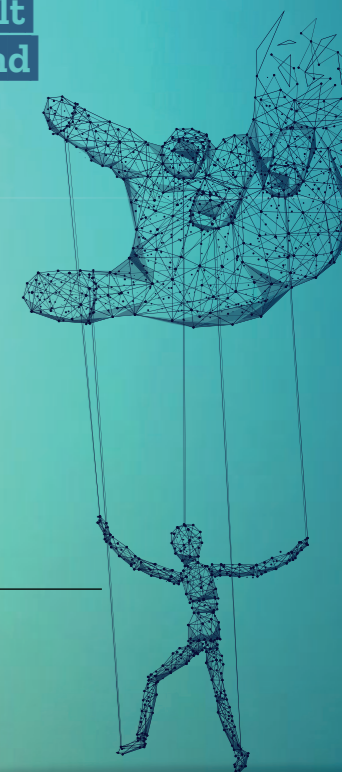


The Salvation Army was able to establish the Victim Care Fund in 2012 with a grant, which enabled us to increase the level of support available to victims of modern slavery. This was in addition to the main support provided under the Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract, in a form which would make a powerful impact.

Following this initial grant the future of the Victim Care Fund has been secured with contributions from The Salvation Army's charitable funds. The Victim Care Fund can help victims where no other funding is available. It helps make the transition to independent living a little easier for people who have been through exceptionally traumatic circumstances.

Through the Victim Care Fund, The Salvation Army has also provided financial assistance for some of our partners to pilot innovative schemes to enhance a survivor's transition from our service through to independent living.

A number of fundraising initiatives support schemes such as this, which allow us to extend support to victims of modern slavery beyond the Adult Victims of Modern Slavery Care and Co-ordination Services Contract. This year many people took on the challenge of a 10,000 feet skydive through our Jump for FREEdom events to support this work.





VICTIM CARE FUND

During the past 12 months a total number of 406 applications were allocated funding, and the range of grants awarded included, but was not limited to, applications for:

DESCRIPTION	NO. OF REQUESTS
Clothing	146
Travel costs to enable clients to reach things like outreach support, taking children to and from school, volunteering for a local cause, attending hospital and counselling sessions	51
Maternity and baby items, such as cots, prams and clothing	46
Education/Training	25
Leisure activities for therapeutic effect such as exercise classes, outings to the cinema, zoo, seaside and theatre	23
Assistance with the cost of obtaining essential household furniture and equipment, where items are not available for donation from the local Salvation Army or other charity shop	18

DESCRIPTION	NO. OF REQUESTS
School clothing	13
Childcare	10
Financial support for moving into independent accommodation such as rental deposits	10
Activities/projects	6
Other - including TVs and TV licences; DVDs; birthday and Christmas celebrations; funeral costs; health and independent living aids; bicycles and safety equipment.	58
TOTAL	406

All grants above are in addition to support under the contract where victims receive funding and support to attend all the appointments related to their requirements within the framework of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (ECAT) including medical and counselling appointments.





RAISING AWARENESS PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE & EMPOWERING THE GENERAL PUBLIC

As well as awareness-raising in our churches and community centres, we ensure a specific focus on our homelessness services, recognising that people currently experiencing homelessness can be particularly vulnerable to being targeted by traffickers.

We have been working across our network of Lifehouses and with staff and clients nationally and regionally to raise awareness of the indicators of modern slavery and where to ask for assistance through training events and distribution of film materials promoted by the charity Unchosen.

The issue of modern slavery has continued to capture the interest of the media in the UK and beyond. This has resulted in a high number of requests for comment, interviews with spokespeople and people supported by The Salvation Army, as well as access to film the work we do. Our PR and Communications team endeavours to respond wherever possible, as this interest provides invaluable opportunities to deliver information to key stakeholders and the general public about the prevalence of modern slavery and how it presents, what to do if you see something suspicious and the availability of specialist support for victims of modern slavery. In addition we have produced our own materials and utilised our social media channels to raise greater awareness.

We would like to thank the media in the UK and across the world for helping us tell victims' stories and raising awareness for this horrendous crime. Some of the highlights have included:

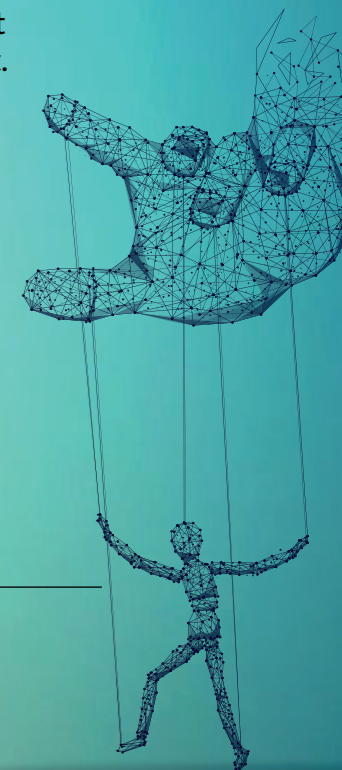
- The Salvation Army's annual and interim reports on our work, and notably the continuing increase in demand for support for victims of modern slavery, has resulted in widespread coverage across multiple outlets, especially BBC TV and radio stations as well as national and regional newspapers.
- In-depth stories reporting the experiences of people supported by The Salvation Army have featured in a broad range of newspapers, magazines and online channels including Marie Claire and Unilad.





RAISING AWARENESS

- Our #askthequestion campaign on social media was launched with a video message from HRH Princess Eugenie in October 2016. The campaign aims to help people spot the signs of slavery and learn how they can make a difference by encouraging businesses to check that their supply chain does not use slave labour. It attracted huge media interest through to 2017 when it featured in a BBC Radio 1 documentary – How Smartphones Changed The World – as an example of how anyone can use their smartphone to help stop slavery.
- In collaboration with Stop the Traffik, the Metropolitan Police and cab companies, the launch in London of the “Drive for Freedom” initiative to raise awareness about modern slavery amongst taxi and minicab drivers featured in taxi trade media and Transport for London publications.
- The Salvation Army’s support for victims of modern slavery was featured in a report by BBC One’s Countryfile in a programme highlighting labour exploitation in the fishing industry.
- The Salvation Army worked with the Home Office and other NGOs to raise awareness of domestic servitude in the Nigerian community with the “Have You Heard?” awareness-raising initiative. Salvation Army spokespeople supported community events and delivered campaign messages across a range of media outlets targeting West African audiences in the UK and Africa.
- During the year, The Salvation Army spoke out on a wide range of issues, from the potential impact on sexual exploitation of the introduction of “Sexbots” (sex robots), to the Work and Pensions Committee review of Government policies and processes in relation to victims of modern slavery.
- There was TV coverage in national news outlets such as Sky and BBC National News. BBC correspondent Reeta Chakrabarti fronted a report looking at trafficked women from Albania which featured an interview in a Salvation Army safehouse. Other reports featuring The Salvation Army were broadcast on news outlets, BBC Inside Out programmes and regional TV news, including BBC West Midlands, Look North and BBC South East.
- Local newspaper coverage included the month-long investigations into the scale of sex trafficking in the Black Country and Staffordshire in the Express and Star, supported by The Salvation Army. The newspaper promoted our 24-hour referral line in a front-page appeal to encourage victims to seek immediate help and support. The appeal appeared in three different languages.





INFLUENCING

The Salvation Army has seen an increase in the number of invitations we receive to contribute to events and engage with key stakeholders both in the UK and overseas. Recognising the value of these opportunities, we have striven to accept requests wherever possible in order to increase awareness and understanding amongst decision-makers and frontline agencies of the service we provide and offer insights into modern slavery gleaned from The Salvation Army's unique perspective.

Too many to list, this year's engagements have included representation from The Salvation Army at the following events:

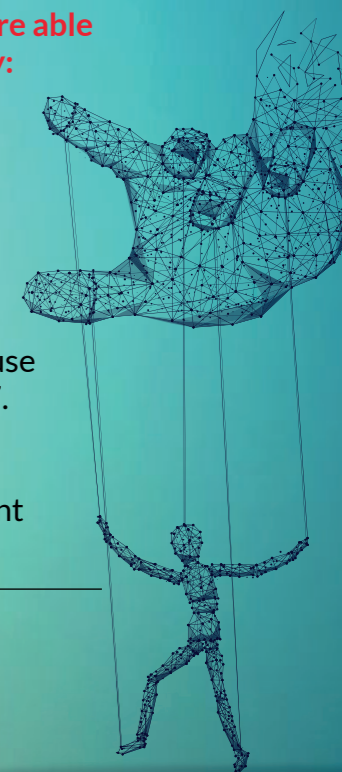
Speaking at Anti Modern Slavery Summits such as one organised by Stephen Barclay MP in Wisbech; contributing to training at several Modern Slavery Police Area Commander Training events and a stakeholder engagement event organised by the Safeguarding Team for Asylum Operations (UKVI); meeting overseas delegations interested in the UK's approach to victim support and combatting modern slavery from countries including Belarus, Indonesia, India, Jordan, Romania and Vietnam as well as British Embassy staff from around Europe and representing the victim's perspective through chairing and speaking at conferences targeting a range of interested parties.

The Salvation Army seizes every opportunity to confront the barriers faced in supporting clients on their journey from exploitation. We do this by highlighting their needs within the service, as well as the implications of government policy on options for sustainable moving on for survivors.

Throughout the year, The Salvation Army has continued to inform parliamentarians with an interest in human trafficking and modern slavery about the work of the contract. A briefing sheet for use with parliamentarians is available and is regularly updated.

Our engagement with politicians has seen the following visits to enable politicians to witness frontline services, including the following visits to a range of safehouses where politicians were able to meet staff and victims of modern slavery:

- In August 2016, in the North-East of England, The Salvation Army helped to organise a safehouse visit by Sarah Newton MP, Parliamentary under-Secretary at the Home Office, whose responsibility includes modern slavery. She later made another visit to a safehouse with us in West London, in January 2017.
- In February 2017 we facilitated and attended a visit of the High Sheriff of Kent to a safehouse in South East England.





INFLUENCING

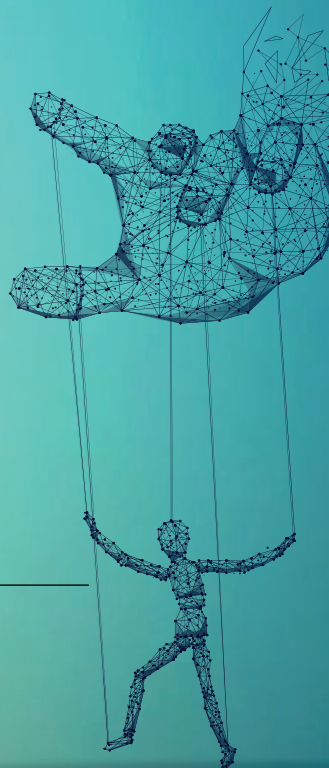
The Salvation Army was also involved in specific one-off events:

- In August 2016 the Home Secretary, Rt Hon Amber Rudd MP, and Sarah Newton MP, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, both attended a round table on modern slavery hosted at The Salvation Army's International Headquarters and supported by The Salvation Army. Mrs Rudd was able to meet a survivor of modern slavery in a private room before the end of the event.
- The Salvation Army organised a fringe meeting on the theme of "Modern Slavery in Modern Britain" on 26 September 2016 at the Labour Party conference in Liverpool.

Additional work has seen the following action:

- In December 2016 The Salvation Army arranged for victims of modern slavery who have used The Salvation Army's services to share their experiences with the DWP Select Committee as part of its Victims of Modern Slavery Inquiry.
- The Salvation Army contacted Diana Johnson MP and Fiona Mactaggart MP, who both have an interest in combating modern slavery, with our materials produced for the Anti-Slavery Day campaign held on 18 October 2016.
- On 17 October 2016 in a written answer to a Parliamentary Question, Home Office Minister Sarah Newton MP referred to The Salvation Army saying:

"The Home Office sponsors the National Referral Mechanism to provide support to victims of modern slavery offences, whilst support for workers who have experienced exploitative treatment from employers and employment agencies is available from other enforcement authorities across Government, including the HMRC national minimum wage team, the BEIS Employment Agency Standards' Inspectorate and the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority. All potential adult victims of modern slavery, including those who suffer labour exploitation, are able to access a tailored and specialised package of care and support through the £40m government-funded Salvation Army victim care contract."





INFLUENCING

- The Salvation Army contacted Diana Johnson MP (Labour, Hull North) in November 2016 with the update on the fifth year of The Salvation Army's Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract and also provided a summary of this report.

The Salvation Army has engaged with consultations and made submissions that relate to modern slavery, such as the following:

- 'Victims of Modern Slavery Inquiry', looking at the relationship between the social security system and modern slavery and the potential impact of Brexit on the rights of EEA citizens who have been trafficked into the UK (9 December 2016)

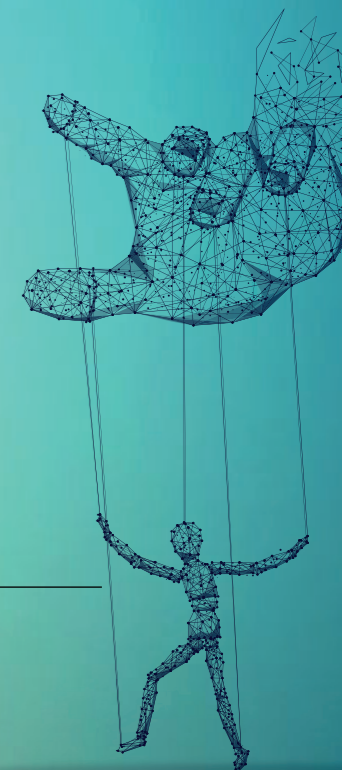
- 'Human Trafficking and Exploitation Strategy for Scotland' – colleagues in Scotland made a submission relating to the Scottish Government's development of an overarching strategy for human trafficking (7 December 2016)
- 'Impacts of the Criminalisation of the Purchase of Sex (Scotland)' – colleagues in Scotland submitted a response, which made the link between human trafficking and prostitution (16 June 2017).

The Salvation Army can point to the following impact of these submissions:

- Some of our key recommendations were included in a Human Trafficking Foundation report. The Salvation Army helped to shape the scope of the report, for example offering each trafficked person a case worker or 'advocate' (10 March 2017).

- As a result of our submission to the Home Affairs Select Committee Inquiry into Prostitution, The Salvation Army was directly quoted in the Committee report published on 1 July 2016 as follows:

"It is important to distinguish that people trafficked for sexual exploitation are recognised in the law as victims, that their involvement in exploitative sexual activities is involuntary, and will invariably reveal elements of coercion, control and deception in bringing about co-operation. By contrast, people entering prostitution may do so voluntarily, and for differing reasons."

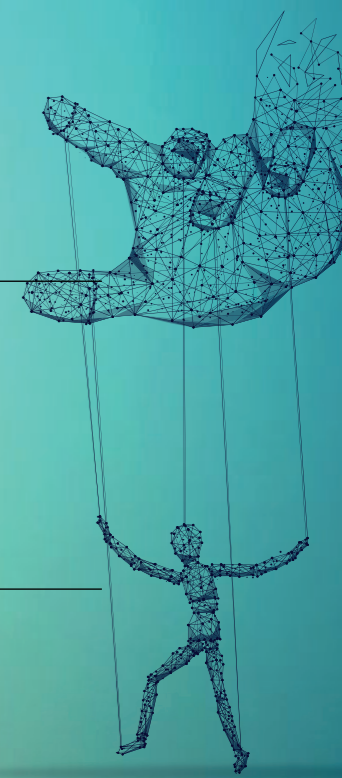




OUR SINCERE GRATITUDE

to our committed and professional service providers who help us to deliver this important work. They are:

Ashiana • Bawso • BCHA • Black Country Women's Aid • City Hearts
Hestia • Midland Heart • Migrant Help • Palm Cove Society
St John of God Hospitaller Services • The Medaille Trust
The Salvation Army Direct Support Services • Unseen UK



The Salvation Army was awarded the Government contract in 2011 to provide specialist support for adult victims of modern slavery in England and Wales, including safe accommodation, counselling, medical care, translation services and legal counselling. Victims seeking help who have been trafficked to or within England and Wales are referred to the service through a dedicated referral line **0300 303 8151 available 24 hours a day, seven days a week**. For more information visit the website www.salvationarmy.org.uk/human-trafficking

The Salvation Army is an international Christian church and registered charity which has been transforming lives throughout the last 150 years. Working in 128 countries worldwide, The Salvation Army offers friendship, practical help and support for people at all levels of need. In the UK and Republic of Ireland this work includes more than 800 community churches and social centres. Registered Charity Nos. 214779, 215174 and in Scotland SC009359, SC037691. For more information visit the website www.salvationarmy.org.uk