

MODERN SLAVERY: A ROLE FOR NURSES

Interactive Session

Identifying and Supporting Potential Victims / Survivors of Modern Slavery

Monday 12th May, 2018

MOST PROFITABLE ILLEGAL TRADES

A: 1. Drugs Trade
2. Human Trafficking
3. Guns and Arms Trade

B: 1. Guns and Arms Trade
2. Drugs Trade
3. Human Trafficking

C: 1. Human Trafficking
2. Guns and Arms Trade
3. Drugs Trade

DEFINITIONS

Modern Slavery

- Modern Slavery: encompasses slavery, human trafficking, servitude, forced or compulsory labour. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to **coerce, deceive** and **force** individuals into a life of abuse, **servitude** and inhumane treatment

DEFINITIONS

Human Trafficking

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

Source: Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women And Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

CASE STUDIES

Which stories are examples of human trafficking?

- Heyun Liu has paid a substantial sum of money to his friend's uncle for a place on a boat that will get him from the Belgian coast to Essex.
- Katerina at UK passport control has a forged passport given by a man who hasn't yet told her she's bound for a nightclub.
- Ivan has no choice but to pick sprouts in Norfolk. He is forced to give his wages to a Romanian gang threatening harm to his family at home.
- Maria works in the sex industry in Oxford to earn money to send back to her family in the Ukraine, where her earnings from prostitution were a lot less.

CONFUSIONS WITH PEOPLE SMUGGLING

Human Trafficking

- Legal, illegal or no border crossing
- Coercion
- longer-term exploitation
- Commodity – an individual

A Crime Against an Individual

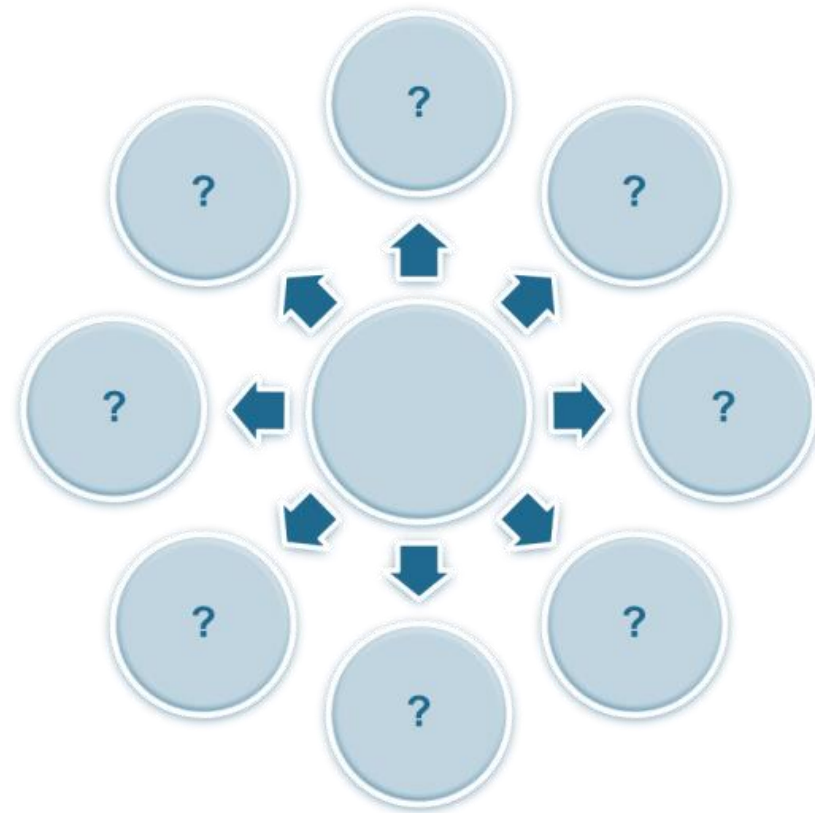
People Smuggling

- Illegal border crossing
- Voluntary
- Short-term exploitation
- Commodity – a service

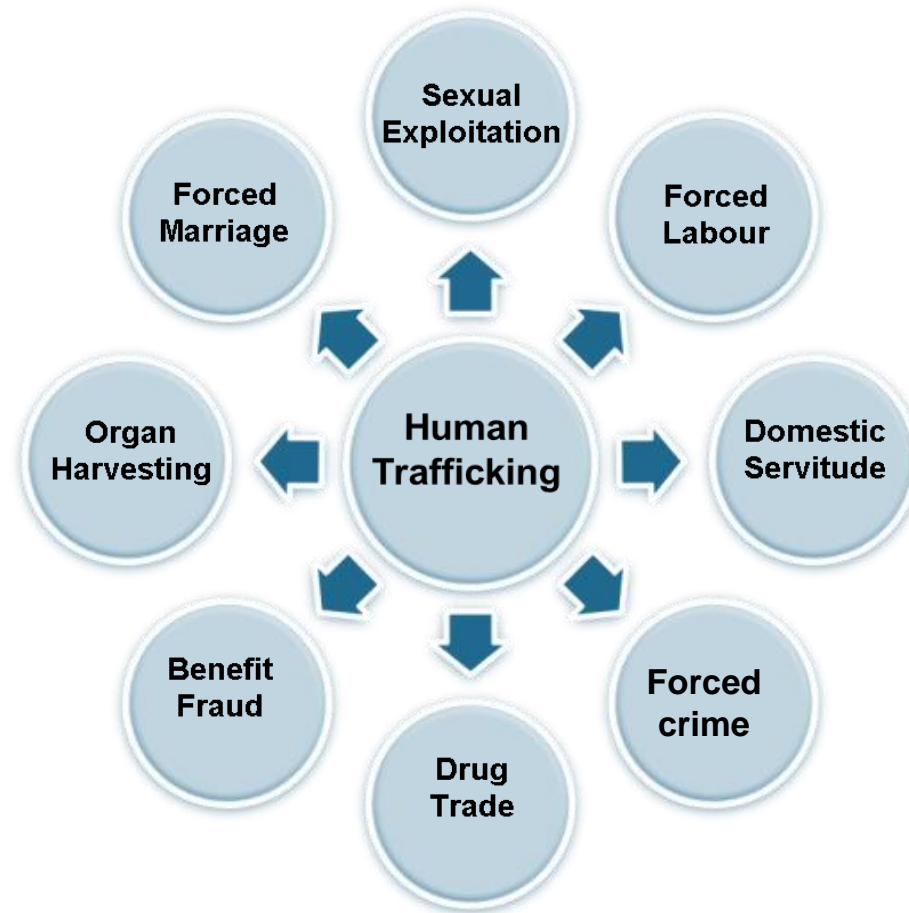
A Crime Against the State

It is important to remember that people smuggling can turn into human trafficking

TYPES OF EXPLOITATION

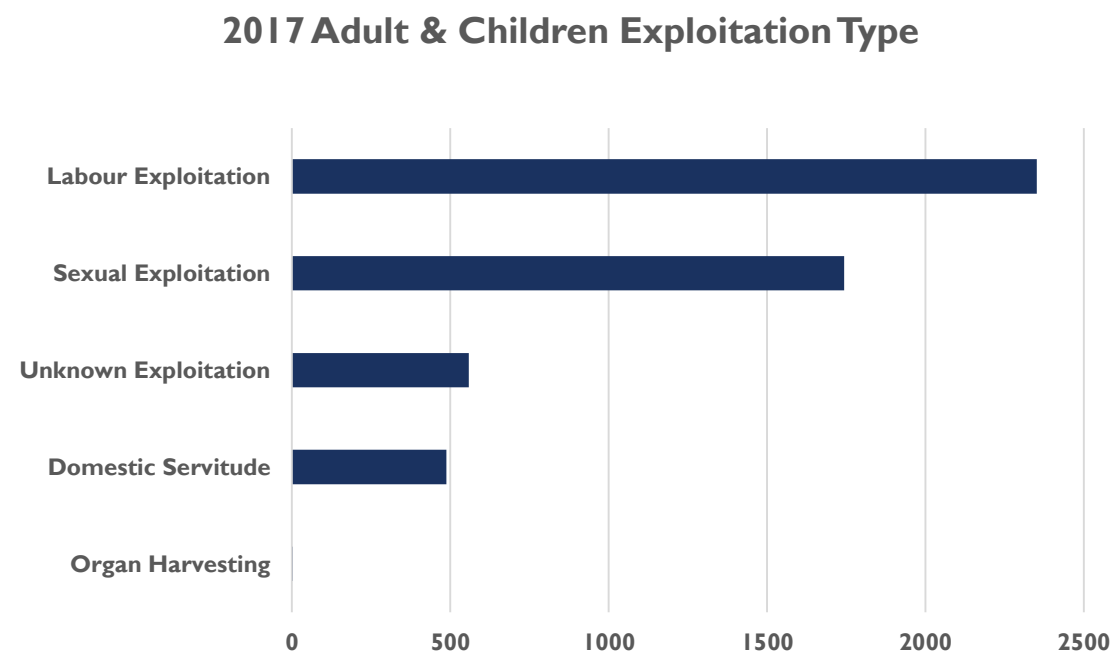


TYPES OF EXPLOITATION CONT'D



OUTLINE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

- The British Government estimates that there are around 13,000 people in modern day slavery.
- In 2017 **5,145** cases that were referred into the National Referral Mechanism – **35%** increase on 2016
- The most common countries of origin:
 1. United Kingdom
 2. Albania
 3. Vietnam
- Most common purposes of trafficking:
 1. Labour Exploitation
 2. Sexual exploitation



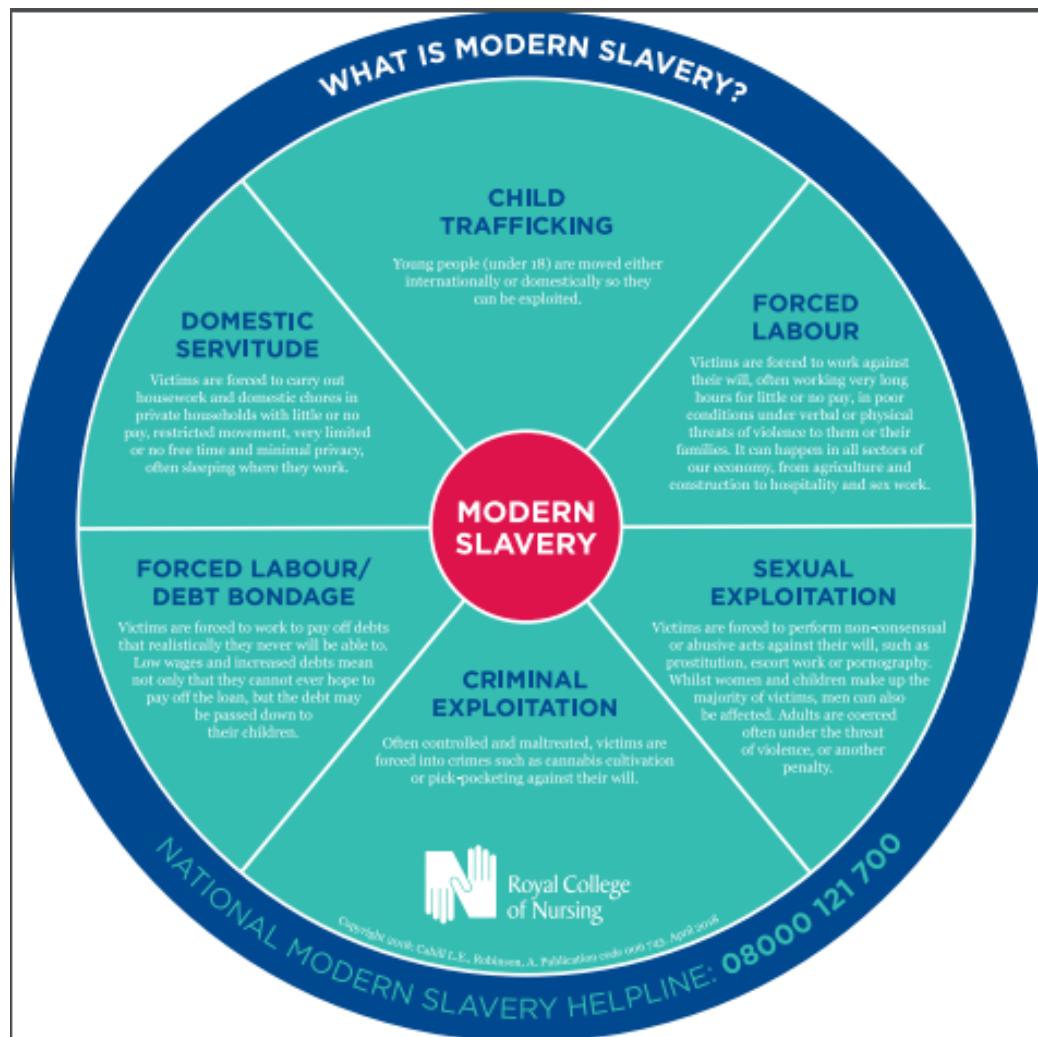
Source: National Crime Agency 2017

BARRIERS TO DISCLOSING

Issues of trust & feeling of fear

- Revealing immigration status
- Shame or fear of reprisal
- Involvement in criminal activity
- Fear of separation from children
- Mistrust of authority figures
- Language
- Rights to access care

MODERN SLAVERY WHEEL



WHY, WHEN AND HOW TO ASK ...

Indicators – when ask?

- ✓ See the individual on his/her own, in a private and secure place
- ✓ Can you offer a choice of male or female worker
- ✓ Use an independent interpreter or a telephone interpreter service

Explain confidentiality *“Everything you tell me is confidential, but if you tell me something that concerns me about your safety or the safety of someone else I may have to share this information.”?*

WHY, WHEN AND HOW TO ASK ...

How to ask?

There are many ways to ask about Modern Slavery and Exploitation, here are some examples;

Use Observation questions & "I" statements

Exploring his/her situation without judging, for example

- 'I noticed that you looked tearful when
- 'I noticed that the person you came with spoke on your behalf
- "I am concerned that you seemed frightened of the person/people that are here with you.'
- 'I'm aware you don't have any ID documents ...'

Allow for the silence after making the observation / statement which invites him/her to share.

Ask direct questions

- Ask direct question exploring the indicators above
- Do you feel safe in the place where you are living / working?
- Do you ever feel frightened by the people you live / work with?
- Did someone cause your injuries?
- Has someone physically hurt you?
- Has someone controlled where you go / your money / who you talk to ... ?

Useful questions towards the end of the conversation

- Is there anything we haven't spoken about that you'd like to tell me?
- Do you need help?
If there is no disclosure of MSE, yet you still have concerns, explore safety planning
- If you were in a situation in which you felt trapped or forced to do something you didn't want to what would you do?
- If you needed to make a phone call in private how could you do this?
- Explain the use of 999 in an emergency and other relevant helpline numbers (refer to MSE directory of services).

NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM

The **National Referral Mechanism (NRM)** is a framework for identifying victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support.

The NRM can provide

- Safe accommodation & material assistance
- Medical treatment
- Counselling & emotional support
- Advice on immigration & legal rights
- Advice on the criminal justice system
- Guidance on education, training & employment
- 45-day 'reflection period' when a person cannot be removed from the UK
- 1-year residence permit
- Ensuring any return to the home country is safe and dignified



Any Questions?

Louise Cahill, RN

louise.cahill@nbt.nhs.uk

Twitter: @Cahill_Lou