

The Salvation Army Supporting Adult Victims Of Modern Slavery

Year seven report on
The Salvation Army's Victim
Care and Co-ordination Contract



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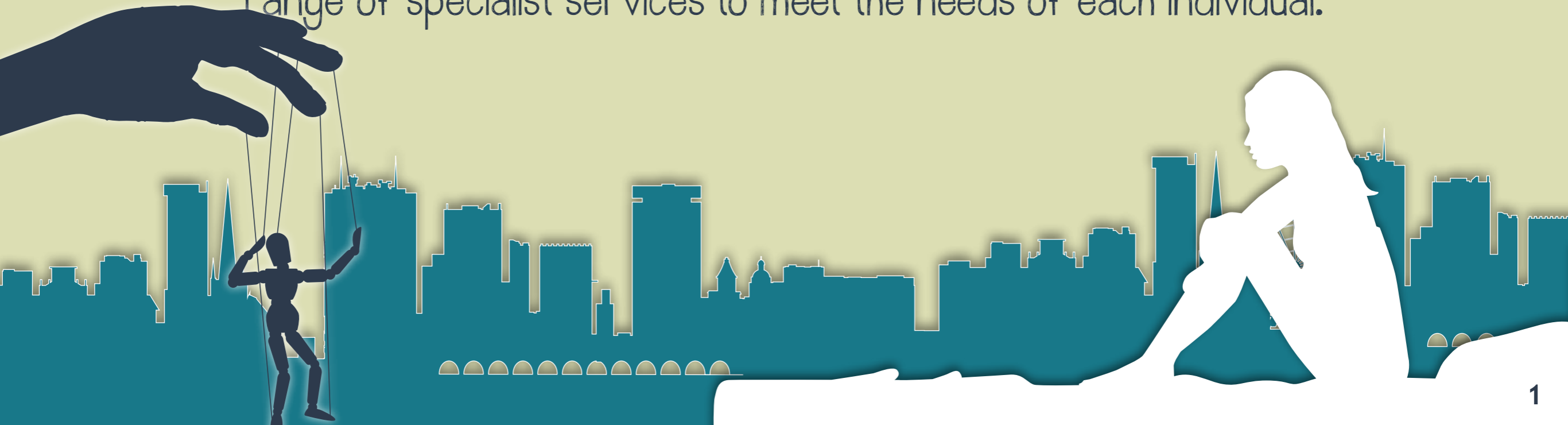
Adding value

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Introduction

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



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Kathy Betteridge
Director of Anti-Trafficking and Modern
Slavery for The Salvation Army

Foreword

I have just had the privilege of coming into this post, having most recently worked in the modern slavery sector in Scotland. It is clear that ‘business as usual’ for The Salvation Army in modern slavery is an increasingly complex matter, where there is no room for complacency and nothing stands still.

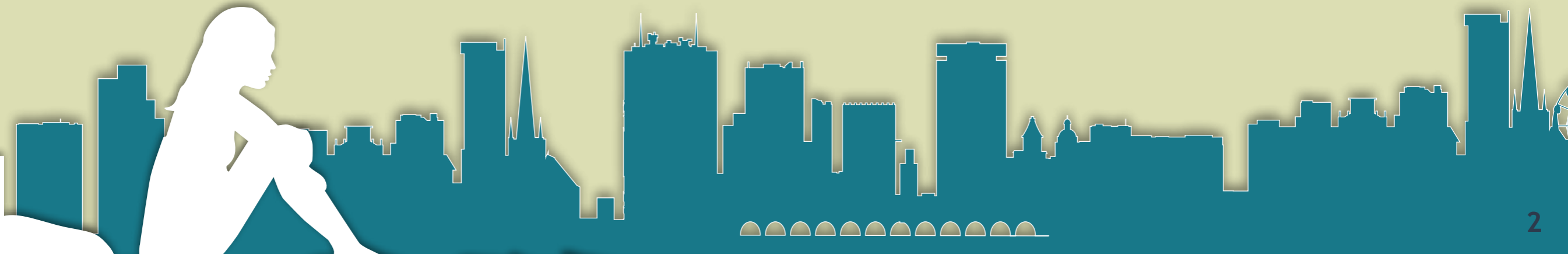
For our highly effective contract management team ‘business as usual’ has meant the continued successful delivery of support to all adult victims of modern slavery in England and Wales through The Salvation Army’s Government contract. This has been made possible by the hard work, commitment and excellent partnership-working of our subcontractors and a wide range of other partners, all focused on improving outcomes for people whose lives have been ravaged by modern slavery.

The team continues to respond effectively to the unrelenting growth in demand for our services by monitoring trends and working with our partners to build capacity. This year the total number of people who have entered our support service

has increased by 19% from the year before. Our constant analysis of the needs of the people we support has been used to inform the development of new programmes and the expansion networks to help other agencies, whose work impacts our clients, become better informed about their needs and how best to respond to them. We are working with organisations from the point of referral to providing support once people leave our care, including Border Force, the Department of Work and Pensions, high street banks, the Crown Prosecution Service and commissioners of substance misuse services.

I’ve also been encouraged to witness how The Salvation Army has made great steps this past year towards delivering genuine end-to-end solutions for victims of modern slavery. We now have programmes designed to protect people from being exploited in the first place and others to provide longer term support to survivors beyond our contract and outside the UK.

It is clear that ‘business as usual’ for The Salvation Army in modern slavery is an increasingly complex matter, where there is no room for complacency and nothing stands still.



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Foreword continued

The latest in the innovative programmes supported by the UK to assist vulnerable people in countries targeted by traffickers are now firmly embedded and our international network grows in influence and impact each year. This year saw the first person supported under our UK Government contract, referred to our newly established Community Awareness and Response programmes in Nigeria and the Philippines.

Our first community hubs have opened their doors to people in need of ongoing links and signposting when leaving statutory support through the National Referral Mechanism in the UK.

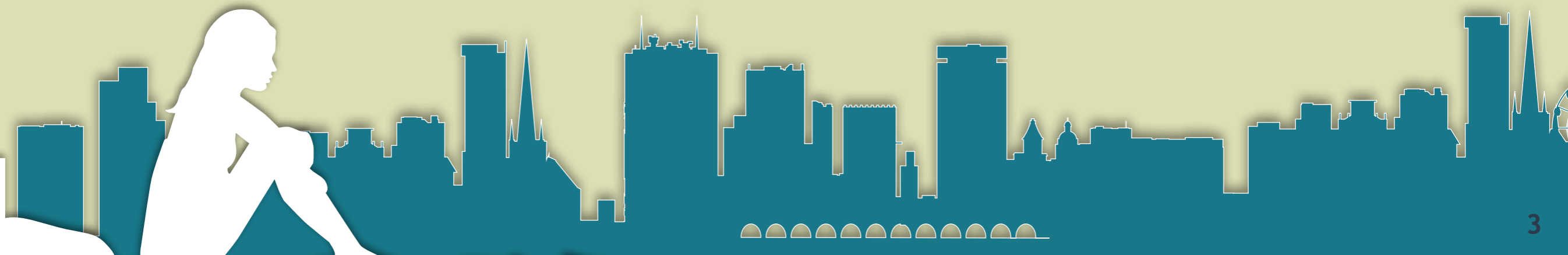
We have continued to see similar trends in the nationalities of the people we support. We still see high numbers of women from Albania exploited for sex; men and women from Vietnam, many of whom were used in the production of cannabis; victims of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude from Nigeria and gangs of men from Eastern Europe in forced labour in car washes, building sites and farms.

One significant change we have seen, which sadly mirrors the picture widely reported to be happening with children and young people, is an increase in the number of British adults referred to us following forced criminality in dealing drugs. Here, traffickers have coerced people either using existing problems with substance addiction or controlled them through forced use of substances.

Looking at this report it is too easy to see just numbers, statistics and trends. They help us to illustrate the scale and nature of the problem and the work that we do however behind every statistic is someone who has undergone harrowing experiences. Thanks to The Salvation Army and our partners, these people have been given the hope that they are now on a path to freedom and independence.

Our fight continues to stop modern slavery at the source, protecting people who are vulnerable to trafficking, uncovering victims who are hidden and protecting and supporting those who come into our care.

Kathy Betteridge



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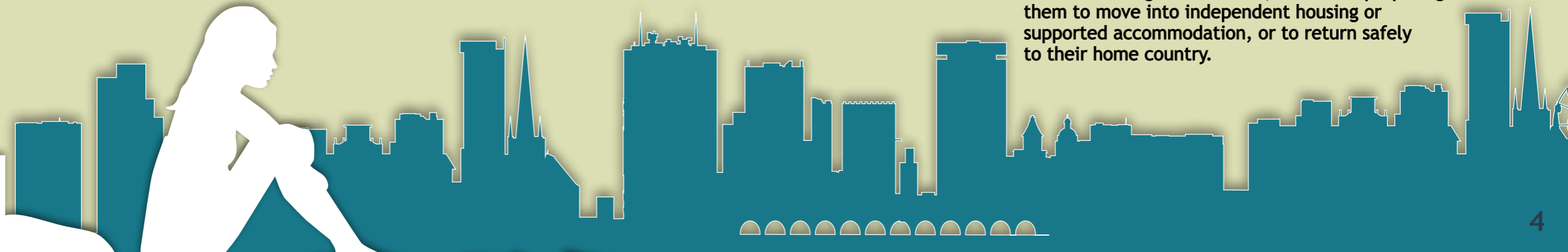
Through the Adult Victims of Modern Slavery Care and Co-ordination Services Contract The Salvation Army is responsible for the provision of services to meet victim entitlements under Article 12 of the European Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, and Article 11 of the European Directive 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 through the Government's National Referral Mechanism (NRM). This includes initial identification of a potential victim, transportation to a place of safety, accommodation in a safehouse (where required) and access to a wide range of specialist services to meet the needs of each individual.

The contract was 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 co-ordination 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 NRM and have received a positive 'reasonable grounds' decision, 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 have just escaped or been rescued and are assessed as destitute and in urgent need of support and where there are no other means of support available to them.

Each person receives a tailored support plan, 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. Support often includes 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. The service also supports people in their search for employment and/or 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.





Key data

This report provides an overview of what The Salvation Army's service has delivered in the seventh 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.

Data in this report refers to victims of modern slavery who entered The Salvation Army's care in the period between July 2017 and June 2018.



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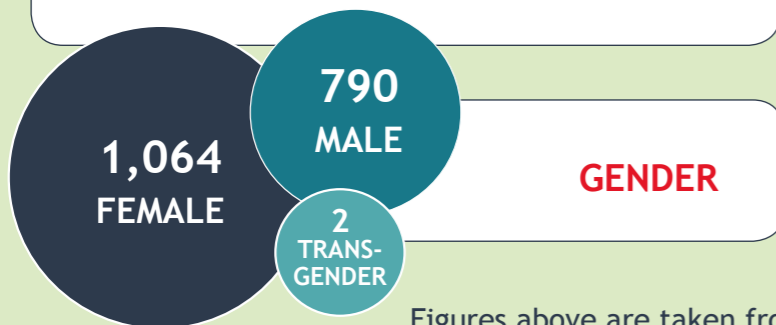
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Summary of key data

A TOTAL OF **1,856 PEOPLE** ENTERED THE SERVICE TO RECEIVE SUPPORT FROM THE SALVATION ARMY DURING YEAR 7. **A 19% INCREASE** ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THOSE PEOPLE ALREADY IN THE SERVICE AT THE START OF THE YEAR A TOTAL OF **3,354 PEOPLE** RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM THE SALVATION ARMY BETWEEN JULY 2017 & JUNE 2018

 A TOTAL OF **7,724 PEOPLE** WERE SUPPORTED BY THE SALVATION ARMY AND ITS PARTNER ORGANISATIONS BETWEEN JULY 2011 & JUNE 2018



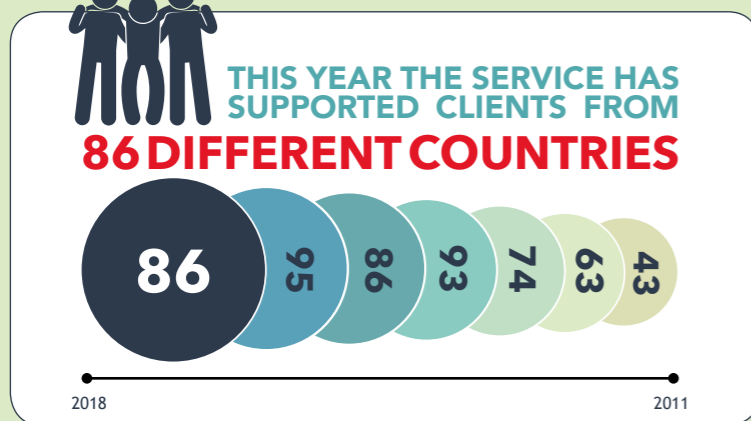
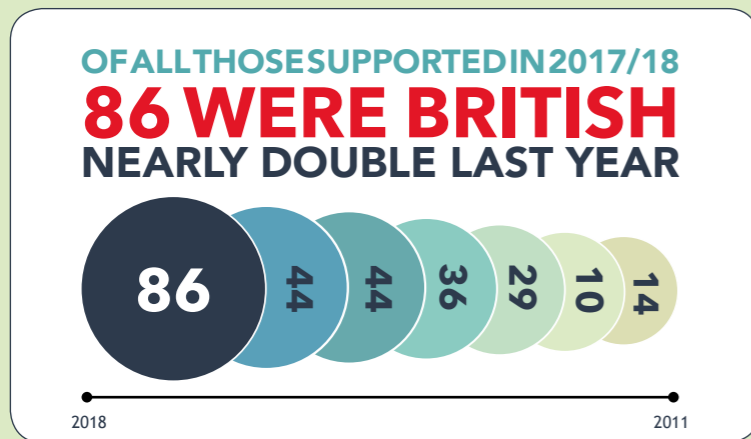
FOR THE FIFTH YEAR RUNNING THE **HIGHEST NUMBER OF WOMEN** WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE WERE FROM ALBANIA (398 CLIENTS)



FOR THE SECOND YEAR RUNNING THE **HIGHEST NUMBER OF MEN WHO** ENTERED THE SERVICE WERE FROM VIETNAM (130 CLIENTS) AND ROMANIA (123 CLIENTS)

Figures above are taken from the years indicated: ● 2017/18 ● 2016/17 ● 2015/16 ● 2014/15 ● 2013/14 ● 2012/13 ● 2011/12

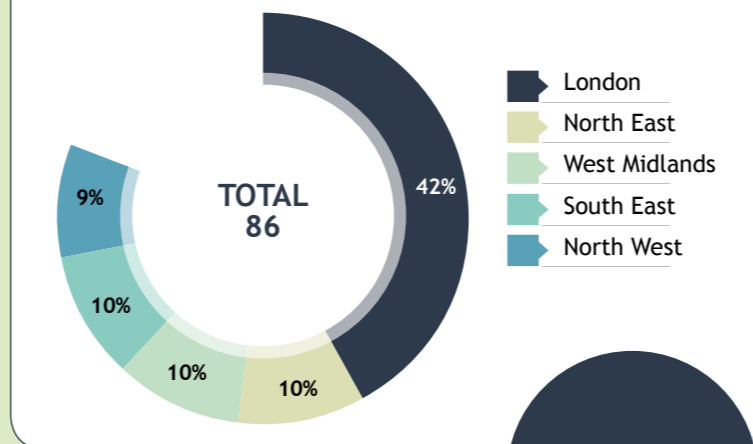
Summary of key data



CLIENTS WERE SUPPORTED FOR AN AVERAGE OF 149 DAYS IN SAFE HOUSE ACCOMMODATION OR FOR 428 DAYS IF THEY RECEIVED OUTREACH SUPPORT

OVERWHELMINGLY THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF VICTIMS WERE REFERRED FROM LONDON

...with the **North East** and **West Midlands** being the next highest regions for referrals. The **South East** and **North West regions of England** were the next highest, though referrals were received from all over England and Wales. There was an increase in referrals from **East of England with 101 people** this year compared to 44 last year.



MOST CLIENTS SUPPORTED BY THE SALVATION ARMY WERE REFERRED BY THE POLICE OR THE HOME OFFICE

POLICE 28%

HOME OFFICE 25%

The largest number of clients reported to have moved on from the service were supported to move into **National Asylum Support Service Accommodation** (292), to settle into **private accommodation** (224) or to **live with family or friends** (211). A further 140 people moved into **mainstream supported accommodation** with NGOs or local authorities in the UK and other countries. A total of 174 people chose to **return to their home country or another country outside the UK**.

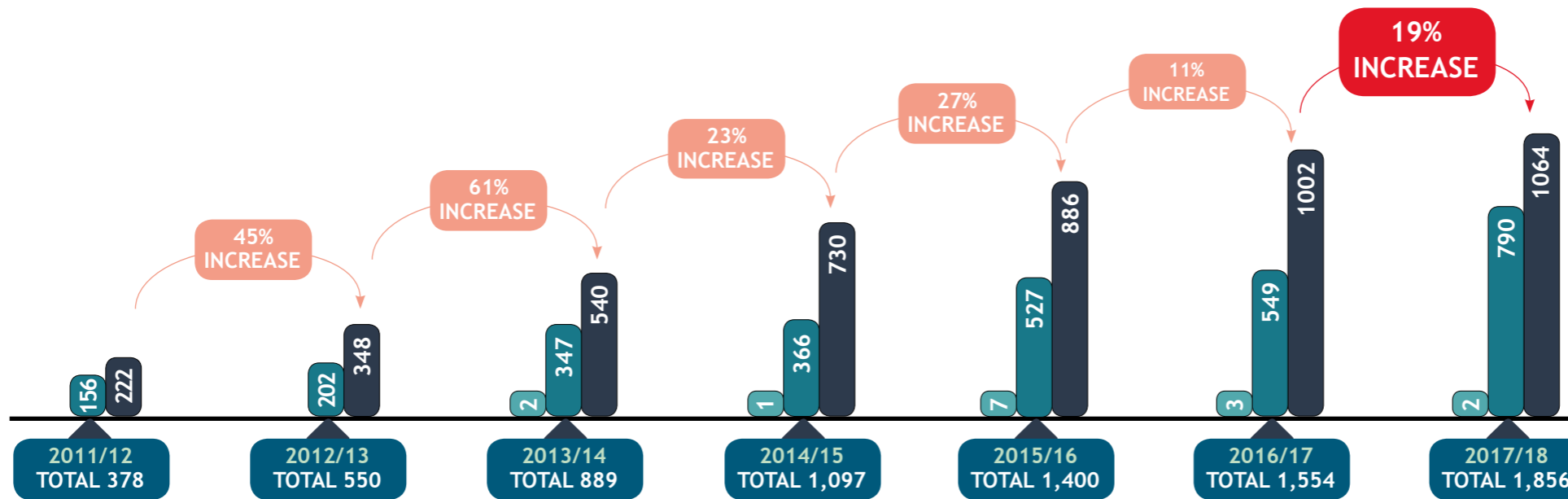
A breakdown of the data is provided in the following pages of this report. Where comparative information is available for Years 1 to 6 of the contract, this is also recorded. When reviewing the data in this report, it should be noted that as the client base differs from that of the NRM, direct comparisons 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 the age of 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 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.

Figures above are taken from the years indicated: ● 2017/18 ● 2016/17 ● 2015/16 ● 2014/15 ● 2013/14 ● 2012/13 ● 2011/12

Summary of key data

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



57.33% FEMALE

42.56% MALE

0.11% TRANS-GENDER

2017/18 GENDER %

Types of exploitation

YEAR	LABOUR	SEXUAL	DOMESTIC SERVITUDE	ORGAN REMOVAL	NOT KNOWN	OTHER	TOTAL
2017/18	825	772	258	0	0	1	1856
2016/17	606	741	195	1	11	0	1554
2015/16	587	626	184	1	2	0	1400
2014/15	391	472	151	0	83	0	1097
2013/14	375	342	81	0	91	0	889
2012/13	222	235	68	0	17	8	550
2011/12	179	158	37	1	7	0	378

Key data - nationalities

TOP TEN NATIONALITIES ENTERING THE SERVICE

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANSGENDER	TOTAL
1. Albanian	369	28	1	398
2. Vietnamese	56	130	0	186
3. Romanian	37	123	0	160
4. Chinese	80	63	0	143
5. Nigerian (Nigeria)	111	15	0	126
6. British	36	50	0	86
7. Polish	12	63	0	75
8. Indian	19	35	0	54
9. Pakistani	27	20	0	47
10. Filipino	36	2	0	38



REMAINING NATIONALITIES ENTERING THE SERVICE

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANSGENDER	TOTAL
11. Lithuanian	9	25	0	34
12. Sudanese	2	30	0	32
13. Ghanaian	17	14	0	31
14. Ethiopian	14	13	0	27
15. Slovak	7	17	1	25
16. Latvian	7	17	0	24
17. Eritrean	13	10	0	23
18. Czech	4	14	0	18
19. Hungarian	7	11	0	18
20. Bangladeshi	6	12	0	18
21. Zimbabwean	15	2	0	17
22. Kenyan	15	1	0	16
23. Somali	9	6	0	15
24. Namibian	14	1	0	15
25. Afghan	4	9	0	13
26. South African	6	6	0	12
27. Sri Lankan	5	6	0	11
28. Jamaican	10	0	0	10
29. Iranian (Persian)	5	5	0	10
30. Thai	9	0	0	9
31. Iraqi	3	6	0	9
32. Bulgarian	2	6	0	8
33. Ugandan	6	2	0	8
34. Congolese	6	2	0	8
35. Nigerien (Niger)	6	2	0	8
36. Sierra Leonean	2	5	0	7

Key data - nationalities



REMAINING NATIONALITIES ENTERING THE SERVICE

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANSGENDER	TOTAL
37. Guinean	2	5	0	7
38. Cameroonian	3	4	0	7
39. Gambian	4	2	0	6
40. Mauritian	6	0	0	6
41. Zambian	4	1	0	5
42. Ukrainian	4	1	0	5
43. Other	4	1	0	5
44. Malaysian	3	2	0	5
45. Malawian	4	0	0	4
46. Moroccan	3	1	0	4
47. Burmese	0	4	0	4
48. Tanzanian	4	0	0	4
49. Kosovo Albanian	4	0	0	4
50. Saudi	2	1	0	3
51. Batswana	3	0	0	3
52. Greek	3	0	0	3
53. Not Known	0	3	0	3
54. Portuguese	0	2	0	2
55. Mongolian	2	0	0	2
56. Honduran	2	0	0	2
57. Brazilian	2	0	0	2
58. Indonesian	2	0	0	2
59. Senegalese	1	1	0	2
60. Swazi	1	0	0	1
61. Uruguayan	1	0	0	1
62. Trinidadian	1	0	0	1

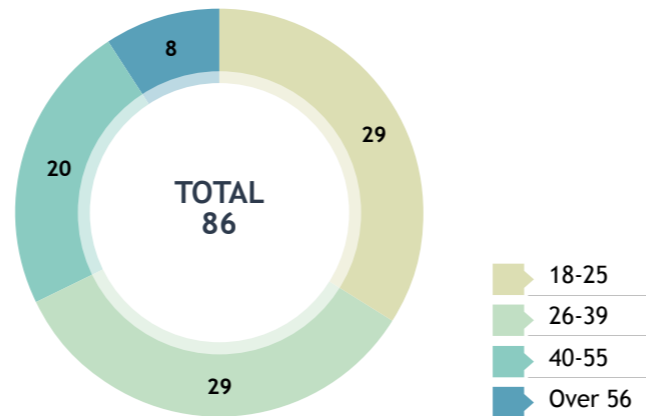
REMAINING NATIONALITIES ENTERING THE SERVICE

NATIONALITY	FEMALE	MALE	TRANSGENDER	TOTAL
63. Grenadian	1	0	0	1
64. St Lucian	1	0	0	1
65. Dominican (Republic)	0	1	0	1
66. Bahamian	1	0	0	1
67. Rwandan	0	1	0	1
68. Lesotho	0	1	0	1
69. Salvadoran	0	1	0	1
70. Australian	0	1	0	1
71. Angolan	1	0	0	1
72. Korean	1	0	0	1
73. Algerian	1	0	0	1
74. Swedish	1	0	0	1
75. German	0	1	0	1
76. Burundian	1	0	0	1
77. Peruvian	1	0	0	1
78. Tunisian	1	0	0	1
79. Ivorian	0	1	0	1
80. French	0	1	0	1
81. Egyptian	0	1	0	1
82. Mozambican	1	0	0	1
83. Spanish	1	0	0	1
84. Cape Verdean	1	0	0	1
85. Ecuadorian	0	1	0	1
86. Italian	0	1	0	1
Grand Total	1064	790	2	1856

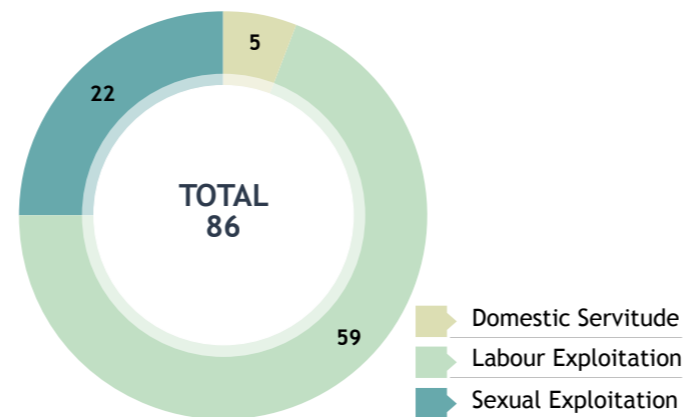
Key data - British victims

The majority of British victims were exploited through forced labour or forced criminality. Slightly more men were referred than women. The trends of where British victims were referred from differed from the trends of where all victims came from. While the highest percentage of referrals for all nationalities were from London, this was not the case for referrals of British victims, and the percentage of referrals for British victims from the South East and South West was higher than the referrals from the same areas for all nationalities.

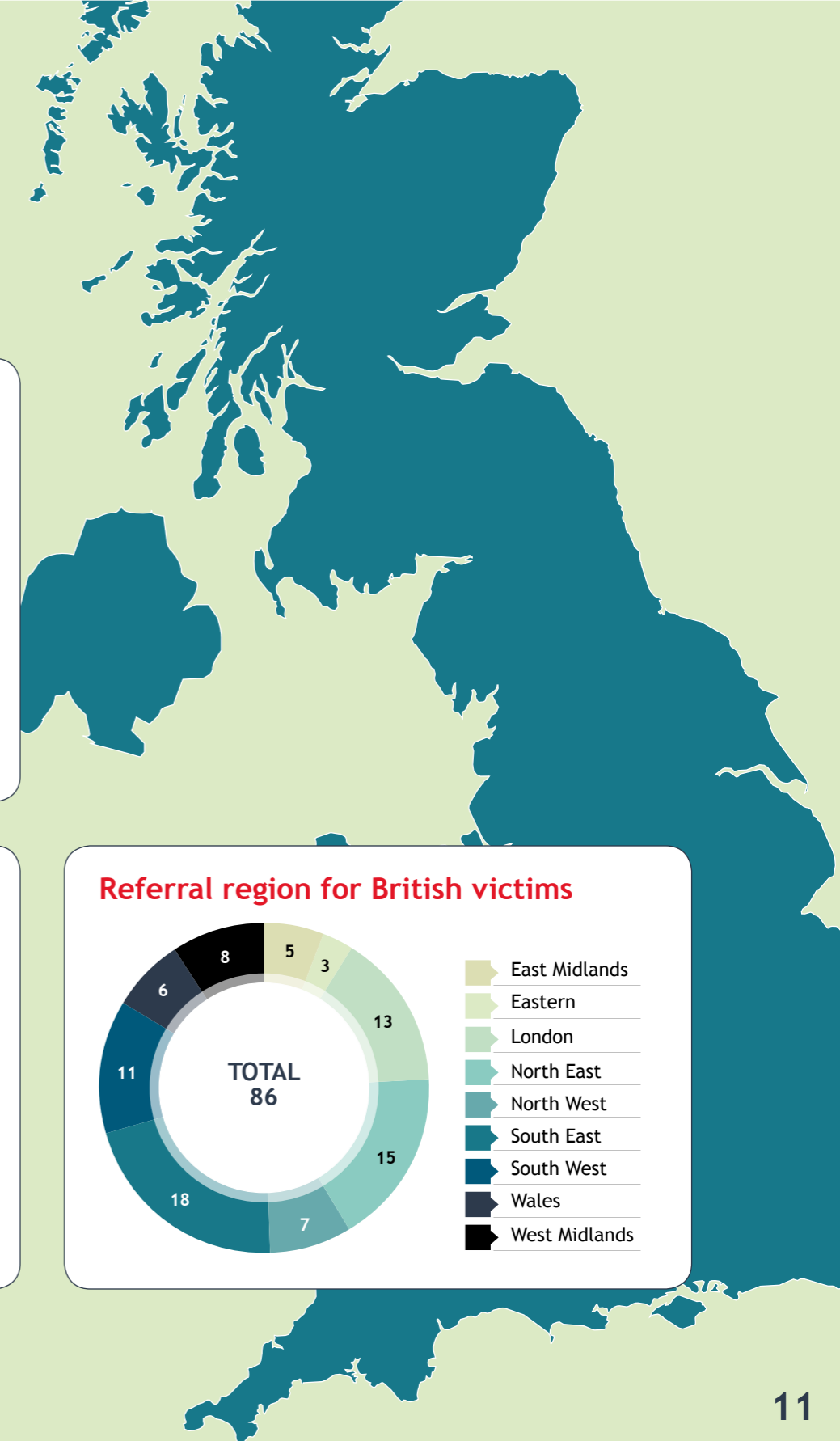
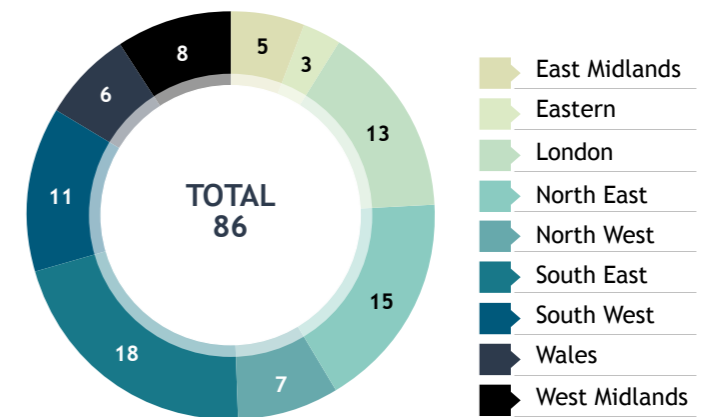
Age of British victims



Exploitation type for British victims



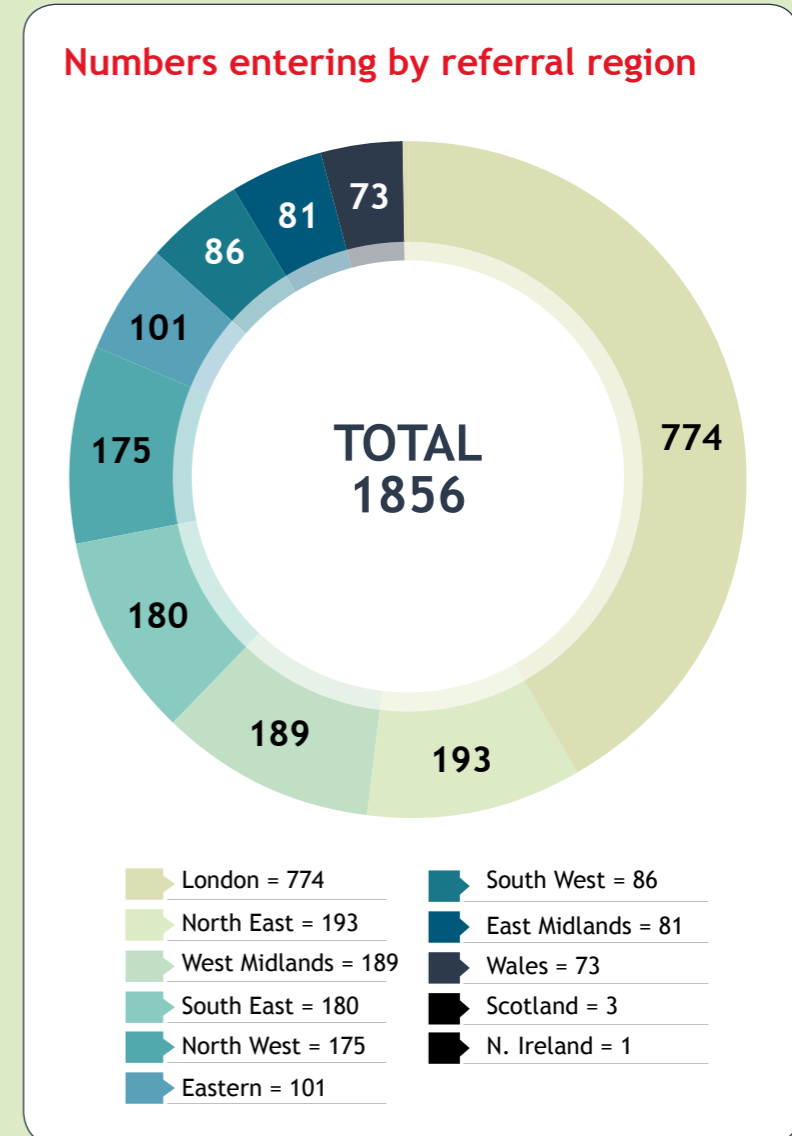
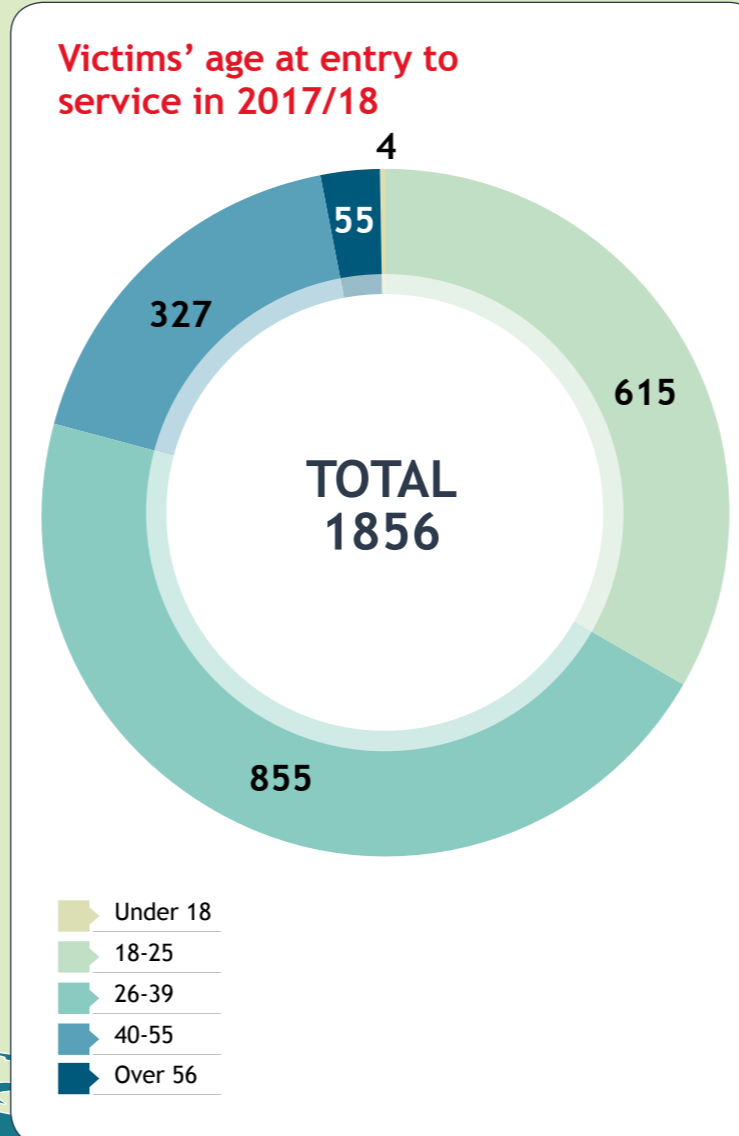
Referral region for British victims



Key data - all victims

Our data for the age of victims referred to us in Year 7 reflects a similar pattern to ages of victims throughout previous years of the contract, with the highest number aged 26-39, followed by those aged 18-25 and then 40-55.

The majority of referrals in Year 7 came from London, the North East, the West Midlands, the South East and the North West. These regions also recorded the highest number of referrals in the previous two years of the contract.

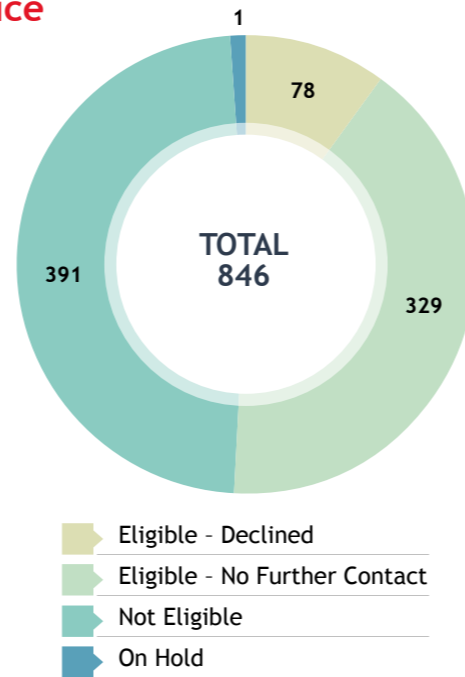


Key data - all victims

Referrals by agency

Agency	Entered during Year 7	
Police	514	27.69%
Home Office	463	24.95%
UK Visas and Immigration	244	13.15%
NGO	243	13.09%
Legal Representative	211	11.37%
Self Referral	68	3.66%
Other Government	29	1.56%
Social Services	26	1.40%
Immigration Detention	21	1.13%
NHS	21	1.13%
Other	5	0.27%
The Salvation Army	5	0.27%
Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Unit	4	0.22%
Prison	2	0.11%
Slavery Safeguarding Lead	0	0%
Total	1856	

Potential victims not entering the service



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

- 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 our, or the referrer's, repeated attempts to contact them.

We have experienced barriers to identifying, accessing and facilitating support for potential victims incarcerated within the prison service (detained potential victims). This leads to lengthy delays between referral and detained potential victims coming into our service and can impact on whether a potential victim in the prison service ultimately receives support. 15% more detained potential victims than non-detained potential victims did not enter the service as they could not be contacted. Our data suggests that potential victims outside the prison service are approximately 40% more likely to enter the service with 66% of referrals from non-detained victims entering support in contrast to 27% of referrals from detained potential victims. In order to address disparities between detained potential victims and non-detained potential victims, The Salvation Army is working to improve access in those areas where we have some direct influence by exploring new systems (see page 22 in report). We are also working with Government to highlight where we believe action should be taken, namely to raise awareness within the prison system of the prevalence of modern slavery; develop a better understanding of the NRM process amongst prison authorities; and create specific agreements with prison authorities to ensure that access to potential victims and completion of the NRM is treated as a matter of urgency.

Moving on

The **1,117 people** who moved on from the care of The Salvation Army this year went to the following destinations:

292 people moved on from The Salvation Army's support into the **Asylum Support Service** whilst awaiting decisions on their asylum claims.

224 were settled in **private accommodation** (of which 29 were outside the UK).

140 moved into **mainstream or supported accommodation with NGOs or local authorities** in the UK (of these 17 moved into supported accommodation with NGOs in other countries and 8 were supported by the MoRe project. The MoRe project, funded by The Salvation Army and delivered by the Medaille Trust, is piloting an enhanced move-on and resettlement support programme for people leaving the NRM).

A further **211** were **living with family, friends or partners** (of which 66 were outside UK).

112 who were predominantly Chinese and Vietnamese clients, **absconded or were deemed missing persons**.

70 chose to **return to their country of origin** and were supported to do so through the government's Assisted Voluntary Returns Service and links with The Salvation Army and other NGOs in the destination country.

43 had not secured accommodation. The majority of these were placed within **statutory homelessness services** and the remainder, typically those with no recourse or access to formal housing support but who took up their right to remain in the UK, were signposted to support services such as **homelessness shelters, other charities and food banks in the community**.

The remaining **25** people were identified as **hospital in-patients, were in prison, had died during the year of the report**, or their exit data was not yet available at the time this report was produced.

Of the **1,117** people, **174** moved on to a country outside the UK.

Of those 174, **66** returned to **family or friends**; **70** were supported to do so through **Government schemes**, links with **The Salvation Army** and/or other **NGO schemes** in their country of origin; **29** were housed in **private accommodation**; and **9** in **supported accommodation**.

It is important to note that, whilst there is currently no entitlement to statutory support for the majority of victims following the recovery and reflection period, The Salvation Army and our partners continue to work through our own charitable resources, wherever possible, to find ways to provide for victims who require continuing support.



Victims' stories

Victims of modern slavery who have been supported by The Salvation Army in the past year share their stories.



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J's story

J, a 34 year old British man, had battled substance abuse for many years until things began to spiral downwards and he became homeless. During this extremely vulnerable stage of his life, J was targeted by drug dealers who forced him to sell drugs on their behalf, without pay.

Specialist support workers worked with J to link him to local services, helping him with his substance abuse problems, and arranged for him to access a programme at a local gym, which gave him a meaningful activity each day and improved his health. In the meantime they worked alongside J to help him decide what he wanted to do with his newfound freedom.

Salvation Army support workers also helped J to access the benefits he was entitled to and address his debt issues to give him a fresh start. J recently received a positive conclusive grounds decision where authorities concluded that there is definitive evidence that he was a victim of modern slavery.

J was helped to find and move into independent accommodation in the same area as the safe house so he is able to keep in touch with staff as he progresses along the road to full recovery. The Salvation Army's Victim Care Fund and other charitable support helped J secure a deposit and basic furniture to start his new life in his own flat. He is connected to a range of ongoing support networks and continues to address his addiction. J's self-esteem is growing and he hopes eventually to become fully free of these problems to enable him to be ready to support himself through work.

I was in a very difficult part of my life and being taken advantage of. After discovering the NRM, The Salvation Army has given me all the support I needed to start again and I am very optimistic for my future.

J's relationship with the dealers quickly changed from false promises of money to threats and coercion making it impossible for him to escape his situation.

This nightmare ended when police became involved and recognised that J was a victim and not a perpetrator of these crimes. He was referred to The Salvation Army for support and moved to another part of the country, far from where his traffickers were operating. He was supported in a Salvation Army safe house for victims of modern slavery.



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B's story

B, 27, left Vietnam for the false promise of work abroad, but she was instead exploited for labour and sex in Russia and the UK.

She and her sister were working on their family farm in Vietnam in 2013 when they were approached by two men offering to take them abroad to work. B had separated from her husband when he became violent, and was working to support their son.

B and her sister travelled with the men to Russia and her son was left with his paternal uncle. As soon as they arrived, the men took their passports and delivered them to a clothing factory where they worked for two years without pay, with around 70 others. She worked 10-12 hours a day and was repeatedly raped by the male workers.

Two years later, B and her sister were collected in a small van with eight others and driven for two days. Eventually arriving in England, B was separated from her sister and has not seen her since that day. B was taken in by a Vietnamese man, unaware that drugs were being grown upstairs until the house was raided by police. B was arrested and too afraid to tell them her story and feeling that she had nowhere else to go, remained quiet and ended up in prison.

After two months, B's solicitor referred her to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and The Salvation Army moved her to a safe house where she received specialist support for three months until she received a threatening call. Frightened for her life, B did as he instructed and returned to her traffickers. She was met by a Vietnamese couple and made to work as a prostitute in their home, and fell pregnant.

She was discovered by the police several months later and eventually referred for a second time to the NRM. The Salvation Army placed her in a safe house where she was given support with legal services, her ongoing asylum claim, probation appointments, and provided with medical support for her pregnancy and the birth of her daughter.

B has received money from The Salvation Army's Victim Care Fund for her daughter's childcare, while she accessed counselling for the emotional distress of her years of abuse. B attends weekly English classes and her English has improved significantly.

Five years since first being trafficked, B is now building a new life for herself and her young daughter, having received safe house support from Salvation Army subcontractors, City Hearts and Black Country Women's Aid.

B has received money from The Salvation Army's Victim Care Fund for her daughter's childcare, while she accessed counselling for the emotional distress of her years of abuse.



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T's story

T, 28, had a good life in Nigeria. He had a master's degree in medical science and good prospects, but after suffering problems in his personal life, he began looking for a way out of Nigeria. Little did he imagine it would lead into a life of forced labour and domestic servitude, a life worse than the one he was fleeing.

He met some people who said they could help him and brought him to the UK, promising work. However this didn't materialise and was soon homeless.

T came across some Nigerian women working in a hair salon. They told him of people looking for workers in Scotland who could help him and paid for his coach to get there.

T was forced to work in a house, cleaning, washing, ironing and teaching his trafficker's children. In the evenings he was forced to work in the clubs they owned - socialising with clients, cleaning the toilets and any other odd jobs required. His traffickers would beat him when he didn't meet their targets.

T was made to sleep on the floor and all the money he earned went to his bosses. The small amount of cash they gave him had to be paid back to cover his 'rent'.

They controlled everything he did, took away his phone and wouldn't allow him to make friends. His trafficker would threaten him and tell him police wouldn't help, particularly after his visa ran out.

T asked for help from the pastor at the local church, but it got back to his trafficker and he beat T until his lips and nose were dripping with blood. That was when he decided to walk away and was homeless again until another Nigerian man he had met in the clubs said he would find him work in the north. However this man was connected to his trafficker and T said arriving at the new job was like moving from the frying pan to the fire.

T then went to the authorities who referred him to The Salvation Army. He was moved to a safe house and continued to receive outreach support from City Hearts once he moved to independent accommodation.

When I was in the middle of being exploited it seemed like it couldn't be worse than being homeless and without food or shelter, But now looking back I am shocked at the thought that I was a slave to these people. When I think about the future I feel quietly confident that slowly but surely I will get there.



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Improving victim support

The process of successfully managing the delivery of support to victims of modern slavery under this contract is never static. It requires The Salvation Army to monitor and anticipate trends and work with subcontractors to ensure we are flexible and responsive to the continuing growth in referrals. It is also underpinned by a continuous search for ways to improve outcomes for the people in our care.



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Adding value to victim support

Our status as prime contractor affords The Salvation Army direct access to Government, and others in position of influence, in order to champion the needs of victims and make a difference to their lives. Alongside this we undertake initiatives to develop and share good practice, seek innovative solutions and continue to develop mutually supportive networks and partnerships with specialists in this field, in particular, our subcontractors.

This year The Salvation Army and our subcontractors were consulted by the Home Office on a pilot it is setting up with six local authorities. This is to review the provision of services to victims of modern slavery once they move on from the National Referral Mechanism. We therefore had the opportunity to influence aspects of procedure, such as those relating to referral.

We look forward to working more closely in each pilot area to develop more sustainable pathways to independence for our clients.

The Salvation Army and some of our subcontractors were consulted regarding the development of the pioneering 'Free Thinking Programme' launched by Northern College in South Yorkshire. The first of its kind in the UK, this course aims to prepare survivors of modern slavery for living and working in the UK, and to address the difficulties survivors have encountered in accessing further education and the impact this may have on their ability to live independently.

Improving understanding amongst prosecutors

The Crown Prosecution Service invited The Salvation Army to contribute to training courses for prosecutors to help them gain a greater understanding of modern slavery and the impact this can have on the victims they may encounter as witnesses. We arranged for staff from The Salvation Army and our subcontractors, as well as a victim of modern slavery in our care, to share their experiences and perspective.

"I wanted to record our appreciation and sincere thanks for all of the support by The Salvation Army and safe house managers in delivering presentations at the recent round of training courses for prosecutors. Without exception, all were excellent ambassadors in promoting and explaining their work in supporting victims of modern slavery; evidenced by their passion and enthusiasm for the work they do, which shone through.

"The feedback for every training course was very positive for the insight into the process of identifying and referring victims, as well as the challenges faced in supporting such vulnerable and often chaotic individuals. This helped prosecutors to understand the vulnerabilities they present which they need to take account of when reviewing their evidence to decide on a prosecution, as well as what is needed to help and support them at court."

Pam Bowen, Senior Policy Advisor, Prosecution Policy and Inclusion Unit, Crown Prosecution Service



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Improving access to banking

The Salvation Army has been working with HSBC to highlight the difficulties victims of modern slavery can have in meeting the standard evidence threshold for opening a bank account and the reasons for this. This resulted in an agreement to pilot a secure referral pathway for victims between our subcontractors and HSBC for the purpose of opening a basic bank account. The pilot was successful and HSBC has continued its excellent internal staff awareness training on this issue.

“The [Basic Bank Account] initiative is something that really makes a difference to people’s lives, allowing victims to rehabilitate into society after experiencing harrowing circumstances and we are immensely proud to be working in partnership with The Salvation Army.”

Vanessa Whale, Financial Inclusion & Vulnerability, Country Customer Experience Manager HSBC UK

Improving access to entitlement services

The Salvation Army has undertaken an evaluation of the impact of appointing Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) Partnership Managers to provide a dedicated point of contact for each subcontractor organisation and safe house. The impact of this has been extremely positive with many subcontractors and clients reporting how helpful they have found it. This evolving partnership has resulted in the development of a proactive guide for DWP Partnership Groups and we have responded to the DWP’s enthusiasm to extend their role to the growing range of support for people after they have left the NRM, which is provided by The Salvation Army and other NGOs.

Improving access to specialist drug and alcohol services

In response to the increasing number of victims of modern slavery coming into our service with drug and alcohol dependency, The Salvation Army and our subcontractor, Black Country Women’s Aid, commissioned independent research, which was conducted among our subcontractors and commissioners of drug and alcohol services. The

resulting report ‘A Few Doors Down - the links between substance misuse and modern slavery’ explored how victims are being forced to take drugs and are sometimes ‘paid’ in alcohol, increasing dependency on their traffickers and compounding the impact of the severe trauma caused by exploitation. The report found this issue is aggravated by the current inconsistency across England and Wales in the availability and suitability of local services to treat the complex psychosocial needs of victims of modern slavery. It also highlighted a need for stronger co-ordination from local strategic partnerships to work together, commission services jointly and share information.

The research will be used to inform direct engagement with agencies commissioning and delivering substance misuse services. The Salvation Army and Black Country Women’s Aid organised a symposium to facilitate partnership amongst agencies in this field and encourage local authorities to take a strategic lead in developing effective pathways for victims to receive substance misuse support. The Salvation Army will also be rolling out an additional programme of substance misuse training amongst support staff. The training will be based on the harm reduction and psychosocial programmes developed through its already widely established specialist addictions service that supports people experiencing homelessness and people facing complex barriers to employment.



Improving victim support

Improving understanding amongst border enforcement officials

The Salvation Army is continuing to give regular presentations to Border Force officials involving staff, subcontractors and clients, to increase understanding of the way in which a potential victim of modern slavery could be identified and how best to engage with them. The training also encourages awareness of the processes to refer someone into the specialist support we provide. All Border Force delegates, attending sessions to which we have had input, acknowledged this as a highly positive addition to their training.

“The chance to sit and have a face-to-face conversation with people that this has affected causes the delegates to reflect enormously on what the training is about and really shows them the positive difference that they can have and make on a person’s life.”

“The impact it has on the delegates is incredible, it is without doubt the most important part of the four days. We can give them the theory but having someone speak to them about their true life experience is invaluable.”

Border Force Staff.

“Border Force really appreciates that The Salvation Army has undertaken this extra work at no charge... the feedback has all been highly positive and everyone is very keen for the session to continue... It is great for the officers to see all the work that happens after we hand people over.”

Jenny Stevenson,
Border Force Safeguarding and Modern Slavery

Extending First Responder capacity

The Salvation Army is one of the designated First Responder organisations alongside others such as police, local authorities and other NGOs. Our trained First Responders are most often deployed to undertake face-to-face interviews with people referred into the NRM, for whom a telephone interview isn’t possible. This might be because they are somewhere with restricted access, like a prison or a hospital. It could also be they are unwell or are experiencing such extreme levels of anxiety that they need the additional support of speaking to someone in person. Our First Responders undertake an initial assessment of someone’s situation and needs which helps the referral team put together the right support plan for each individual. Last year we held several training sessions to expand the team of available First Responders by more than 20%.

Improving access to potential victims referred from the criminal justice or immigration systems

We have made some progress in overcoming some of the barriers to accessing potential victims within prisons, Immigration Reception Centres (IRCs) and Detention Centres (DCs). An increased understanding of the systems under which they operate has helped us work with some sites to develop new processes to ensure that potential victims can be picked up by our transport team with minimum delays. This includes Salvation Army transport staff keeping in direct contact throughout the process with every member of staff at IRCs involved in the release of a potential victim for onward transport. We are working to ensure potential victims requiring an NRM interview or assessment for support needs before being released into our service, can be seen in a timely manner by our First Responders. We are also exploring the option of using chaplaincy visits to simplify and speed up arrangements for access in these difficult locations.

Improving victim support

Improving response times in arranging transport for potential victims

We have continued to streamline the system for ensuring the most rapid response when a victim is identified as needing to be taken to safe accommodation. Our improved systems have resulted in dramatic improvements to the average response time, with a nationwide network of several hundred trained volunteers on call to respond regardless of where in England and Wales a victim has been referred from. With the exception of the most complicated, multi-leg journeys, arrangements are made for a volunteer team to be allocated to pick up a potential victim for safe transport within 10 to 20 minutes of the network of volunteers being alerted. Our transport team then provides a discrete and sensitive service to take the victim, often in a state of distress and finding it hard to trust anyone, to safe accommodation.

Feedback from some of the volunteers explains what this can be like:

“To me, these are precious, important moments. The client is experiencing many changes in their lives at this time, the future so uncertain. Often this is how their nightmare started, in a car with strangers being taken to an unknown destination. It is our job to make sure that this journey is so different. To give constant reassurance, to share as much information as possible as to how the journey will progress. To respect their privacy, to allow them to sleep if they wish to. If they want to share it with us, to listen to their story, show acceptance and sympathy.”

Tony and Jean (North London)

“One story, which will remain in my heart forever... a Vietnamese young man who had been a victim of modern slavery and came to The Salvation Army because he was turning 18. We collected him on the night before his birthday and decided to help him celebrate his 18th birthday by buying a meal, some chocolates and a card on a break at the services. I will never forget the look on his face.” Lorraine (South London)

“The relationships and liaison between The Salvation Army team, other agencies involved and the drivers and chaperones is very professional and thorough. It is our privilege to play a very small but vital role in the operation. Although we know little or nothing about the experiences of the people we meet, we do know that they have suffered badly and are in need of care and compassion. For a few hours we are able to provide just that until they are passed on to others who will do the same.” David and Dot (Yorkshire)



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Capturing and monitoring feedback

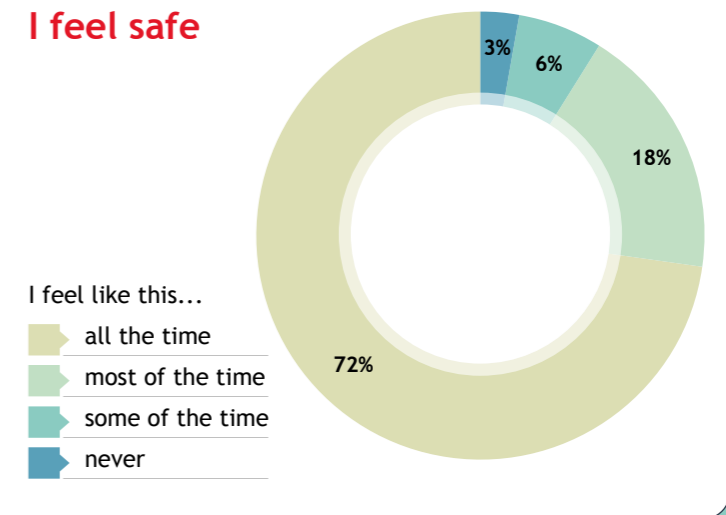
We routinely request feedback, from a sample of clients in support, against a number of key indicators to gauge their perception of the impact of the support they are receiving at different points of their reflection and recovery period. Feedback interviews are conducted around a week following a client's entry to the service and then 35 days later to highlight changes over time.

As well as monitoring trends in feedback, the contract management team will take appropriate action and monitor responses to any individual feedback, which gives cause for concern, for example where responses could have safeguarding implications.

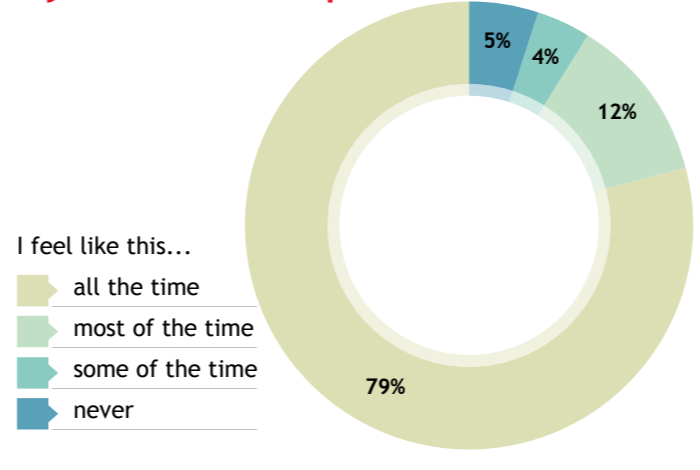
Clients are asked to score how they feel about a range of aspects such as their safety, whether they have enough information to make choices and access the support they need, as well as how positive they feel about their future, their own self worth and their ability to cope and live independently.

One area where clients showed higher levels of concern was having the skills and information needed to find work. However, people felt most positive about their safety, their access to medical support and that their beliefs are respected. There were also encouragingly low levels of suicidal feelings and loss of control in a dispute, and little desire for revenge against their perpetrators.

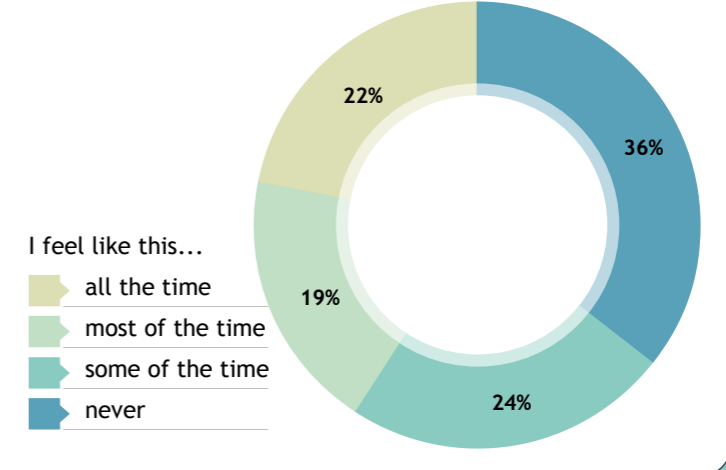
I feel safe



My beliefs are respected



I have the skills I need to find work





Adding value

Using our experience providing government-funded services as well as our own network of community centres and churches across the country, The Salvation Army is well placed to see where there are gaps in meeting the needs of people who have survived modern slavery, particularly after they move on from the available statutory support system.



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Extending support to victims of modern slavery in the community

The Salvation Army has grown the community-based support it provides through 'Modern Slavery Hubs' which provide survivors of modern slavery with a link to their local community and signposting to the range of available support they may need.

This gives survivors continuity of support as they move towards recovery and independence even when there is no provision for statutory support. This year saw the opening of the first pilot sites of the 'Modern Slavery Hubs' programme, the establishment of which was made possible through the reinvestment of Salvation Army funds by joint agreement with the Home Office.

The programme aims to mitigate the effects of the potential 'cliff edge' experienced by victims and survivors who were previously supported through the Government contract whilst in the NRM. It focuses on supporting people who are approaching the end of their time within the NRM and those who are moving on imminently, as well as people who are now living independently but with limited support.

The aims of the programme are to support people on their journey from victim to survivor by helping them integrate successfully into local communities and society in general; protecting them from psychosocial risks; developing their personal competence and increasing their access to legal services. Over time the pilot, which has been developed and researched in collaboration with a PhD student at Nottingham University, will operate through integrated yet distinct modules including group support in Salvation Army community centres, providing people with opportunities to engage in their wider community and ultimately individual mentoring schemes, all delivered using a combination of staff and volunteer support.



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Victim Care Fund

The Salvation Army's Victim Care Fund (VCF) continues to provide additional funds to people who are supported through the Government contract.

The VCF was established to help victims of modern slavery where no other funding is available to meet their immediate needs and to ease their transition to independent living. Through the Fund, The Salvation Army has also provided financial assistance for some of our partners to pilot innovative schemes, which benefit a number of people in their service such as cookery classes, befriending programmes and employment and training opportunities. The fund is secured from within The Salvation Army's charitable funds and is actively supported by thousands of generous donors through fundraising activities or regular giving initiatives.

The VCF also provided funds to purchase bicycles and spectacles, help meet funeral costs and dental treatment and help to buy medical equipment.

IN 2017/18 THE VCF SUPPORTED OVER 344 APPLICATIONS VALUED AT MORE THAN £50,000. THE WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS AND FUNDS AWARDED INCLUDED:

109 APPLICATIONS FOR CLOTHING FOR PEOPLE AND THEIR CHILDREN, INCLUDING SCHOOL UNIFORMS.

33 APPLICATIONS FOR MATERNITY AND BABY ITEMS, INCLUDING PUSHCHAIRS.

46 APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD ITEMS INCLUDING FURNITURE, CARPETS AND ITEMS NEEDED TO ENABLE PEOPLE TO SET UP NEW HOMES.

40 APPLICATIONS FOR TRAVEL COSTS TO ENABLE PEOPLE TO ATTEND IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS, COLLEGE COURSES AND TAKE CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.

27 APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDS TO PAY FOR COLLEGE, EDUCATIONAL AND THERAPEUTIC COURSE FEES AND REQUIRED EQUIPMENT.

13 APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDS TO PAY FOR CHILDCARE COSTS TO ENABLE PEOPLE TO ACCESS EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

26 APPLICATIONS FOR PEOPLE TO ACCESS LEISURE ACTIVITIES SUCH AS GYM AND SWIMMING LESSONS.

22 APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDS TO SUPPORT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES PROVIDED BY SUBCONTRACTORS TO PEOPLE WHO WERE IN THEIR SERVICE INCLUDING, AMONG MANY OTHERS, CHRISTMAS AND BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS; GARDENING PROJECTS; BEACH, THEATRE AND CINEMA TRIPS; COOKERY AND ART PROJECTS.

8 APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDS TO PAY RENT DEPOSITS FOR PEOPLE WHO WERE MOVING ON FROM THE SERVICE INTO THEIR OWN HOME.

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We receive very positive feedback from people supported by the VCF, showing how they have benefited from the fund.

Gardening project

Clients get involved in this long-term project where for two hours each week they take part in gardening, recycling and healthy eating workshops. They acquire skills and knowledge which can be applied to helping people when they move to live independently and find respite from the many challenges they face by immersing themselves in activity.

“We have already received great feedback from the clients and the therapeutic value is clearly making a hugely positive impact...the project provides both short-term and long-term benefits to the lives of our clients. Not only does the gardening process provide a therapeutic and healthy distraction from the trauma they have experienced, it also equips them with skills and knowledge for the future. The project will teach our clients how to grow food produce, herbs and spices wherever they may find themselves after our care.” **Support worker**

Summer activities project 2017/18

“We saw clients old and young interacting from so many different backgrounds who all came together to appreciate life and have fun. One lady with two young children said, ‘Summer drop-ins were the most fun! They were totally fabulous! My children enjoyed having fun in a safe place which was an important part of us settling into our new surroundings after having such a hard time before we moved here’” **Support worker**

“I really loved the beach drop-in. I won a sweetie for guessing the most sweets! I loved the paints and sensory activities.” **Child, aged 10**

“My son hadn’t seen the animals we read about in his children books before and he loved feeding the goats, splashing in puddles and having fun. We often visit the farm now as he enjoys being with nature.” **Client**

Four-month gym pass, gym-wear and English books

“I am very grateful and touched by the support provided from The Salvation Army. It helps me and I am very happy I can access a gym. The books are so important to me and helping me with my language and communication.” **Client**

Application for clothing and baby items

“Funds from the Victim Care Fund have made all the difference to me as I am very worried about the future for myself and my baby. I feel very anxious that I have very little to give her, and I want to provide her with a good start in life. Having the correct equipment that the staff will show me how to use, and to have some suitable clothes for myself and the baby is helping me to feel more confident in caring for her and not to think of my past allowing me to focus on the future”. **Client**



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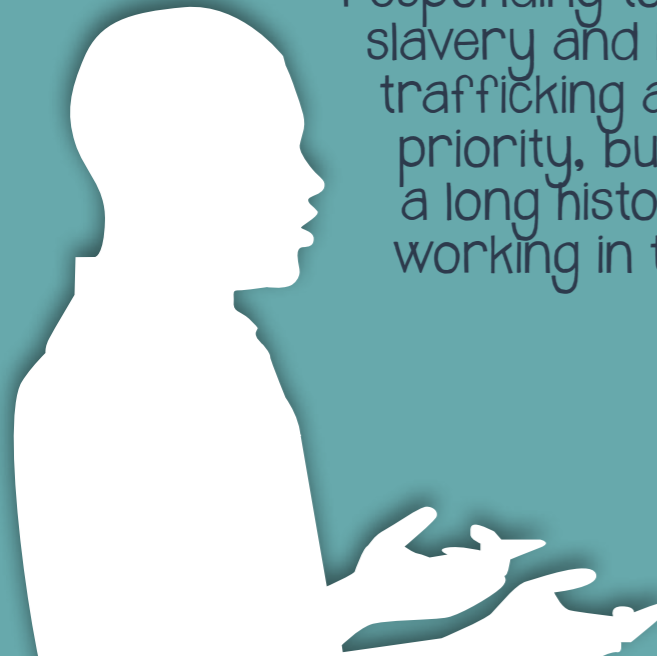
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International Response



Modern Slavery is a global problem, which needs a global response. A specialist international team sits within the Anti Trafficking and Modern Slavery department in the UK and Republic of Ireland. They focus on supporting countries where communities are vulnerable to trafficking. The Salvation Army is present in 131 countries and has made responding to modern slavery and human trafficking a global priority, building on a long history of working in this field.



From the UK we partner with 11 countries across Africa, Europe, South Pacific and East Asia. We provide financial and technical support, funded from a combination of Government grants and charitable funds, as well as developing and sharing best practice through colleagues across The Salvation Army and other organisations also engaged in tackling modern slavery.

We currently partner with the following countries on a range of programmes to help them engage, be encouraged and equipped to respond to trafficking: Malawi, Tanzania, Nigeria, South Africa, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Ukraine, Poland and Russia.

This year our innovative Community Awareness and Recovery (CAR) projects, which operate in Nigeria and Philippines and are funded by the Modern Slavery Innovation Fund (administered by the Home Office), moved from a development phase to receiving their first referrals of people who were either vulnerable to, or had been victims of, modern slavery. The programme runs across four states in Nigeria and the island of Mindinao in the Philippines. The project aims to change community attitudes and behaviours towards trafficking, offering care and accommodation with specially trained host families, and linking people to long term community reintegration and support programmes run through Salvation Army churches and centres. More than 60 people were referred to the project last year with capacity being built all the time to support growing numbers. In Nigeria most referrals were for adult women who were

victims of sexual exploitation, although some were children, some men and some trafficked for domestic servitude and forced labour. In the Philippines the profiles of people referred were similar although there was a more even spread of types of exploitation, with the highest numbers of victims having been trapped in domestic servitude.

In Poland this year, building on excellent foundations from a pilot phase, the first referrals were received to The Salvation Army's Employment Support programme for survivors of trafficking and its Job Verification Service for people who are vulnerable to trafficking. With endorsement from the British Embassy and increasing awareness, the number of people expected to come forward for this support is set to grow exponentially.

The 2018 Football World Cup provided a stimulus to establish a project in Russia, where awareness of modern slavery is currently low as there are no anti-trafficking laws or established referral networks for identified victims. The project, supported by The Salvation Army in the UK and implemented by staff in Russia, aims to train civil society to recognise the signs of trafficking and offer coordinated support to identified victims by establishing a robust referral system. Since May 2018, 105 people have received training across five cities; 100 volunteers were active throughout Russia during the World Cup; awareness-raising activities took place in more than 40 bars, restaurants, hotels and other hospitality outlets as well as in 10 rehabilitation centres and other organisations dealing with human trafficking in Russia.



D's story



D, 15, was supported at The Salvation Army's recovery centre for children in Malawi.

Some children spend up to six months in supported accommodation before being helped to reintegrate safely and sustainably into their home communities. There is community-to-community outreach for those who can safely remain in their family home. Children are supported to return to school and to learn a vocational skill that they can use to generate income for themselves and their families.

D* was one of seven boys trafficked from his village in Malawi under the promise of employment.

He was trafficked from his home by a Malawian man who approached the village chief and requested young men for employment. The boys, including D, were given drugs to make them compliant and taken to the Zambian border where they were intercepted by Malawian immigration officers. Their trafficker ran away when he realised the immigration officers suspected trafficking.

In the centre D said that he received regular counselling and that he saw children who had been there longer than him who were doing really well. He saw them as good examples of the sort of person he could be.

D chose to learn carpentry and could soon make a small stool, a door and a window frame. He is keen to start a small carpentry business in the local villages with two of the other boys who were trafficked with him.

D liked working in a team at the centre and once he had adapted to the routine, told us how much he appreciated it and the fact that everyone had enough to eat. He said: "Life at the centre was great but meeting my family again was very exciting."

The centre worked with his family to provide information about trafficking and what happened to their sons, and ensure it is safe for the boys to return home. D's family journeyed several hours to visit him three times during his stay and he has now left the centre and returned home.

D's mother said she was overjoyed to have him home safely and thanked The Salvation Army for "rescuing her son from dangers".

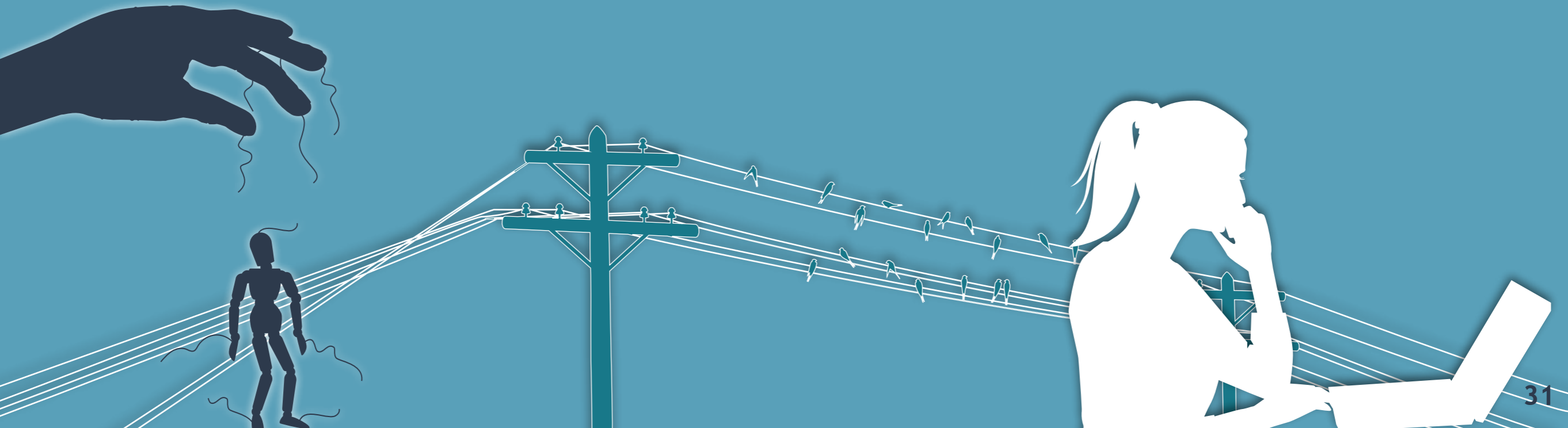
"Life at the centre was great but meeting my family again was very exciting."





Awareness and influence

Campaigns and media partnerships this year have continued to raise the profile of the issue of modern slavery and the needs of the people supported by The Salvation Army.



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Raising awareness

Our focus has been on helping people to understand what modern slavery looks like and what to do if they spot something suspicious. We have also highlighted the availability of the specialist support we provide to encourage people to reject misinformation spread by traffickers that no one will help them if they escape.

Our PR & Communications team responds to the news agenda, providing expert comment on new developments in the sector where there is particular relevance to victims of modern slavery.

It is challenging to balance the impact of sharing stories of people who have personal experience of modern slavery with our overriding concern to safeguard the people in our care. The most productive engagement with media often takes place where we are able to work in partnership and over a longer timeframe than dictated by normal media deadlines.

Popular video channel UNILAD, best known for sharing amusing and light-hearted social media content, worked with us to bring the darker world of modern slavery to its millions of fans with a film featuring a Nigerian lady who is now rebuilding her life after being sexually exploited.

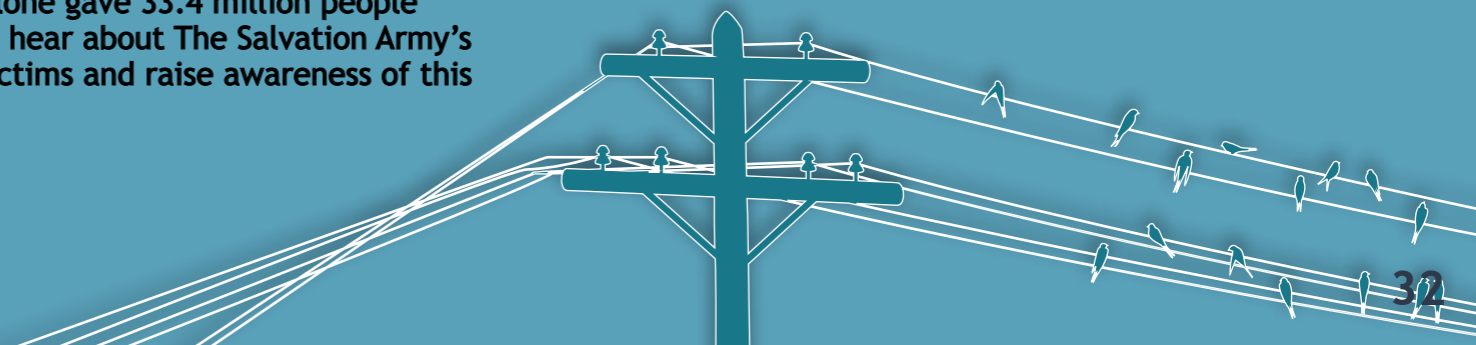
Many regional news channels and local radio stations have featured the work of The Salvation Army when reporting on the growing number of police raids and court cases linked to modern slavery. For example ITV Tyne Tees, BBC South East and Look North featured survivor stories and pictures of support within safehouses. We also provided spokespeople and case study materials to national media outlets exploring modern slavery, including Sky News, BBC One's Victoria Derbyshire, many national newspapers and magazines such as Marie Claire.

Last year's focus around Anti Slavery Day was the publication of data from our previous annual report, which was a main story on Channel 4 News. We also launched an animated film designed to explain what modern slavery could look like in a simple and engaging way. The film has continued to be widely shared and media coverage around Anti Slavery Day alone gave 33.4 million people the opportunity to hear about The Salvation Army's work to support victims and raise awareness of this horrendous crime.

The Salvation Army supported The Evening Standard's important special investigation into modern slavery in the autumn of 2017, which, alongside stories of people we have supported, featured one of our volunteer First Responders. In 2018 the sensitive work undertaken by our First Responders was also showcased in a feature on The One Show on BBC One.

Building on last year's successful campaign, we joined forces with the Home Office and other charities on a campaign to highlight domestic servitude to Nigerian communities living in the UK. Salvation Army spokespeople contributed to community events, media interviews and our social media team disseminated the excellent campaign materials which included vox pop interviews with the range of specialists and trained volunteers who contribute to the chain of support delivered through the contract.

Among many other survivors, we want to thank 'Promise', 'M', 'Abigail', 'Rose', 'K', 'Natasha', 'Blessing' and 'Sara' for their amazing courage in telling their stories to the media and at events to make real to people the truths of modern slavery.



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Influencing

As the prime contractor providing support services to adult victims in England and Wales, The Salvation Army has regular direct access to relevant officials within the Home Office which provides an opportunity for us to raise issues relating to the needs of our clients and recommend areas for change to improve outcomes for them.

In addition to this, in the past year The Salvation Army has been engaged with colleagues on a number of initiatives in relation to the modern slavery agenda.

In August 2017 we produced a guide on ‘Local Authorities and Adult Victims of Modern Slavery’ aiming to provide examples of good practice for all local authorities who have a duty of care under the Care Act 2014 and the Modern Slavery Act 2015, to try to ensure victims of modern slavery are provided with the best support possible care after they leave NRM support.

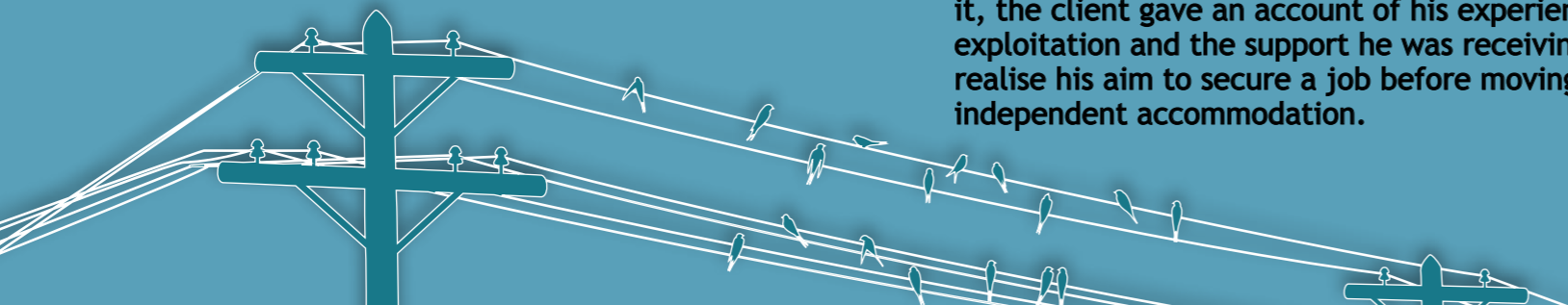
In October 2017 we submitted a response to the Migration Advisory Committee’s call for evidence on EEA workers in the UK labour market, in which we raised concerns about the fate of the many EEA nationals who are trafficked into the UK labour market, often working illegally, without pay and subject to appalling conditions.

In November 2017 Lord McColl of Dulwich visited a safehouse in London. Lord McColl attended the visit with Louise Gleich who is the Senior Policy Officer (human trafficking) for the organisation CARE, who had been working with Lord McColl on his modern slavery bill. They both had a tour of the centre and talked with a client who had been a victim of modern slavery, support and management staff from the safehouse and representatives from The Salvation Army. Following a broad discussion around the issues of modern slavery and those affected by it, the client gave an account of his experiences of exploitation and the support he was receiving to realise his aim to secure a job before moving into independent accommodation.

In February 2018, representatives from The Salvation Army met with Catherine West MP (Labour, Hornsey and Wood Green) to brief her on our work helping victims of modern slavery in response to a request for advice on the issue. Also in February 2018 we submitted a response to a Public Accounts Committee inquiry on ‘reducing modern slavery’, covering a range of issues including the effectiveness of the NRM, governance arrangements and measures to improve the identification, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators.

In March 2018 we submitted a short response to an inquiry on ‘long-term support for victims of modern slavery’, run by the office of Frank Field MP. As part of our response we outlined The Salvation Army’s development of ‘Modern Slavery hubs’ across England, where confirmed victims of modern slavery will be able to access ongoing advice after they have left NRM support.

Also in March 2018 we submitted a response to a consultation by the London Association of Directors of Adult Social Services on ‘safeguarding adults who sleep rough in London’, where we called for references made to human trafficking and modern slavery in Appendix 7 of the London Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures to be expanded.



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Acknowledgements

We want to thank the following people and organisations for their extraordinary hard work and commitment in leaving no stone unturned to find the best support available to help the people in our care.

Our experienced and professional team of subcontractors, our own staff and volunteers and all our partners, other organisations - from small charities to large corporates - leading him into a life of forced labour and domestic servitude. who are dedicated to improving the future for people surviving modern slavery. Our subcontractors are:

ASHIANA

BAWSO

BHCA

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 ACCOMODATION 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/modern-slavery

The Salvation Army is an international Christian church and registered charity which has been transforming lives for more than 150 years. Working in 131 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

