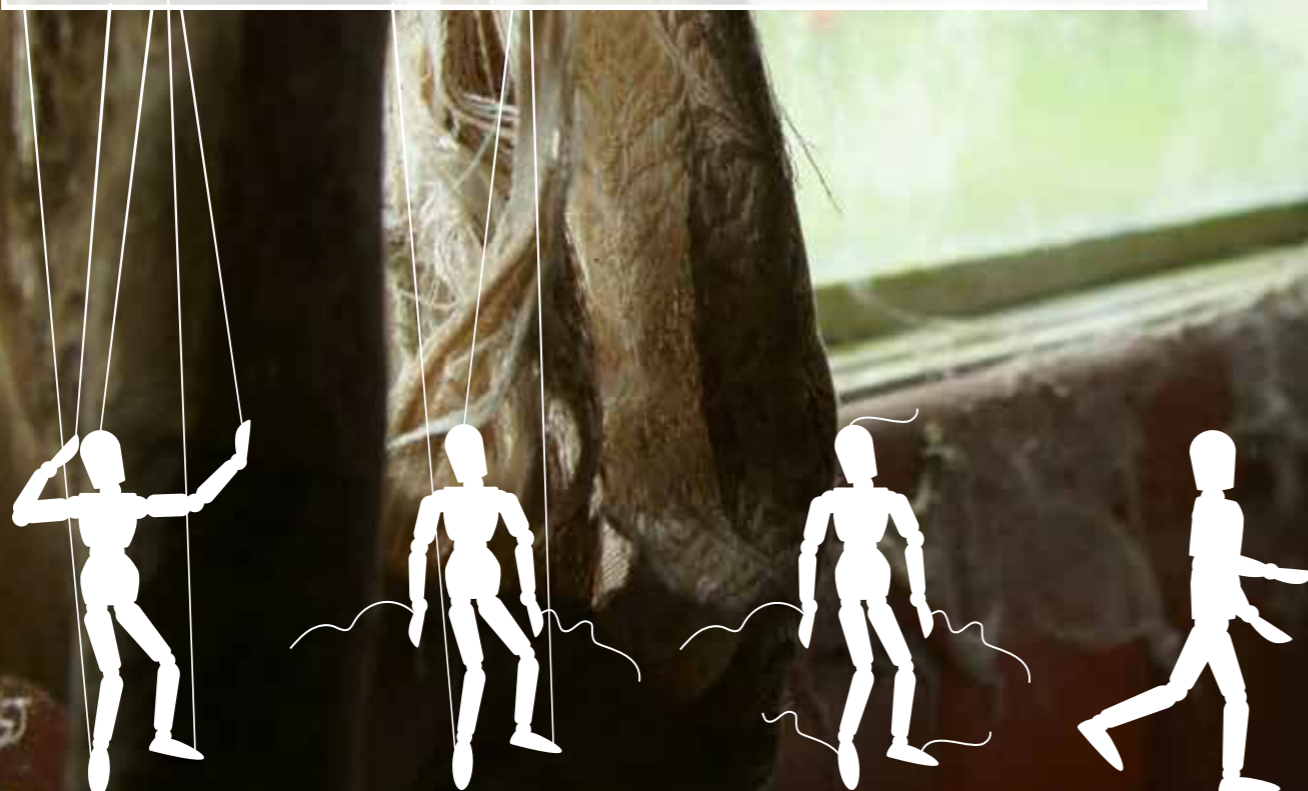




# SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY

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



## Foreword by Major Kathy Betteridge

*Director of Anti Trafficking and Modern Slavery for The Salvation Army*



**The battle to end the exploitation of people from human trafficking and modern slavery continues to rage. This year, once again, the numbers of people being referred to The Salvation Army for support has grown, as has the complexity of the needs for which these people require the specialist assistance we can provide.**



However, there is still cause for optimism on many fronts. Although there is a long way to go, it seems that the efforts of The Salvation Army and many others is beginning to pay off with greater awareness and understanding of the issue both from the public and key stakeholders. More organisations and individuals are joining the fight and working in partnership to improve outcomes for survivors as well as obstruct the activities of the criminals who become rich exploiting vulnerable people in this way.



Our international response to prevent trafficking and modern slavery at source has been strengthened and extended through our joint working with our Salvation Army and other colleagues globally. Across our network of 131 countries in which we operate, we have been able to provide resources, expertise, skills and our knowledge of working with vulnerable and marginalised people and communities to further that support.

The Salvation Army here in the UK is privileged to be able to deliver support services to adult victims of trafficking and modern slavery in England and Wales. As the Government's prime contractor for the past eight years, we continue to work tirelessly with our sub-contractors to enable potential victims to be protected and to progress their lives as they start their recovery journey.

This year survivors of trafficking and slavery from 99 different countries entered our support service. Nearly a quarter of those we have supported were from Albania, and most were women who had been sexually exploited. Out of the 1,247 women who entered our support services, 236 (19%) told us they were pregnant or suspected they might be pregnant during their initial assessment. The Salvation Army's Victim Care Fund has been able to provide vital maternity and baby items as well as childcare to enable mothers to attend specialist counselling, education and training. This fund has also enabled others (men and women) to study, attend interviews for work, purchase items and participate in activities to help recovery.

## Foreword by Major Kathy Betteridge

*Director of Anti Trafficking and Modern Slavery for The Salvation Army*



We have also experienced an increase in the number of British-born victims; many have come to us with addiction and mental health problems which have been either initiated or exacerbated by their perpetrators. Following research undertaken last year, we have piloted specialist training to a number of staff to help those people in our care with these issues.

Our teams of staff and volunteers have experienced increasing challenges as a result of policy changes and the unrelenting increase in referrals into our service. Many hours have been spent providing support to improve outcomes for those in our care. From support workers and referral officers to volunteer drivers and first responders, everyone has been willing and prepared to go beyond simply delivering support as contracted but to go the extra mile to seek ways to improve the lives of our clients.



*Major Kathy Betteridge*

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

“

Feedback remains overwhelmingly positive, and despite the changing environment the desire to place the individual needs at the forefront remains constant. I want to express my gratitude to our amazing partners, our own staff and our committed volunteers for stepping up once again to deliver excellent support services and to demonstrate continued desire and passion to help individuals build a positive future and move from being victims to empowered survivors. Thank you!

”

## Introduction to our Support Services



Since 2011, The Salvation Army has managed the delivery of specialist support to all adult victims of modern slavery and their dependents in England and Wales referred through the Government's National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

### This includes providing:

- A network of safe accommodation, where needed, and specialist support workers to facilitate access to vital services such as; financial, medical and legal support, counselling and interpretation services, and access to education for dependent children
- A 'First Responder' service to interview and refer potential victims into the National Referral Mechanism as required
- A 24/7 confidential referral line (0300 303 8151) and referral officer team so that victims can get the right support as soon as they need it
- A transport network to take recently identified victims of modern slavery to places of safety and support

We work in partnership with 11 specialist organisations to ensure that there are always suitable support options available that suit each individual's needs.

### Support available:

- Each person receives a tailored risk assessment and support plan. This often includes support to access medical help, legal and immigration advice, and counselling services; support to engage in criminal proceedings and to understand their rights including compensation. Financial assistance is provided and the service also supports people, who are eligible, to access benefits, a basic bank account and to search for new employment, or further training or education.
- A key aim is to enable victims to identify the options of where they would like to move on to, depending on their entitlements, needs or wishes. The service prepares people to move into independent housing or supported accommodation or to access support to return to their home country.

### Eligibility:

- Potential victims of modern slavery 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 and Wales.

**Footnote:** 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 contract was first awarded in July 2011 as the Adult Human Trafficking Victim Care and Co-ordination Contract, and was extended to 31 March 2015 when The Salvation Army was successful in its bid to retain its position as Prime Contractor through a new contract.

## Working with Victims - Karen's Story



Karen is a support worker with The Salvation Army, working with victims of modern slavery in several safe houses in the north west of England. Her previous experience included working with vulnerable people in a variety of situations, from nursing to advocating for adults with learning difficulties and challenging behaviour.

Every day is different for Karen who is guided by what her clients need at any one time. She supports them as they go to important appointments, perhaps at the doctors or with a psychiatrist, at the job centre or the bank or with a solicitor or the police if they are helping with an investigation into their traffickers.

A lot of time is spent on the telephone, trying to access the support her clients need. Where there is pressure on local services, Karen and her colleagues need to be incredibly persistent.

*“Some things can take a long time, but it feels great when we are part of getting a positive outcome for someone to have a breakthrough that makes a difference to one of our clients, however small it may seem. From opening a bank account to getting someone access to mental health services, there is so much which can help people make progress.”*

Cause for celebration recently included a Vietnamese man who was given leave to remain in the UK, which means he does not have to return home to a dangerous situation. He was able to move into his own flat and start a job, which Karen had set up for him.

Karen spends time with her clients in one-to-one and catch-up sessions, checking on their progress and how they feel. It can take some time for people to open up, since many are cautious about trusting anyone because of the lies and deceit of their traffickers, and they remain fearful for their future and the wellbeing of their families.

*“I can't begin to imagine what it must feel like for people. I try to find things we have in common, like being a parent, worried about your children. This helps them relate to me and to open up over time. We want people to move at their own pace and always feel comfortable.”*

*“Mindful that these places are home to the people we support, Karen and the team work in a separate, discrete office area in the house, and make sure there is space and privacy for people to feel relaxed.”*

*“We have people from many different countries staying with us. We are often fortunate to be offered a share in the dishes people prepare from home.”*

Eventually Karen's clients move on to the next stage of their lives. Many keep in touch to let her know how things are going or ask for advice, when needed.

“

**We often hear things like: ‘I don't know where I'd have been without you. I can't thank you enough for everything you've done for me.’ This is a great job.**

”

## Key Data: Summary

This section provides an overview of what The Salvation Army's service has delivered in the eighth successive year that support has been delivered through the Government's Victims of Modern Slavery Care and Co-ordination Services contract. It includes information on the number and profile of potential victims\* who engaged with the service. Data in this report refers to victims of modern slavery who entered The Salvation Army's service between July 2018 and June 2019.



A total of:

**2,251** potential victims entered the service to receive support through the contract during Year 8, a **21% increase** on the previous year.

Of this number:

**1,247** identified as **women**,  
**999** identified as **men**,  
**5** identified as **transgender**.

**881** were recorded as trafficked for **sexual exploitation**.

**1,072** were recorded as trafficked for **labour exploitation**.

**274** were recorded as trafficked for **domestic servitude**.

**Footnote:** Please note that data in this report differs from the National Referral Mechanism data for the following reasons: NRM data relates to referrals into the NRM for the whole of the UK, whilst The Salvation Army contract and consequently its data refers to potential victims referred from 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 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.

\*'Potential victim' is the term given to an individual where there is evidence that reasonably indicates they are victim of modern slavery, but they are yet to receive a conclusive decision from the Single Competent Authority (the decision making body in the Home Office) that they confirm they are a victim of trafficking and modern slavery as part of the National Referral Mechanism process.

## Key Data: Summary



Victims originated from **99 different countries**.

**46% of the 2,251 potential victims** who entered support were referred from London.

For the sixth year running the **highest number of women** who entered the service were from **Albania**, of whom around **95% were sexually exploited**.

**Most potential victims** who entered support were referred by the **police (22%) or the Home Office (28%)**.

For the third year running the **highest number of men** who entered the service were from **Vietnam**.

Taking into account those people already in the service at the start of year 8, a **total of 4,512 people received support** from The Salvation Army and our partners this year, an **increase of 35%** on the number (3,354) who received support in the previous year.

**136 victims referred** to The Salvation Army were **British nationals**, a **58% increase** on the previous year.

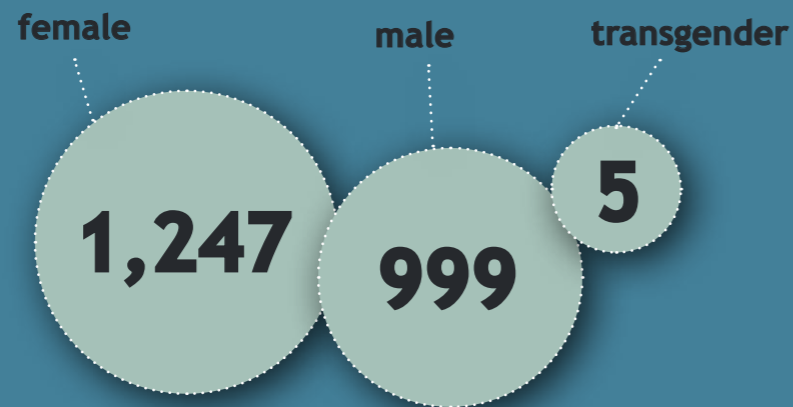
Since 2011 The Salvation Army has **supported 9,975 recovering victims** of modern slavery.





# Key Data: Gender

Gender breakdown of potential victims of modern slavery that entered the support service this year.



As with all previous years **more women than men entered the service**. However this year, we saw the biggest year on year increase in the numbers of men referred to us.

Gender breakdown of potential victims of modern slavery who entered the support service since 2011.

Year	Female	Male	Trans-Gender	Total
2011/12	222	156	0	378
2012/13	348	202	0	550
2013/14	540	347	2	889
2014/15	730	366	1	1097
2015/16	886	527	7	1400
2016/17	1002	549	3	1554
2017/18	1064	790	2	1856
2018/19	1247	999	5	2,251

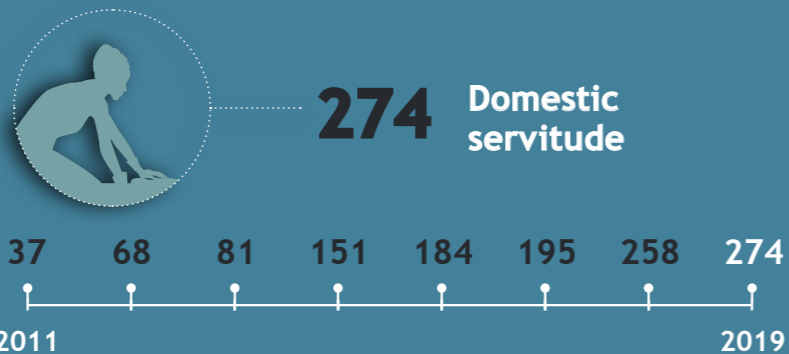
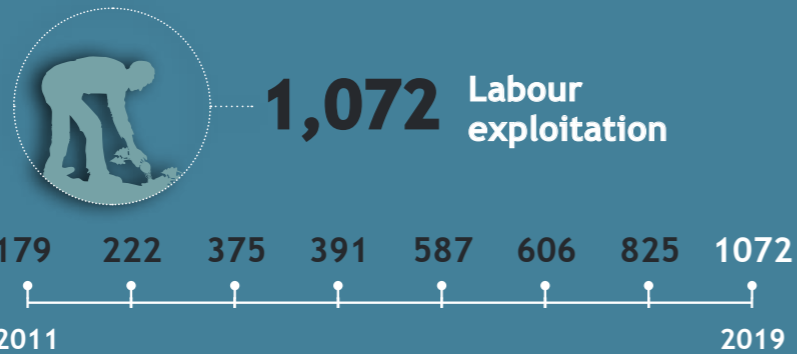
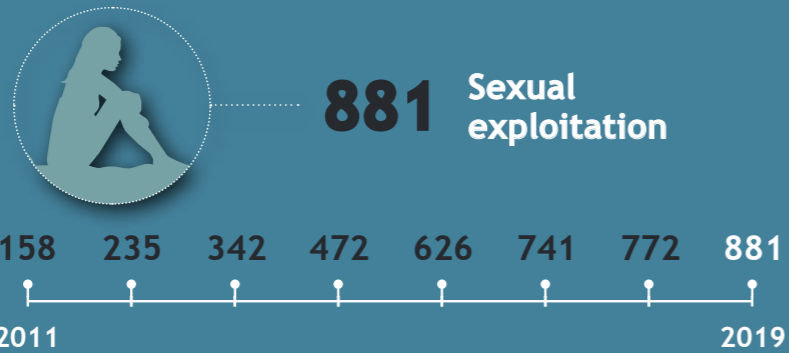
There was a **26% increase in the number of men** who entered the service and **17% increase in the number of women** who entered the service from the previous year.







# Key Data: Breakdown of Exploitation



Type	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19
Labour	179	222	375	391	587	606	825	1072
Sexual	158	235	342	472	626	741	772	881
Domestic Servitude	37	68	81	151	184	195	258	274
Organ Removal	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Not Known	7	17	91	83	2	11	0	23
Other	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>2,251</b>

For the second year running, the majority of victims who entered the service primarily experienced labour exploitation.

This year saw the **greatest year on year increase** in the number of victims of labour exploitation referred to The Salvation Army for support.

## Key Data: Nationalities (Top 10)



Nationality	Female	Male	Trans-gender	Total
1. Albanian	468	67	0	535
2. Vietnamese	55	154	0	209
3. Chinese	79	69	0	148
4. Romanian	42	105	0	147
5. British	59	77	0	136
6. Nigerian (Nigeria)	109	24	0	133
7. Indian	21	67	0	88
8. Pakistani	34	33	0	67
9. Sudanese	1	65	0	66
10. Polish	7	57	0	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,582</b>

For the first year, China became the third most common country of origin for victims who entered the service.

We also saw the highest number of Albanian men referred since 2011.

There appears to be a continuing downward trend in the number of Nigerians referred as compared to Year 6 (2016-17) when numbers appeared to peak at 157.

The number of Sudanese cases entering support doubled this year. Last year there were 32 and this year, 66.

There was a decrease this year in the number of referrals for Romanian and Polish people compared to the previous year.

Overall, there was a drop in number and proportion of victims of EEA nationality entering into support as follows:

- Year 7: 371 EEA victims entered support (20% of total number of victims who entered support)
- Year 8: 314 EEA victims entered support (13% of total number of victims who entered support)



## Key Data: Nationalities (11 to 99)

Nationality	Female	Male	Trans-gender	Total
11. Eritrean	21	41	0	62
12. Bangladeshi	13	37	0	50
13. Ethiopian	20	26	0	46
14. Filipino	41	0	0	41
15. Kenyan	24	2	0	26
16. Afghan	4	20	0	24
17. Slovak	7	15	0	22
18. Iranian (Persian)	11	11	0	22
19. Ghanaian	16	4	0	20
20. Lithuanian	7	13	0	20
21. Czech	3	15	0	18
22. Iraqi	2	12	0	14
23. Zimbabwean	12	2	0	14
24. Cameroonian	10	2	0	12
25. Jamaican	7	4	0	11
26. Sierra Leonean	9	1	0	10
27. Thai	7	1	2	10
28. Hungarian	6	4	0	10
29. Brazilian	5	3	1	9
30. Ugandan	8	1	0	9
31. Namibian	9	0	0	9
32. Bulgarian	3	6	0	9

33. Egyptian	1	7	0	8
34. Botswana	7	1	0	8
35. Somali	6	2	0	8
36. Sri Lankan	4	4	0	8
37. Malaysian	4	3	1	8
38. Congolese	6	1	0	7
39. Moroccan	4	3	0	7
40. Latvian	3	4	0	7
41. South African	6	0	0	6
42. Gambian	5	1	0	6
43. Ivorian	4	1	0	5
44. Nigerien (Niger)	4	1	0	5
45. Mongolian	4	1	0	5
46. Malawian	3	1	0	4
47. Mauritian	0	4	0	4
48. Nepalese	4	0	0	4
49. Kurd	2	2	0	4
50. Angolan	4	0	0	4
51. Tanzanian	2	1	0	3
52. Senegalese	2	1	0	3
53. Portuguese	1	2	0	3
54. Other	2	1	0	3
55. Algerian	2	1	0	3
56. Palestinian	2	1	0	3



## Key Data: Nationalities (11 to 99)

Nationality	Female	Male	Trans-gender	Total
57. Greek	2	1	0	3
58. Guinean	3	0	0	3
59. American	3	0	0	3
60. Indonesian	2	0	0	2
61. Zambian	2	0	0	2
62. Salvadoran	2	0	0	2
63. Grenadian	2	0	0	2
64. Dominican (Republic)	2	0	0	2
65. Irish	0	2	0	2
66. Russian	1	1	0	2
67. Italian	1	1	0	2
68. Tunisian	1	1	0	2
69. Burmese	0	2	0	2
70. Spaniard	1	0	1	2
71. Dutch	0	2	0	2
72. Malian	0	2	0	2
73. Korean	2	0	0	2
74. Kosovo Albanian	2	0	0	2
75. Trinidadian	1	0	0	1
76. German	1	0	0	1
77. Ukrainian	1	0	0	1
78. Cambodian	0	1	0	1

78. Cambodian	0	1	0	1
79. Norwegian	0	1	0	1
80. Saudi	1	0	0	1
81. Turk	1	0	0	1
82. Bamar (Myanmar)	0	1	0	1
83. Georgian	1	0	0	1
84. Serb	1	0	0	1
85. Burundian	1	0	0	1
86. Montenegrin	1	0	0	1
87. Not Known	1	0	0	1
88. Jordanian	1	0	0	1
89. Beninese	1	0	0	1
90. Equatorial Guinean	1	0	0	1
91. Liberian	1	0	0	1
92. Hondurans	1	0	0	1
93. Bhutanese	1	0	0	1
94. New Zealander	1	0	0	1
95. Yemeni	0	1	0	1
96. Azeri	1	0	0	1
97. Maldivian	0	1	0	1
98. Belgian	1	0	0	1
99. Swedish	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,251</b>



## Key Data: Top 10 Nationalities By Exploitation Type

Nationality	Domestic servitude	Labour	Organ removal	Sexual	Unknown	Total
1. Albanian	7	77	1	448	2	535
2. Vietnamese	9	161	0	33	6	209
3. Chinese	1	82	0	63	2	148
4. Romanian	3	123	0	21	0	147
5. British	9	96	0	30	1	136
6. Nigerian (Nigeria)	56	20	0	57	0	133
7. Indian	13	69	0	3	3	88
8. Pakistani	32	30	0	5	0	67
9. Sudanese	2	62	0	1	1	66
10. Polish	3	59	0	2	0	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,582</b>

Most Albanians who entered support this year were women who were victims of sexual exploitation. This number grows each year.

The number of Vietnamese people entering support who were victims of labour exploitation was nearly five times more than the number who had experienced sexual exploitation.

## Key Data: Exploitation Types By Gender

Nationality	Female	Male	Trans-gender	Total
Domestic Servitude	227	47	0	274
Labour	150	922	0	1072
Organ Removal	1	0	0	1
Sexual	855	21	5	881
To be confirmed	14	9	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,251</b>



# Key Data: Spotlight on British Victims

## Age of British victims

Age	Female	Male	Total
18-25	19	21	40
26-39	22	25	47
40-55	16	28	44
>55	2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>136</b>

## Exploitation types for British victims

Exploitation type	Female	Male	Total
Domestic Servitude	6	3	9
Labour	23	73	96
Sexual	29	1	30
Unknown	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>136</b>

## Referral regions for British victims

Region	Female	Male	Total
London	17	17	34
South West	12	11	23
South East	8	11	19
North West	5	10	15
East Midlands	2	11	13
North East	5	6	11
Wales	4	6	10
West Midlands	3	3	6
Eastern	3	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>136</b>

In Year 8 there was a **58% increase** in the number of British victims who entered The Salvation Army's support service.

The majority were men who were exploited through forced labour, which includes forced criminality.

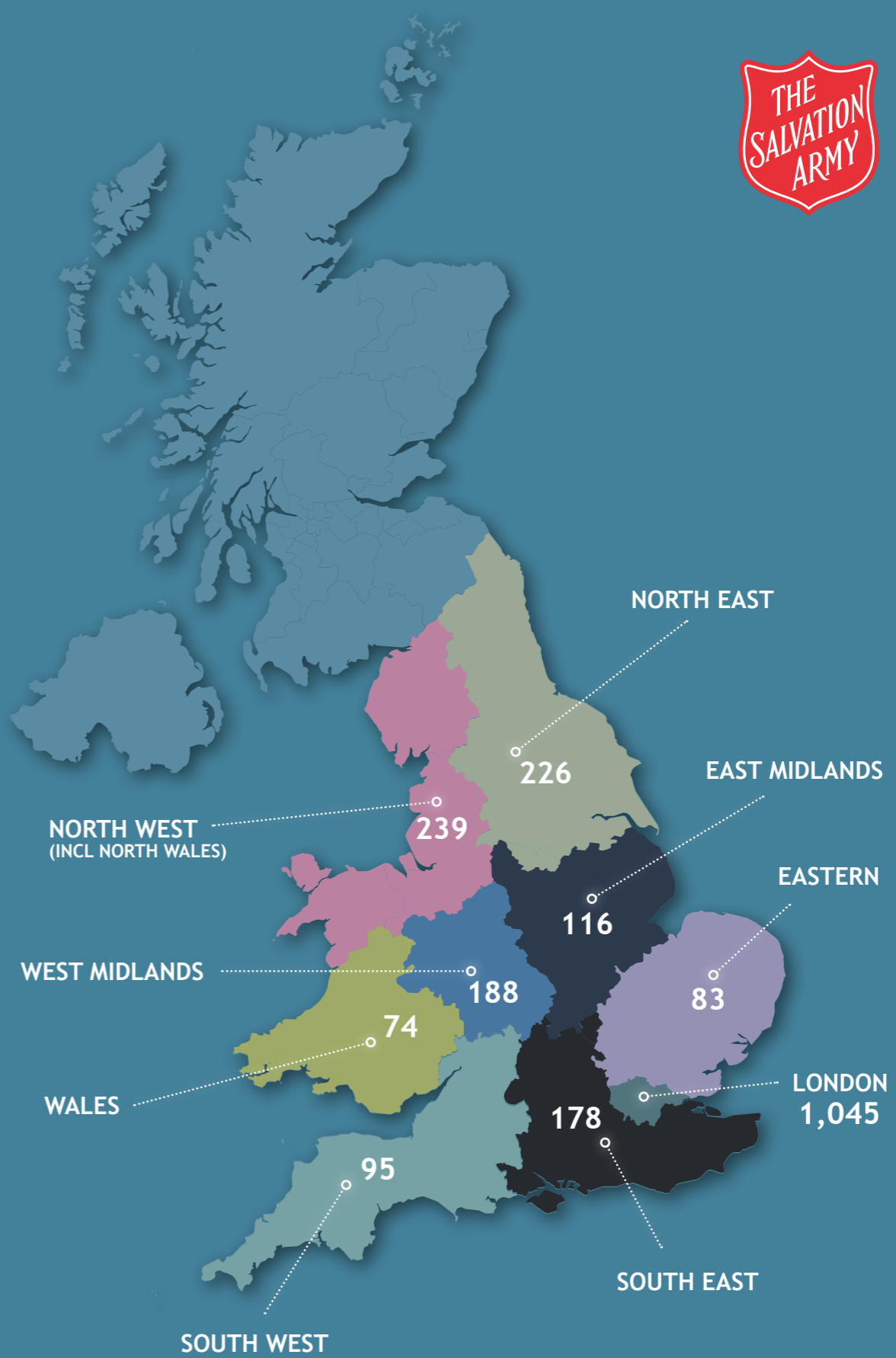




# Key Data: Referrals

Potential victims who entered support this year were referred from the following regions of England and Wales.

Region	Number of potential victims	Percentage of potential victims
1. London	1,045	46%
2. North West	239	11%
3. North East	226	10%
4. West Midlands	188	8%
5. South East	178	8%
6. East Midlands	116	5%
7. South West	95	4%
8. Eastern	83	4%
9. Wales	74	3%
To Be Confirmed	6	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100%</b>



- Introduction
- Key Data
- Survivor stories
- Developing survivor support
- Victim Care Fund
- Our Volunteers
- A Global Approach
- Awareness & influence

## Key Data: Referrals



### Referring agencies of potential victims who entered support

Agency	Number of Potential victims	Percentage of potential victims
Home Office	646	28%
Police	484	22%
NGO (Incl The Salvation Army)	332	15%
UKVI	315	14%
Legal Representative	234	10%
Self Referral	96	4%
Social Services	51	2%
Local Authority	40	2%
Other	24	1%
Immigration Detention and Prison	16	1%
NHS	13	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Age on referral of potential victims who entered support

Age	Number of potential victims	Percentage of potential victims
18-25	718	32%
26-39	1035	46%
40-55	431	19%
>55	67	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>100%</b>

“ I write to express my heartfelt gratitude for all your hard work in assisting our extremely vulnerable clients in the time of their need. We would not have been able to help/save them without your prompt action. I know how hard it is when you are swamped with cases and then asked to make time for another urgent one, which requires immediate assistance and really appreciate your assistance. Please keep up the excellent work that you are all doing.

” Feedback from law firm working with potential victims of modern slavery.





# Key Data: Referrals

**Pregnancy:** This table shows the number of women who entered support who reported they were pregnant or suspected they were pregnant, during their initial needs assessment.

Pregnancy	Number of potential victims
Suspected Pregnancy	12
Confirmed Pregnancy	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>

Every individual arriving at a safe house will find a welcome pack of essential items such as toiletries and clothing, as many people come to us with just the clothes they are standing in and nothing else. For women who are pregnant or with babies, the welcome pack will include baby items, to help them feel supported as they prepare for the birth and caring for their child in a free and safe place.

## Length of time in support

	Accommodation (support for victims in safe house accommodation)	Outreach (support sessions for victims living in the community)
Average (mean) days in service	159	508

Victims who exited support during the year had on average spent **10 days longer in accommodation than victims who exited last year.**

This year, on average, victims had spent **10 days longer in accommodation based support and 80 days longer in outreach based support services.**

## Potential victims not entering the service

Referred during year 8, but did <u>not</u> enter service	Number of potential victims
Eligible - Declined	126
Eligible - No Further Contact	934
Not Eligible	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,542</b>

**Footnote:** The main reasons why some potential victims referred to The Salvation Army do not enter the service are:

- The potential victim was not eligible for support under the terms of the contract: (eg, no indicators of modern slavery; individual is aged under 18 years so would be entitled to receive local authority support).
- The potential victim declined the offer of support, perhaps choosing to receive help from family, friends or other agencies or immediately returned 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.





The 1,288 people who moved on from the support of The Salvation Army and our partners this year went to the following destinations:

- 475 people moved on into the Asylum Support Service whilst awaiting decisions on their asylum claims.
- 241 decided to live with family, friends or partners (of which 58 were outside the UK).
- 220 were settled in private accommodation (of which 26 were outside the UK).
- 114 who were predominantly Chinese or Vietnamese nationals, absconded or were deemed missing persons.
- 96 moved into mainstream or supported accommodation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or local authorities in the UK.
- 56 had not secured accommodation. The majority of these were placed within statutory homelessness services and the remainder, typically those with no recourse to public funds or access to formal housing support, were signposted to support services such as homelessness shelters, other charities and food banks in the community.
- 42 accessed either the Government (30) or NGO (12) Voluntary Returns Service in order to return to their country of origin.
- 35 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 of this report.
- 9 survivors moved into supported accommodation with NGOs in an EEA country.

## Key Data: Move On

The Salvation Army and our partners have adopted a range of approaches to support people to get the best start when they move on to begin to live and work independently. Support workers work with clients to consider various options. Staff within one Salvation Army safe house were able to support and offer options for clients who were British or originated from the European Economic Area and were entitled to work in the UK. Links were made with a local hospitality business so that those who were ready and eligible could gain legitimate employment. Then the support workers also worked with clients to apply for charitable funds from sources including The Salvation Army's Victim Care Fund for rent deposits and to help clients buy basic furniture for when they move into independent accommodation. Once deposits were secured and clients had successfully started their new job, clients were supported to secure tenancies in the private rented sector in the local area. Beginning to live independently can be stressful and cause anxiety so support workers have organised informal drop-in services where former clients can seek advice and support if they have a need.

## Survivor Stories



**We have captured information from those cases where clients agreed to share with us details of their involvement with loan sharks. This indicates that at least 63 modern slavery cases in Year 8 involved a loan shark, such as in A's story.**

'I was 32 when I came over here. It is hard to find work in Albania so I'd been travelling all over Europe, working where I could. In France I came across another Albanian man who offered to get me into the UK. I knew it was risky and illegal but was desperate. My friend and I were smuggled into the UK in the back of a truck. I was really nervous. We were taken to a house and found work on a building site. We did this for several weeks and earned enough money to pay the rent but not much more. Eventually, we paid off our debts - but at the same time the work ran out and we had to leave the flat. Luckily we found somewhere else to stay and odd bits of building work and we got by.

Then I heard my father back home was ill and needed an operation, which he couldn't afford. A loan shark got me the money and took details of my address back in Albania as security. I carried on working but never seemed to be able to pay back the interest on the loan. Whatever I paid him, he always wanted more. Then things got worse when my loan was sold to another man who was even more demanding.

Eventually he told me the only way to pay it off was to come to work for him. I had no choice and soon was living on my own in a house in London where I was made to water rooms full of cannabis plants. Sleeping on an airbed and fed scraps of food, I was told my work wasn't good enough to pay off my debt. He was always shouting at me.

I wanted to leave and go to the police even though I knew I'd be sent back to Albania. That would have been better than living in this hell. But the man kept threatening my family, and as he knew where they lived I didn't want to risk it. Then one day, some policemen broke down the door because a neighbour had told them about suspicious smells coming from the house. At first I was so scared, but the police were brilliant and gave me time to explain things. They said it sounded like I was a victim of modern slavery, and was entitled to go to a safe place and get help from The Salvation Army. They gave me options. It was my choice.

Since I have been in The Salvation Army's safe house I've been given some money, more than enough to live on. I am linked to the doctors and the staff look out for things I can do to keep active. I play five-a-side football and am hoping to volunteer in the local community to use my building skills. I feel grateful and lucky that the police found me. I want to get a legal job and do things properly this time. My life has been on hold for six years. I had heard about slavery but I thought they were just stories until it happened to me.'



## Survivor Stories



**Our data in year 8 has highlighted at least 209 modern slavery cases where the individual's partner contributed to their exploitation. Here is Hanna's story.**

Hanna lived in Poland with her family and worked in a very low-paid factory job. She met a man through friends and he soon became her 'boyfriend'. He talked to her about how he had worked in the UK and that life was better there with higher wages and better prospects. He told her they could start a new life together and promised her that they would be happy.

Hanna trusted her 'boyfriend' and felt that she had few opportunities in Poland. So she agreed to travel with him to London to find work and rent an apartment together. Hanna was excited about the prospect of her life improving. The 'boyfriend' bought them plane tickets and they flew into London.

Upon arrival, her 'boyfriend' seized her passport and ID and Hanna began to realise that he had lied to her. He passed her on to men she had never met before. For the next eight years Hanna was moved between cities and kept locked in different rooms, houses and hotels, often being forced to take alcohol and drugs to ensure she was vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. She was frequently beaten up alongside being raped by several different men every day.

Hanna managed to escape from one of the properties where she was being held when one day she noticed a door had been left unlocked. She did not know where she was, but she took refuge in a park when she was unable to run any further because she was still recovering from injuries sustained in a particularly violent assault by her trafficker the previous day. Whilst hiding in the park she was found by a passer-by who noticed her and supported her to the local police station. Hanna was referred through the National Referral Mechanism to The Salvation Army who arranged for her to be supported at a women's safe house.

Hanna's wellbeing is now much improved. She has signed on with a GP and been supported to manage her alcohol withdrawal symptoms safely. She has met with a solicitor to understand more about her rights and options for the future. Hanna is rebuilding her confidence, and enjoys keeping busy by helping to maintain the safe house garden and sharing her cooking with the other residents in the house.



## Survivor Stories



**96 British people were referred to The Salvation Army this year following exploitation in forced labour this year. This was M's experience.**

M is a British man who was made homeless after falling out with his family. He then befriended a young man whose family offered him work and a place to stay in a caravan. Living and working just a few miles away from his mother, M spent the next two years in appalling conditions, forced to work long hours for no pay and very little food.

M would be driven each day by the family to sites to search for scrap metal, picked up at the end of the day and brought back to their yard where he was made to carry on working, sorting the metal collected for their business. His movements were completely controlled and he was regularly beaten, describing his traffickers as 'evil people' who used him as a punching bag.

M's ordeal finally ended when neighbours reported their concerns to the police who arrived at the yard to find M hiding, badly beaten and covered in blood. He was rushed to hospital to receive emergency treatment and care to address multiple old wounds and untreated injuries.

M was referred to The Salvation Army's service where support staff worked with him and his mother to provide emotional support and advocated for him with other agencies, including the police, Adult Safeguarding teams, and the Community Mental Health team to ensure he was safe and receiving appropriate support. M had been diagnosed with ADHD and Asperger's as a child, which added to the impact of the treatment he received at the hands of his traffickers.

He is now living back home and being helped to readjust to life with his family while he makes plans to live independently and tries to come to terms with his enslavement.



## Developing Survivor Support



For a survivor of modern slavery, the journey to freedom can be a long one. From their harrowing experience of exploitation, being on the receiving end of cruelty and abuse, to then being granted the hope of freedom, healing and hopefully a chance to flourish - all this can take time. This journey of recovery needs many building blocks to ensure the care is appropriate and effective at all stages.

### Financial Innovations

Last year The Salvation Army advised and worked with HSBC on the development of the 'Survivor Bank Account' which is designed to overcome the difficulties victims of modern slavery can have in meeting the standard evidence threshold for opening a bank account and the reasons for this. HSBC conducted an extremely successful pilot of a secure referral pathway for survivors needing to open a bank account.

This resulted in a collaboration between The Salvation Army, our subcontractors and HSBC which has this year been rolled out across 18 cities in the UK. For each applicant, a support worker will contact The Salvation Army central contract team where an approved letter is generated to support the victim's application to open a basic bank account.

At a launch event in June 2019, in Westminster, HSBC retail staff enthusiastically shared stories of survivors benefiting from this service by opening a bank account of their own; more than 200 people were empowered to take another vital step towards independent living.

A support worker for a Hungarian man, whose traffickers committed fraud in his name which made it difficult for him to open a bank account, when finally free described the moment when his client opened a Survivor Bank Account.

“

**When he held his bank card and said 'this is my card' it was like a symbol that things were changing for him.**

”

Furthermore, The Salvation Army is now contributing to the development of wider provision under the Lichtenstein Initiative Financial Access Project, a global consultation on what the financial sector should do to increase compliance with anti-slavery legislation, responsible investment and lending practices, and financial sector innovation to address modern slavery and human trafficking.

# Developing Survivor Support



## Work in Prisons

Throughout last year we undertook a number of measures in our continuing efforts to raise awareness and overcome the difficulties we face when accessing imprisoned potential victims of modern slavery to complete referrals and arrange support. Continuing discussions with the Ministry of Justice resulted this year in agreement to:

- Review the policy on visits and discharge.
- Issue a letter to prison governors with information on the role of The Salvation Army within the National Referral Mechanism.
- Establish a working group on trafficking and modern slavery to which The Salvation Army is invited in order to ensure continued attention to this issue.
- Distribute a supply of our information materials to prisons to better inform staff.

## Advocating for accurate and timely National Referral Mechanism decisions

People who enter the National Referral Mechanism receive from the Single Competent Authority within the Home Office, a positive or negative ‘reasonable grounds’ decision and then after a minimum of 45 days a ‘conclusive grounds’ decision on whether they are deemed a victim of trafficking and modern slavery. In many cases The Salvation Army and our partners can ask the Single Competent Authority to reconsider a decision, although there is no guarantee the Single Competent Authority will agree to this or do so within a set time frame.

This year we have worked with our partners to introduce training and a new process to monitor the numbers of these requests and the outcomes. By collecting this information, The Salvation Army will be able to influence future changes to the Home Office’s policy on reconsideration requests, in the best interest of the people we support.

## Providing awareness raising sessions for the key stakeholders

The Salvation Army continues to give regular presentations to officials and staff in organisations in a position to impact positively on potential victims. These have included police forces, Adult Safeguarding Boards and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department of Work and Pensions, and 20 sessions with Border Force officials. Involving our staff, subcontractors and clients, our contributions aim 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. Feedback acknowledged that these sessions were a highly positive addition to their training.



**I just wanted to say a very big thank you to you for attending our training. The new Safeguarding Officers as well as myself and other trainers found it so interesting and it helps when a victim is prepared to speak as it makes it all the more real for the officers.**



Border Force South Region



# Developing Survivor Support

## Improving access to specialist drug and alcohol services

Last year in response to the increasing number of people coming into our service with drug and alcohol dependency, The Salvation Army and our subcontractor, Black Country Women’s Aid, commissioned independent research to explore this issue and the factors influencing the support available to our clients. This year we have followed up recommendations from the resulting evaluation report, which included direct engagement with agencies commissioning and delivering substance misuse services and a symposium of key stakeholders who considered strategies for developing effective pathways for victims to receive substance misuse support. The Salvation Army worked with our partners to pilot substance misuse training amongst support staff.

Training modules were based on the harm reduction and psychosocial programmes developed through The Salvation Army’s already widely established specialist addictions service. Training covered mental health conditions and the impact of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and addictions, focusing on the specific difficulties of working with some modern slavery survivors such as communication issues and use of interpreters, and how trauma can manifest uniquely for different individuals. It also covered methods for engaging with survivors, how staff can manage their own wellbeing and how to use evidence-based psychosocial interventions so that survivors of modern slavery can cope with the impact of trauma and move towards recovery from their experiences.

“  
**The content of the course was useful, motivating and relevant.**  
”  
Support Staff

“  
**The training will have a positive impact. It was empowering and equipped and provided an opportunity to change perspective.**  
”  
Support Staff



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# Victim Care Fund



**The Victim Care Fund (VCF) continues to provide additional funds to people who are supported through the Government contract. It was established to help potential victims of modern slavery where no other funding is available to meet their immediate needs and to ease their transition to independent living.**

The funding landscape has changed and the Victim Care Fund is now secured from within The Salvation Army's charitable funds. It is actively supported by thousands of generous donors through fundraising activities or regular giving initiatives. This year 37 people ran the London Marathon, and a 95-year-old retired officer and World War II veteran of the D-Day landing, Commissioner Harry Read, did a Skydive to commemorate the 75th anniversary of D-Day - all to raise money for the Victim Care Fund and help us enable survivors to recover and find hope for their futures.



Commissioner Harry Read, preparing for a fundraising skydive to commemorate the 75th anniversary of D-Day

In 2018/2019 the VCF supported more than **550 applications valued at over £130,000.** The wide range of applications and funds awarded included:

**187 applications** for clothing for people in our service and their children including funds for school uniforms.

**63 applications** 63 applications for travel costs to enable people to attend important appointments which fall outside of their ECAT entitlements, such as college courses.

**53 applications** for maternity and baby items including funds to purchase pushchairs.

**53 applications** for household items including furniture, carpets and items needed to enable a person to set up their new home for the move on to independent living.

**Continued overleaf...**



## Victim Care Fund



...Continued from previous page

**50 applications** for people to access leisure activities including: gym memberships, swimming, boxing, bowling, the purchase of bicycles and accessories.

**38 applications** for funds to pay for college, educational and therapeutic course fees and equipment required to undertake courses. For example: ESOL classes, hair and beauty courses, guitar lessons, maths and English GCSE, Open University course plus many others.

**11 applications** for funds to pay for childcare costs to enable people to access specialist counselling, education and training.

**9 applications** for funds to pay rent deposits for people who are moving on from the service into their own home.

Applications for funds to support therapeutic leisure activities for recovering survivors included Christmas and Easter celebrations, theatre, cinema and beach trips, among others.

Following a beach trip, a survivor said:

**“It was a great day. We were all together to enjoy the sun and the sea. It’s very good when you are with people that are smiling all the time, make me smile. I will remember always that lovely day.”**

After a summer trip to central London and the Victoria and Albert Museum survivors said:

**“I had a great time with my son and the group. The trip around the city was very interesting and informative.”**

**“Thank you for giving me the chance to learn about the history of the UK.”**

The group were able to practice English, while enjoying an interesting trip. Some of the group had never visited London before as they were too anxious to go on their own. The trip helped to build confidence and knowledge of London transport systems, and to foster independence and confidence to visit the city independently in the future.

## Victim Care Fund

Through the Victim Care Fund, The Salvation Army has also provided financial assistance for some of our partners and our own safe houses to pilot innovative schemes, such as art and music therapy, life skills courses, drum therapy and yoga sessions.

“

**I have learned to relax more... I laughed a lot. I learned about meditation and breathing and this helped heal my sore shoulder. I didn't understand that my trauma made me so stressed and yoga has helped me see this.**

”

One safe house run by our partner Medaille Trust applied for VCF funding to transform an unused room into a creative communal space for in-house art therapy.

“

**Everyone really enjoyed the first art therapy workshop held and at the end of the session, they felt happier than before the session.**

”



A Salvation Army safe house also introduced art therapy for clients this year. A trauma-trained art therapist ran weekly one-to-one sessions weekly for clients who wanted to take part. Using a variety of art media, the sessions took place in a private space - a room with no CCTV, to ensure that, due to the visual nature of this intervention, what happened in the session remained confidential and the men could feel completely at ease. The sessions were popular and had a striking impact on the men's wellbeing. Not only would they leave the session smiling and keen to go to the next one, having enjoyed it so much, but it was also instrumental in forging bonds between them, as friendships formed outside the sessions and the man chatted to each other about what they had done. Eventually some of them requested a group therapy session.

Staff and clients noticed positive changes: the clients were generally more positive and talkative, but the clients themselves could see in their artwork the progress they were making. For example, having initially chosen to paint or draw with dark colours (black, grey, dark brown), over time they introduced brighter colours of their own free will. The men fed back that they found this an easier way to express their feelings than just talking.

“

**I love the art room. When I haven't slept and I'm really tired, it is so relaxing to go to the art room and do some drawing or painting. It makes me feel better.**

”



# Our Volunteers

## First Responders

In Year 8 our face-to-face first responder team spent more than 200 hours interviewing potential victims of modern slavery so that they could complete the paperwork to be referred into the National Referral Mechanism and on to The Salvation Army's support. All our first responders receive specialised training and work alongside interpreters when necessary. Some are also volunteers like Katherine...



Katherine volunteers as a first responder. She attends our Bristol Citadel Salvation Army church, and after hearing about The Salvation Army's work with victims of modern slavery, she wanted to help. First responders complete an initial assessment of someone's situation and needs.

They then complete paperwork so each potential victim of modern slavery can be officially recognised and get the support to which they are entitled. This then helps our staff put together the right support plan for each person.

As well as meeting with potential victims who are in places inaccessible by telephone, or for whom a face-to-face interview helps overcome anxiety, our first responders also assist at operations run by the police and the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority. These operations are often facilitated at reception centres organised and supported by The Salvation Army. The following feedback demonstrates the impact of this support.



**Please can I say a massive thank you from us at the GLAA for all your help with the case we were investigating and accommodating the potential victims and allowing your premises to be used to speak to them yesterday. The investigators who came to the reception centre commented that it was just right how it was organised and perfect for ours and the 'potential victims' needs.**



Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)



**So many people don't realise that human trafficking is prevalent in this country. I didn't realise it, and it is just not acceptable that people are living as slaves. Being a first responder has increased my knowledge of this crime. You learn so much about [the people you are interviewing] and their lives. It is nice that you see them when they are coming out of it and are hopefully better for that. It makes me realise how lucky I am to have a family who loves me and makes me realise how privileged I am.**



Katherine





# Our Volunteers

## Transport

The Salvation Army has a network of around 400 volunteer drivers and chaperones ready to transport survivors of modern slavery to a place of safety in England and Wales. On average last year our trained volunteers undertook around 70 journeys and contributed nearly 500 hours each month.



Meet Emily, who is a volunteer driver for our for Anti-Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery team

*‘My role as a volunteer driver for the Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Team means that I can be called upon to chaperone potential victims of modern slavery by escorting them to a place of safety, usually by car but sometimes by train. I can be asked to collect people from various places including police stations or coffee shops. I will be given very basic information about the person I am to meet - their name and location and sometimes details of the languages they speak. I can speak Portuguese and Italian which can help if they have limited English and can speak those languages. I am also given the address of where I am to take them and a contact name. When I meet people they are often withdrawn and anxious, so I try to be as welcoming as I can be. My approach is kind and smiling, engaging in light conversation - do they need to stop for some food or a drink? I concentrate on their immediate needs, not the bigger picture of what may have got them to this point. I tell them where we are going and approximately how long it will take us to get there. It breaks my heart sometimes if the person is about the same age as me. I cannot help but wonder how they came to be in that situation. But I never ask questions. That is not my role. If people talk, of course I listen.’*

“

**Modern slavery is happening all around us, in our neighbourhoods, in our towns, on our streets... The days or nights I get called out, I know I have made a difference in someone’s life. It’s obvious really – I have petrol in my car and I can play this small role in helping someone, so why wouldn’t I do it?’**

”

## Community-based support

Our programme to pilot effective community-based support for survivors of modern slavery as they move on from support through the National Referral Mechanism, has continued to develop this year. The network of ‘Modern Slavery Hubs’, the establishment of which was made possible through the reinvestment of Salvation Army funds by joint agreement with the Home Office, provide survivors of modern slavery with a link to their local community, signposting to the range of available support they may need and individual mentoring services.

50 volunteers, based mainly out of Salvation Army church and community centres, have now been trained to work alongside specialist staff operating as local programme coordinators to support survivors and offer opportunities for them to engage in their wider communities.



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## A Global Approach

**The Salvation Army has a specialist international team within the Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery team in the UK who work with international colleagues across the world, focusing on supporting countries where communities are vulnerable to trafficking.**

The Salvation Army is present in 131 countries and this year launched its international Anti-Human Trafficking Response strategy, which outlines our united path to combating trafficking.

This strategy is actively supported by the UK international team, which currently partners with 11 countries across Africa, Europe, South Pacific and East Asia to provide financial and technical support.

They also work to develop and share best practice through Salvation Army colleagues and other organisations also engaged in tackling modern slavery. A highlight of this year was our continuing partnership with the Anglican Alliance, with whom we co-hosted three regional development workshops in Africa, South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific. Bringing together more than 120 practitioners from 40 different countries, there were presentations from local government authorities, academics and other global anti-trafficking organisations and a Global Practice principles and response toolbox were co-created.

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 saw the completion of our innovative Community Awareness and Recovery (CAR) projects, which operate in Nigeria and Philippines, funded by the Modern Slavery Innovation Fund (administered by the Home Office). In August we welcomed Theresa May MP, then British Prime Minister, to visit our programme in Nigeria. This programme has

- reached more than 30,000 people to help change attitudes and behaviours towards trafficking
- recruited, trained and supported 45 dedicated community champions
- provided recovery support services to 250 people rescued from trafficking (some returning from Western Europe, including the UK)



Paska Moore introduces PM Theresa May to Salvation Army CAR project in Nigeria



## A Global Approach

### Hannah was supported by the CAR project

33-year-old Hannah grew up in a small village in southern Nigeria. Aged 19, whilst training to be a hairdresser, Hannah was invited to work in a salon by a lady from her village who lived in Italy. As her family were extremely poor, Hannah and her parents were delighted with the offer of a well-paid job abroad.

The lady took Hannah through juju\* rituals, processed and kept hold of all the travel documents (which turned out to be fake), and took Hannah to Italy by air.

**When they arrived in Italy, Hannah discovered she would actually be expected to go into prostitution. She was beaten, and threatened that she would be killed by the juju if she didn't comply.**

She was also told she had to pay 40,000 euros to the lady, and over time managed to pay her 19,000 euros. Eventually Hannah escaped but was homeless. Whilst living on the streets, Hannah met some people who advised her to migrate to Norway.

Hannah was intercepted for illegal immigration as she tried to enter Norway. While she was detained in a Norwegian prison, Hannah was identified as a victim of human trafficking and referred to the Prison Ministry Team of The Salvation Army in Norway, which runs a 'Safe Way Home' project. The Salvation Army in Norway referred Hannah to the CAR project in Nigeria for further support.

When Hannah returned to Nigeria, she discovered that her trafficker had threatened her family who were now living in fear of reprisals and a debt of 20,000 euros should they accept Hannah back home. Whilst Hannah stayed with her aunt in Lagos, The Salvation Army helped the family to understand the situation and Hannah's experiences, and prepare for her to reintegrate back home.

Hannah was also supported with access to counselling and psychological support and to consider her future options. Hannah was finally reintegrated with her family and is now being helped to start her own grocery business.

\*A juju ritual is a belief in the spiritual world that binds women to human trafficking. Victims are made to believe that if they escape from their exploitation or disobey their trafficker, the 'curse' will be broken and they will face terrible consequences.



## A Global Approach

We recommitted to another three years' support to our project in Tanzania which has been supporting survivors of trafficking and running prevention programmes in the community for over six years. It provides young girls with a short-term residential recovery programme and comprehensive reintegration with their communities. This year a formal working arrangement and public recognition of this work was agreed with the Tanzanian Government.

Acknowledging that trafficking operates on the basic trade model of supply and demand, we joined this year with our colleagues across Europe in a Pan-European Awareness Campaign.

Devised so that unified campaign resources can be employed in both source and destination countries across Europe, the campaign is being rolled out on a country-by-country basis targeting demand for cheap good and labour in places like the UK and the lure of unsubstantiated job adverts in countries such as Russia, Ukraine and Poland, which have received financial support from the UK to enable them to take part in the campaign.

### Celia's Story

Celia is 37 years old and a single parent from the Philippines. She has a Bachelor of Science degree and used to work as a teacher. Despite this, Celia experienced financial issues and was compelled to apply for jobs outside of her community. One day, she was offered a job as a domestic maid for a private home in Bahrain in the United Arab Emirates, which she gladly accepted. However, when she reached Bahrain, her employer took away her passport and mobile phone leaving her unable to contact her family. She was forced to work long hours looking after her employer's two sons and undertaking domestic chores.

By the time Celia could contact her own family to tell them about her ordeal, her exploiters had sold her on to another family. Here her exploitation continued. She wasn't paid or properly fed and was in fear of her employer. Without her consent, her employer had a visa processed for Celia to accompany the family to London, and she went with the family. One day Celia managed to contact a relative who reported the situation to the police in London. Celia's employer was arrested and she was referred to The Salvation Army for support.

Celia wanted to return to the Philippines and so was referred to The Salvation Army's Community Awareness and Recovery (CAR) project in that country where arrangements were made for her to live with a trained host family on her return while she was helped to adjust to living independently again. She was given financial support to start her own business, and today Celia is self-employed running her own rice business. Celia is extremely grateful to The Salvation Army for the continuous and integrated support she has received, which has helped her rebuild her life.







## Awareness and Influence

Our PR & Communications team has worked with The Salvation Army's Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery team and our partners to give the people affected by modern slavery a voice. Together we have highlighted the prevalence of the crime, its impact on victims and what is needed to help them recover.

Feedback from survivors of modern slavery says that the widespread and systematic pattern of misinformation and threats from traffickers has a direct impact on people staying in the situations of exploitation. In response we have utilised a range of media channels to counter this. Alongside raising awareness and understanding that modern slavery exists in the UK today in every community and that everyone has a role in combating it, we have worked to promote the availability of specialist support for people recognised as potential victims and demonstrate how this support can transform lives.



**I thought about escaping many times, but I would have nowhere to go and would be sleeping on the streets. I was aware of The Salvation Army as I was working in a factory where we donated food to them but I did not think there was any help for me.**



Male survivor, 41, Egyptian.



**I was selling drugs for them and they told me that the police would arrest me for being involved in selling drugs, and I would be sent to prison.**



Male survivor, 21, Mauritius

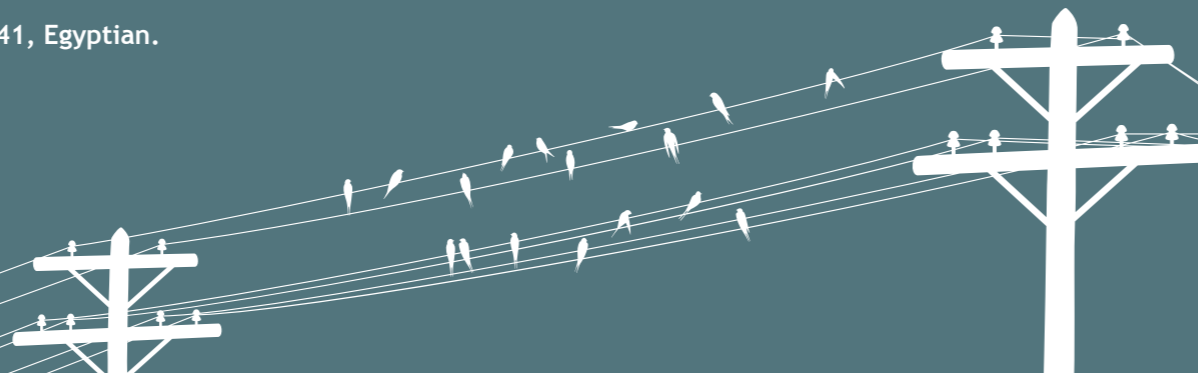


**I was told I would be sent back home and shame my family.**



Female survivor, 30, Albania  
(victim of sexual exploitation)

Throughout the year Salvation Army spokespeople have provided expert comment to the news agenda and we have facilitated opportunities for survivors to contribute, particularly where there is potential to influence the systems, which support them.



## Awareness and Influence



### Key highlights included:

- 2018 Anti-Slavery Day campaign to launch of the annual Supporting Adult Victims of Modern Slavery Report supported by spokespeople and survivor interviews and - for the first time-a consumer engagement campaign with a retail element, titled, #WeAreNotForSale. Designed to drive conversation and awareness on social media, it was based on buying and sharing uniquely designed temporary tattoos. People show solidarity with victims by sharing photos of themselves wearing the tattoo on their social media channels. This campaign was extremely well received and reached a potential audience of just under 89.5 million people from 110 broadcast, press and online articles, including coverage on BBC national news, The Guardian, the Daily Mail and Sky News, as well as 19 local and national radio stations and three television news channels
- Media coverage of events including fundraising activities; special recognition of survivors and staff and stakeholder visits to our programmes. For examples we received an invitation to survivors of modern slavery and Salvation Army support workers to attend the wedding of Her Royal Highness Princess Eugenie to Jack Brooksbank.
- Contributions to documentaries and reports on issues around modern slavery including Sky News (Albanian gangs); The Sun (carwashes and cannabis farming); BBC Victoria Derbyshire Show (support systems for victims of modern slavery); Stylist magazine (nail bars); BBC Radio 4 and BBC Online (UK's biggest ever modern slavery prosecution)

We have been delighted to work with a number of organisations which have committed resources to raising awareness and understanding of modern slavery. These have included the Anti-Slavery Collective whose remit is to connect people to work together to combat slavery, the Cabinet Office and BBC Radio 4 drama unit. The Salvation Army also provided expert advice to the scriptwriters and actors involved in developing a modern slavery storyline on the iconic TV soap, Coronation Street.



Actress, Ruxandra Porojnicu, who plays Alina, the character who is revealed to be a victim of modern slavery.

“

**All these victims, like in Alina's case, can appear like they are living a normal life. No one would notice they are going through such tough times and they need help unless we look more closely. Victims need to know there are so many people who care for them and support is available when they need it.**

”



# Awareness and Influence

In September 2018, as part of their Modern Slavery Inquiry, the Home Affairs Committee asked for evidence on modern slavery and the support available for survivors.

**In response The Salvation Army:**

- Arranged for modern slavery survivors to attend so they could speak to MPs for themselves about their experience of exploitation and the National Referral Mechanism.
- Provided written and oral evidence on the nature and scale of modern slavery, impact of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and how support for victims could be improved. We also provided evidence about how challenging it is for survivors who are detained either in prisons or detention centres to get the support they need.

**We explained that:**

- Non-detained potential victims are approximately 40% more likely to enter The Salvation Army victim care services than detained potential victims. For detained potential victims who do successfully enter the service, on average it can take 95.6 days (3 months) between referral and entry into The Salvation Army victim care services.
- In contrast, for non-detained potential victims who successfully enter The Salvation Army victim care services, the average number of days from referral to point of entry is 22.7 days (3 weeks).

**Other influential highlights include:**

- Supporting survivors in the National Referral Mechanism to speak with Alex Norris MP.
- Meeting Carolyn Harris MP to talk about supporting survivors in Wales.
- Speaking with the Home Office and Stuart McDonald MP about improvements to the policy on reconsidering a decision on a survivor’s trafficking case.
- Contributing evidence to the Independent Review of the Modern Slavery Act.
- Sharing knowledge on the links between modern slavery and homelessness with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Home Office.
- Hosting a meeting with Lord McColl of Dulwich and Commonwealth Parliamentarians to share knowledge about supporting survivors and to discuss the work of the National Crime Agency and UK Border staff to prevent modern slavery.



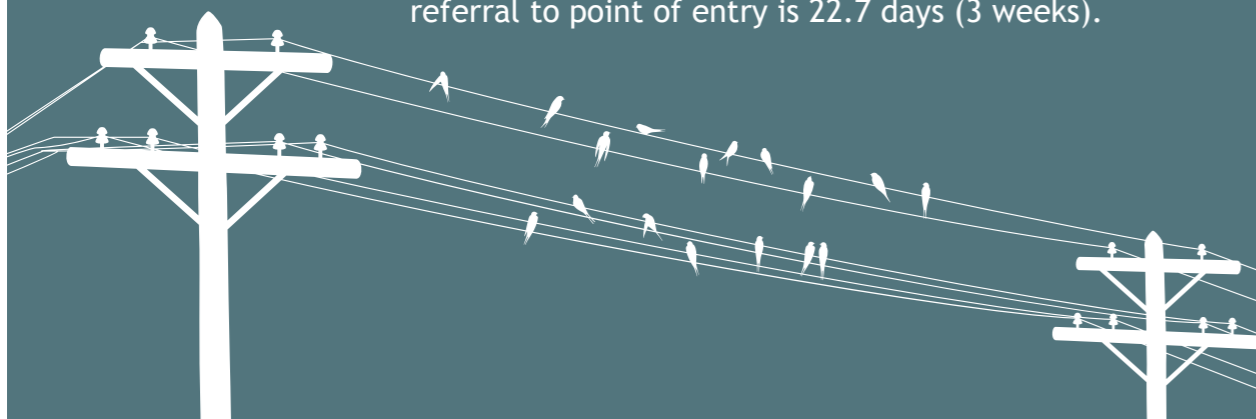
Lord McColl speaking at the Commonwealth Parliamentary meeting in 2019



**On behalf of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association UK and the Modern Slavery Project, I just wanted to express our deep and sincere thanks to The Salvation Army for hosting and taking part in the visit and discussions with Lord McColl and the Commonwealth Parliamentarians to share your work and experience on modern slavery.**



Anthony Pemberton CPA UK Modern Slavery Project



- Introduction
- Key Data
- Survivor stories
- Developing survivor support
- Victim Care Fund
- Our Volunteers
- A Global Approach
- Awareness & influence

## Looking Forward

Over the next year we will be asking the UK Government to ensure that:

There are local resources available to meet the needs of survivors across England and Wales such as sufficient and suitable mental health services.

A survivor's immigration status does not hinder their ability to recover and restore their lives.

Modern slavery training becomes mandatory within both the induction and Continuing Professional Development (CPD) training of all 'frontline' staff working in Government and Statutory Bodies. This would include the National Health Service (NHS), Prison Service, Home Office Asylum Service, the Police and Social Services.





## 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 empower survivors as they recover.

Our experienced team of subcontractors, our own staff, volunteers, the many fundraisers and donors and all our partners, other organisations - from small charities to large corporates who are dedicated to improving the future for people surviving modern slavery - Thank you.

### 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 Modern Slavery Direct Delivery Services  
 Unseen UK

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