

# **“Look, and see our disgrace!” \_**

## **A Briefing Paper on Human Trafficking**



**November 2007**

# 1. Introduction\_

*Remember, O LORD, what has befallen us; look, and see our disgrace!  
... Women are raped in Zion, young women in the towns of Judah.*

Lamentations 5.1,11

*Their cry for rescue from slavery came up to God. And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob.*

Exodus 2.23

The word 'disgrace' seems inadequate to describe a society in which human beings are lured or forced into activities that our sense of common humanity, let alone Christianity, teaches us should have no place anywhere. Substitute 'Britain' for 'Zion' and 'Yorkshire' for 'Judah' in the above quotation from Lamentations, and the point begins to tell. As Christians, we are called to regard everyone as a brother or sister, to remember God's covenant and, like Moses, Aaron and Miriam, to answer our divine calling to bring liberty to those who are enslaved.

It is difficult to do justice to the moral repugnance and outrage felt by civilised people when the facts about Human Trafficking are brought home to them. The fact that such appalling suffering is deliberately inflicted on men, women and children by criminals who regard them as commodities to be abused and sold for financial gain, is so far removed from most people's experience that it is easy for our minds simply to recoil from it.

Prof. Gary Craig of the Wilberforce Institute for the study of Slavery and Emancipation (WISE) states that Human Trafficking is the third largest global business, after the arms and drugs trades, with an annual turnover of £32 billion.

According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 'Trafficking into the UK for sexual or domestic labour, involves hundreds or even thousands of women and children. Some children, in particular those from African countries, are trafficked through the UK to other countries' (*Findings* February 2007). The same publication asserts that 'the UK has tended to address trafficking as an issue of migration control rather than one of human rights.' Nor are Human Trafficking issues ignored by the popular press: 'In Lithuania, Britain is seen as the top destination and girls as young as 14 are brought here as sex slaves' ('Sex slave gangs face crackdown', *Metro*, 8 March 2007).

In a letter to the first annual conference of the UK Centre for Human Trafficking, held in Leeds on 14 November 2007, Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director at the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, described Human Trafficking as 'a crime of a

particularly cruel and despicable nature', and stated that 'The work conducted in the United Kingdom over recent years to prevent and counter trafficking in persons is commendable. The establishment of the Human Trafficking Centre in Sheffield is an extremely positive development.' (See 8. below for further information about the UK Centre for Human Trafficking.)

By contrast with slave-owners two centuries ago, traffickers rarely regard their victims as long-term investments because the unprofitable can so easily be replaced. We live in a world where disposable products are the norm; this is as true of human beings as of nappies or carrier bags. Like the Abolitionists of two hundred years ago, however, 21<sup>st</sup> century Christians have a vocation to join their prayers and actions to those of everyone working to end the evil of Human Trafficking and make 'the glorious liberty of the children of God' a living reality for our most vulnerable sisters and brothers.

As always, CRC will welcome your comments and suggestions for further editions of this paper. This and other briefing papers are available to download for FREE from the publications section of the CRC website. Visit [www.crc-online.org.uk](http://www.crc-online.org.uk).

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## 'LOVE TO THE LOVELESS SHOWN...' Hull Lighthouse Project

Victims of childhood abuse, drug addicts, convicted as criminals, disowned by their families, blacklisted by Housing Associations, their children in care, without qualifications, in debt to drug dealers... what hope can there be for women in any – or even all – these situations? Anne Danerolle used to take a very black-and-white view of prostitution, but becoming a volunteer in her Church's drop-in centre and outreach work soon convinced her that the Church has a lot more to offer these most vulnerable of our sisters than 'love and a cup of tea'. Hull Community Church's work alongside local sex workers was established as the Lighthouse Project, a charity with Anne as its first Manager. Since then, the Church has developed many other projects with offenders, ex-offenders, excluded young people and children and is featured in CRC's Effective Christian Presence and Enterprise programme. Experiencing the pain and mess of people's real lives has challenged Anne's beliefs but strengthened her faith in the Jesus who loved, accepted and didn't judge. See [www.emergingchurch.info/stories/hull/index.htm](http://www.emergingchurch.info/stories/hull/index.htm)

## 2. Definition\_

The United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, to which the UK was an early signatory, defines trafficking as

*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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.*

The distinction between 'people smuggling' and 'human trafficking' is that, despite the harsh and degrading conditions in which both activities may be carried out, those who are smuggled have given their consent to travel in this way, while those who are trafficked have not.

## 3. Causes\_

Human Trafficking, the trading of human beings as commodities, operates like other businesses, according to the laws of supply and demand.

There exists a huge demand for human beings for the sex industry, for exploitable labour and for the cultivation of drugs, as well as other illicit and criminal activities. For the sex trade and for activities that adults cannot perform so easily, children are particularly valuable – and vulnerable.

Half the world's population, some 3 billion people, live in poverty on less than £1 (\$2) a day, and 1 billion in extreme poverty on less than half that amount (*The End of Poverty*, World Bank/UN 2005). Consequently, there is an almost inexhaustible supply of human beings who can easily fall prey to the false hopes held out by criminals involved in Human Trafficking. Families living in these circumstances have little means to resist approaches from the seemingly friendly and helpful traffickers who offer them or their children an escape route from the desperate daily struggle to survive. Job offers are the most common recruitment method, but bogus marriage proposals, sometimes made via the internet, or simply promises of a life with better educational and/or employment prospects can seem overwhelmingly attractive to people living on the brink of starvation.

Recruiters may be of either sex and any age. A family may be paid what seems to them an enormous sum of money for their child, but which represents only a tiny

fraction of the child's value in the trafficking market. It is a profoundly disturbing fact that most child trafficking victims are taken by someone who is known to them in their communities or even in their families. According to UKHTC, one in six trafficked persons is recruited by a close friend. Furthermore, in Africa some 50% of the population is under 18 years old and the HIV/AIDS pandemic across the African continent has created a generation of children who have no one to look after them; many of these children live on the streets where no one will notice if one day they simply disappear. The struggle against Human Trafficking is therefore closely related to the struggle against poverty, deprivation and debt in the developing world.

Recruiters and traffickers do not operate in isolation, but are part of large, well organised criminal networks that include document forgers, bogus employment agents, drivers, pimps, brothel owners and even government and other public officials. It is normal practice for the trafficker to arrange every aspect of the process, including travel documents and tickets, meals and housing. Where corruption is endemic in local and national government, or where embassy and immigration officials are incompetent, it is often easy for traffickers to obtain documents and to transport their victims across national frontiers into European countries, including the UK, without being properly checked by border controls.

### IN A GREAT CHRISTIAN TRADITION...

#### Churches Alert to Sex Trafficking across Europe

Inspired by the lives and work of women throughout the Church's history, including St Brigid (451-525), Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179) and Josephine Butler (1828-1906), who combined profound spirituality with tireless work for justice, especially for women and girls, CHASTE was established in 2004 with the following aims:

- To develop the availability of safe houses in the UK for those who have been trafficked; to develop a network of 'sanctuary' homes (development of safety link) and to train those who counsel and support victims;
- To address demand of pay-as-you-go-sex and to raise the attention of the general public, agencies of intervention to the role of the user in driving forward the market;
- To develop the range of support for those who are caught in trafficking for sexual exploitation and who currently are being returned to their countries of origin;
- To intervene directly with those responsible for passing legislation and releasing budgets to counter trafficking for sexual exploitation.

At the 2006 Greenbelt Festival, CHASTE launched the successful *time for a@rest* campaign, calling on the UK government to sign the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings – the Convention was signed in March 2007 but has yet to be ratified by Parliament.

See [www.chaste.org.uk](http://www.chaste.org.uk)

## 4. Labour exploitation\_

There is a serious lack of research and information available on the issues around trafficking for labour exploitation other than in the sex industry, but the Government estimates that hundreds of men, women and children are trafficked into the UK every year for exploitation in other areas of work.

Research by Amnesty and Anti-Slavery International reports men and women being trafficked into a range of labour exploitation in areas of work including agriculture, construction, food processing and packaging, nursing, hospitality and the catering trade, domestic labour, and the caring professions including human organ harvesting. The research underlines that trafficking needs to be seen as a human rights issue, and support services must be put in place for those who are being exploited ([www.amnesty.org.uk/content.asp?CategoryID=10314](http://www.amnesty.org.uk/content.asp?CategoryID=10314) and [www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/uk.htm](http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/uk.htm)).

Traffickers use coercion, deception and the threat or use of violence to lure men, women and children into these 21<sup>st</sup> century forms of slavery. They control people through keeping their passports, demanding their labour in return for alleged debts such as 'travel costs', false 'registration fees' or 'administration charges', or through intimidation and violence. Threats may be directed against the victims themselves, or against their families, friends and communities in their countries of origin.

There is no specific Government assistance currently available for people trafficked into forced labour, and there have been no prosecutions of this crime, even though, since 2004, all forms of human trafficking have constituted a criminal offence in the UK, punishable by up to 14 years in prison (see 9. below).

## 5. Drugs production\_

As with trafficking for labour exploitation, there is very little comprehensive information available around trafficking of human beings for the production of and trade in illegal drugs.

Following a raid on a cannabis factory on a house in Highfield, Sheffield, in April 2007, Detective Inspector James Abdy said:

*There are clearly other types of criminality connected to cannabis production, which may include violence, human trafficking and money laundering. We are taking a pro-active approach to tackling the problem across the city, working in partnership with Operation Reflex and the UK Human Trafficking Centre, to ensure that a multi-agency approach is adopted to tackle offenders and ensure victims living within our communities live in a good environment.*

[www.thestar.co.uk/video?ArticleID=2706630](http://www.thestar.co.uk/video?ArticleID=2706630)

Cannabis factories are well established in our region's cities, often in ordinary terraced houses. High-tech hydroponics equipment is often used, with the cultivation of the plants taking place almost everywhere; the people who tend them being required to live in one room.

On a more positive note, the high levels of light and warmth needed for intensive cultivation result in a characteristic 'heat signature' which makes the cannabis factories stand out from surrounding dwellings when scanned with the sort of infra-red detectors deployed in police helicopters. Uncharacteristically high utilities bills for electricity and gas used in relatively small premises may also indicate drugs-related activity of this sort.

When raided by law enforcement agencies, such factories frequently turn out to be 'staffed' by people trafficked into the UK from Vietnam or elsewhere. Conversations with police officers indicate that these are often children who, by the time the alarm is given, have been withdrawn by the gangs controlling them, to be redeployed elsewhere.

The Association of Chief Police Officers, and others who campaign against the use of illegal drugs by individuals, constantly remind us that the proceeds and profits of drugs at every level, from drugs barons to street dealers, are used to fund the most serious kinds of organised crime, including Human Trafficking and international terrorism.

### HALF THE WORLD'S CHOCOLATE

Forced Labour on Cote d'Ivoire's Cocoa Plantations

Nearly half the world's chocolate is made from cocoa grown in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa. According to the 2006 US State Department Human Rights report, the cocoa plantations in Cote d'Ivoire are estimated to employ some 5,000 to 10,000 children who have been trafficked to or within the country to work in the cocoa sector. It also showed an estimated 5,100 children employed as full-time permanent workers and another 12,000 children working part-time on cocoa farms who had no family ties with the farmer. The research showed that approximately 109,000 child labourers worked in hazardous conditions on cocoa farms in the country in what the study described as the worst forms of child labour. 59 percent were from Burkina Faso, 24 percent were citizens, and the others were from Mali or other countries to the north (see [www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78730.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78730.htm)). Anti-slavery International and Stop the Traffik report that the children work 12-hour days for \$135-\$189 (£70-£100) a year, and many of them are under 12 years old. These children have been sold into indentured servitude for \$140 (£75).

A guide to 'Traffik Free' chocolate can be found at [www.stopthetraffik.org/chocolateDownloads/chocolate\\_guide\\_uk.pdf](http://www.stopthetraffik.org/chocolateDownloads/chocolate_guide_uk.pdf)

## 6. Sex trafficking

In 2005, three illegal immigrants were jailed for a total of 40 years for selling a teenage girl as a sex slave. The 16-year-old, from Lithuania, was re-sold seven times, repeatedly raped and forced to work as a prostitute in Sheffield and the Midlands ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/south\\_yorkshire/4355805.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/south_yorkshire/4355805.stm)). In November 2007, police arrested two men and two women, all in their 20s, in the Harehills and Roundhay areas of Leeds, on suspicion of Human Trafficking into and within the UK, controlling prostitution for gain, money laundering and multiple rape ([www.yorkshireeveningpost.co.uk/news/People-trafficking-arrests-in-Leeds.3445150.jp](http://www.yorkshireeveningpost.co.uk/news/People-trafficking-arrests-in-Leeds.3445150.jp)). Up to £8,000 can change hands for each person sold as a prostitute (*Metro*, *ibid.*). The financial incentives for the traffickers are very clear indeed.

Sex workers plying their trade on our streets, in brothels or in privately-owned or rented houses will often have been trapped as the prey of people they believed to be offering them legitimate employment. According to UK Government statistics, there are an estimated 4,000 women and children trafficked into prostitution in the UK at any one time. CHASTE reports that some 70% of sex workers in London and Birmingham are from outside the UK. Behind the advertisements in our free newspapers for massage parlours, saunas, escort services (and even nail bars, according to one speaker at the UKHTC conference in November 2007) is a thriving illegal sex trade offering women of very diverse nationalities.

It is important to be aware that boys and young men, as well as girls and young women, are targeted by traffickers. Some 'clients' of traffickers and pimps attach particular excitement to sexual activity with persons below 16 years of age, the legal age of consent, and are willing to pay much more for opportunities to commit statutory rape. Far from being confined to centres of 'sex tourism' in distant developing countries, this type of crime is routinely perpetrated against children across the Yorkshire and Humber region.

Not all of those trafficked into prostitution are brought into the UK from abroad. A significant part of this trade preys on young British people who 'go missing' from their homes in one area and are trafficked to other cities, away from their families, friends, schools or colleges and wider support networks. A 2007 survey of Barnardo's services identified internal trafficking within Yorkshire and Lancashire, particularly from Hull to Leeds and around Bradford; Sheffield was also named as a destination by the Birmingham service (see *A summary report mapping the scale of internal trafficking in the UK*, page 4).

Perhaps the worst betrayal is experienced by those victims who find themselves trapped by people whom they believed to be offering genuine love. A young person may be taken out for meals and spoiled with presents by someone who presents himself as a

boyfriend or girlfriend, in order to build up a dependency and sense of obligation. The same man or woman may pose as 'boyfriend' or 'girlfriend' to many young people concurrently. Young people, especially those with low self-esteem, may feel flattered by the attentions of an older man or woman. Encouraged to regard parents who express anxiety about the company they keep as 'killjoys' or 'uncool', they often sever links with families, friends and schools. They are initially allowed to think that they are making informed choices, believing as many young people do that they are street-wise and 'know it all'. Consequently, they rarely see themselves as the victims of sexual exploitation. Those who prey upon them, however, are all-too-often experts in the techniques and subtleties of 'grooming' and coercion. CROP warns that concerns should be raised when children:

- seem unhappy and become withdrawn from family and friends,
- become secretive and start to lie frequently,
- start truanting from school,
- use mobile phones and the internet more frequently,
- stay out late or go missing from home,
- appear drunk or exhibit signs of drug abuse,
- have new 'boyfriends' or 'girlfriends', often older than themselves.

Sooner or later the time comes for 'repayment', when the victim may be raped, forced to provide sexual favours for the older person's 'friends', and compelled to work as a prostitute under threat of further rape and/or other violence. To believe that one is personally loved, only to discover that one has been treated as a commodity, can be psychologically and emotionally devastating, and this adds to the terrible burden of physical violation ([www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)).

Widespread access to the internet and mobile phones has increased the variety of ways in which prostitution and sexual abuse can be marketed, because it has become possible to watch acts of sexual abuse at a distance, sometimes guiding or controlling the actions of both perpetrators and victims by speech or instant messaging.

The spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases makes the detection, care and potential repatriation of victims a public health issue as well as a migration and/or human rights issue.

## 7. Policy and enforcement

Addressing Human Trafficking is the second highest priority of the UK's Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), after tackling Class A drugs.

In 2006, the Police launched Operation Pentameter, a three-month long multi-agency operation focussing on tackling trafficking for sexual exploitation across the UK. By its end, police had rescued 84 women and 12

children trafficked into sexual exploitation. CHASTE reported that, contrary to some commonly-held beliefs, the women came from all over the world: Brazil, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania and Thailand. On 3 October 2006, the UK Centre for Human Trafficking was launched in Sheffield (see 8. below).

Following a public consultation in 2006, the Home Office published the *UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking* in March 2007. This document outlined the Government's commitment to 'work in a collaborative way with partners across central, regional, and local government, law enforcement and the voluntary sector.'

Pentameter 2, a victim-focused operation, was launched on 3 October 2007. This initiative involves a campaign of activity throughout the United Kingdom and is linked to a G6 programme of activity being led by the UK and Poland. Victims will be treated sensitively and provided with a wide range of support from voluntary and statutory agencies. The operation is designed to deliver many of the aims set out in the *UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking*.

## 8. The UK Centre for Human Trafficking (UKHTC)

UKHTC is a police-led multi-agency initiative, based in Sheffield, whose aims are:

- *To prevent human trafficking by building knowledge and understanding of the harm it causes and to use that knowledge and understanding to direct and prioritise the UK law enforcement response*
- *To improve the law enforcement response to human trafficking by raising awareness of the key issues, the development and delivery of relevant training and through delivering and coordinating responses amongst UK law enforcement and prosecution partners.*
- *To develop and promote a victim centred approach to dealing with trafficking, working together with other agencies, stakeholder organisations and prosecution partners.*

The Centre

*plays a key role in co-ordinating work across stakeholders and, with its partners, delivers a diverse set of programmes, including targeted campaigns to prevent and reduce the trafficking of human beings (THB). In addition, the centre conducts research, develops training packages for UK Law Enforcement partners, cascades good practice and works to deliver an improved knowledge and understanding of the way criminal enterprises associated with human trafficking operate.*

[www.ukhtc.org/history.htm](http://www.ukhtc.org/history.htm)

## 9. Legislation

*The UK has introduced comprehensive legislation to criminalise trafficking. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, which came into force on 1st May 2004, introduced wide-ranging offences in England, Wales and Northern Ireland covering trafficking into, out of, or within the UK for any form of sexual offence. These offences carry a 14 year maximum penalty.*

*An offence of 'trafficking for exploitation', which covers non-sexual exploitation, including trafficking for forced labour and the removal of organs, was included in the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004. This offence also carries a heavy 14 year maximum penalty and came into force on the 1 December 2004.*

*The trafficking of children is included under the trafficking offences contained in the 2003 Acts (Sexual Offences Act 2003 and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003) and the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004. In addition, the Sexual Offences Act introduced new offences of "abuse of children through prostitution and pornography" which aim to protect children under the age of 18. These cover a range of offences, including paying for the sexual services of a child, for which the penalty ranges from 7 years to life depending on the age of the child; and causing, facilitating or controlling the commercial sexual exploitation of a child in prostitution or pornography, for which the maximum penalty will be 14 years imprisonment.*

*UK Action Plan on Human Trafficking (Home Office, March 2007) pages 15-16*

The Council of Europe's Campaign to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings was launched in 2006 under the slogan *Human being – not for sale*. The campaign aims to raise awareness among governments, parliamentarians, local and regional authorities, NGOs and civil society of the extent of the problem of Human Trafficking in Europe today. It highlights the different measures that can be taken to prevent this new form of slavery, as well as measures to protect the human rights of victims and to prosecute the traffickers.

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 3 May 2005 and opened for signature on 16 May 2005. The UK Government signed the Convention on 23 March 2007 but has not yet ratified it.

The Convention will come into force on 1 February 2008. It guarantees trafficked people:

- a breathing period ('reflection period') of at least 30 days during which they can receive support to aid their recovery, including safe housing and emergency medical support;
- temporary residence permits for trafficked people who may be in danger if they return to their country, and/or if it is necessary to assist criminal proceedings.

Amnesty International recommends that when the UK Government and Scottish Executive implements the Convention, they do so quickly and includes the following victim support measures:

- *a 90 day 'reflection period' for victims;*
- *residence permits which are not conditional on agreeing to help the police;*
- *ensure no victim faces any criminal penalty because of what has happened to them;*
- *take advice from organisations with a track record on working with victims of violence against women and child protection.*

[www.amnesty.org.uk/news\\_details.asp?NewsID=17314](http://www.amnesty.org.uk/news_details.asp?NewsID=17314)

*However criminal justice action against the perpetrators of internal trafficking continues to be absent or insufficient, despite the legal and policy reforms of recent years in the UK.*

A summary report mapping the scale of internal trafficking in the UK (Barnardo's, 2007) page 10

## **BEGINNING A BETTER LIFE**

Genesis Leeds

Recognising the dangers faced by women and young people trapped in lives of prostitution, a congregation in the Leeds area of Chapeltown and Harehills founded the Genesis project in 1991. Although established on a small scale with just one worker, Genesis is now supported by Comic Relief and has a team of five people drawn from a variety of faith backgrounds. The project offers support services for all women and young people involved or at risk of involvement in, or exiting from, prostitution, irrespective of their religious, cultural or social background. Since its inception, the work has expanded in response to the needs of its clients. Genesis also holds an open morning on the last Friday of the month each quarter between 10.00 a.m.-12.00 noon, for anyone who would like to find out more about its work. Places at the Open Morning must be booked in advance by contacting the office on 0113 243 0036.

See [www.genesisleeds.org.uk](http://www.genesisleeds.org.uk)

## **10. What can Churches do?\_**

- Pray for the victims and the perpetrators of Human Trafficking, and for those working on these issues.
- Support *Not For Sale* Sunday in May – see [www.notforsalesunday.org](http://www.notforsalesunday.org)
- Ensure that the chocolate you eat is 'Traffik-free' – see [www.stophetraffik.org/chocolateDownloads/hocolate\\_guide\\_uk.pdf](http://www.stophetraffik.org/chocolateDownloads/hocolate_guide_uk.pdf)
- Donate to and/or volunteer for organisations providing safe houses and other forms of assistance to victims of trafficking (e.g. CHASTE, CROP, Genesis Leeds, the Joanna Project, Hull Lighthouse (see below for contact details))
- Sign the Coalition for the Removal of Pimping (CROP) petition at [www.petitiononline.com/PTONE/petition.html](http://www.petitiononline.com/PTONE/petition.html)
- Take part in the UKHTC Blue Blindfold campaign – see [www.blueblindfold.com](http://www.blueblindfold.com)
- Invite speakers or hold fundraising events for one or more of the organisations working on Human Trafficking issues – see Resources section below.
- Lobby your MP for government support for the provision of safe houses for victims of Human Trafficking.
- Consider carefully where you shop for goods and services, and try to avoid businesses that may be associated with child labour or other inappropriate employment practices.
- Challenge local newspapers about advertisements for 'Personal Services' that may be offering sex.
- Make an audit of businesses such as saunas and massage parlours in your neighbourhood and check with your local authority how often they are inspected and whether or not they are licensed.
- Consider carefully where you go on holiday and try to avoid countries whose governments may be complicit in Human Trafficking or human rights abuses (e.g. the Philippines – see [www.preda.org](http://www.preda.org))
- Investigate the purchasing policies of companies you do business with.
- **Above all... if you have any concerns or suspicions, please contact:**
  - **the UK Centre for Human Trafficking on 0114 252 3891**
  - **or CrimeStoppers on 0800 555 111**
  - **or your local police.**

## 11. Resources – published and online

*UK Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking*  
Home Office March 2007  
[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/human-trafficking-action-plan?view=Binary](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/human-trafficking-action-plan?view=Binary)

*Trafficking in Human Beings*  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime webpage  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking\\_human\\_beings.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_human_beings.html)

*Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children 2003 (Summary)* United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime webpage  
[www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking\\_convention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_convention.html)

*Trafficking in Human Beings*  
Interpol fact sheet  
[www.interpol.int/Public/ICPO/FactSheets/THB02.pdf](http://www.interpol.int/Public/ICPO/FactSheets/THB02.pdf)

Council of Europe Campaign to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings  
[www.coe.int/t/DG2/TRAFFICKING/campaign/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/DG2/TRAFFICKING/campaign/default_en.asp)  
[www.coe.int/t/dg2/trafficking/campaign/Docs/Overview/Default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg2/trafficking/campaign/Docs/Overview/Default_en.asp)

*Whose daughter next?*  
Barnardo's 1998 Report and film - currently out of print but should be available in libraries etc.

*No son of mine: children abused through prostitution*  
Barnardo's report 2001 summary at  
[www.barnardos.org.uk/noson.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/noson.pdf)

*Reducing the Risk; Barnardo's support for sexually exploited young people; a two year evaluation*  
Barnardo's 2006  
[www.barnardos.org.uk/reducing\\_the\\_risk\\_report.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/reducing_the_risk_report.pdf)

*Stolen childhood: Barnardo's work with children abused through prostitution*  
Barnardo's report 2002 Available to buy through [barnardospublications@barnardos.org.uk](mailto:barnardospublications@barnardos.org.uk) or tel: 020 8498 7844

*Stop! She's my daughter*  
Mothers of abuse victims share their stories of grooming and child sexual exploitation in the UK  
Christine Miles/CROP 2007 [www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

*A summary report mapping the scale of internal trafficking in the UK based on a survey of Barnardo's anti-sexual exploitation and missing services*  
Barnardo's report 2007  
[www.barnardos.org.uk/internal\\_trafficking\\_final\\_report\\_aug07.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/internal_trafficking_final_report_aug07.pdf)

*What is Child Trafficking?*  
AFRUCA, June 2007 To buy a copy, see AFRUCA's contact details below.

*Tackling Human Trafficking: Consultation on Proposals for a UK Action Plan*  
The Children's Society  
[www.childrenssociety.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/CB823057-75C8-47BB-A617-92C7117D9371/0/Tackling\\_Human\\_Trafficking\\_TCS.pdf](http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/CB823057-75C8-47BB-A617-92C7117D9371/0/Tackling_Human_Trafficking_TCS.pdf)

*In Every Way Try To Please Him*  
short movie by the Salvation Army view online at  
[www1.salvationarmy.org.uk/trafficking](http://www1.salvationarmy.org.uk/trafficking)

*Trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation: a literature review* Home Office October 2007  
[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr1007.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr1007.pdf)

*Trafficking in Human Beings: Internet Recruitment*  
Council of Europe study  
[www.coe.int/t/DG2/TRAFFICKING/campaign/Docs/SeminarsConf/THB\\_Internetstudy\\_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/DG2/TRAFFICKING/campaign/Docs/SeminarsConf/THB_Internetstudy_en.pdf)

*Trafficking for Forced Labour: UK country report*  
Anti-Slavery Society report  
[www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/PDFforcedlabour.htm#uk](http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/PDFforcedlabour.htm#uk)

*Trafficking in the UK*  
Anti-Slavery Society report  
[www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/traffickinguk.htm](http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/traffickinguk.htm)

*A Scoping Project on Child Trafficking in the UK - June 2007*  
Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) report on behalf of the Home Office and the Border and Immigration Agency  
[www.ceop.gov.uk/pdfs/Child%20Trafficking%20Report%20June%202007.pdf](http://www.ceop.gov.uk/pdfs/Child%20Trafficking%20Report%20June%202007.pdf)

Anti-Slavery Society resources  
Ideas for teachers, students, artists, media, consumers, etc.  
[www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/getinvolved.htm](http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/getinvolved.htm)

*Slavery in the 21st Century*  
BBC News website to raise the debate on forced labour.  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in\\_depth/world/slavery/](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in_depth/world/slavery/)

Blue Blindfold campaign  
UKHTC's awareness raising campaign, promoting the message "don't close your eyes to human trafficking"  
[www.blueblindfold.com/](http://www.blueblindfold.com/)

BMS World Mission  
Information and resources for churches including articles, stories, statistics, Bible reflections and all-age activities [www.bmsworldmission.org/slavery](http://www.bmsworldmission.org/slavery)



### *Bwise2 Sexual Exploitation*

Barnardo's pack for teachers, social workers and counsellors to educate young people about sexual exploitation available to buy at [www.barnardos.org.uk/resources/research\\_and\\_publications/books\\_and\\_tools\\_protection\\_from\\_abuse\\_and\\_harm.htm#sexabuse](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/resources/research_and_publications/books_and_tools_protection_from_abuse_and_harm.htm#sexabuse)

### *Just one click*

report showing how internet and mobile phone technology act as a conduit for abuse available to buy at [www.barnardos.org.uk/resources/research\\_and\\_publications/books\\_and\\_tools\\_protection\\_from\\_abuse\\_and\\_harm.htm#sexabuse](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/resources/research_and_publications/books_and_tools_protection_from_abuse_and_harm.htm#sexabuse)

### *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*

United Nations document. Summary at [www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking\\_convention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_convention.html)

Church Missionary Society (CMS) resources Slideshows, images, stories, fundraising ideas Web: [www.cms-uk.org/settingcaptivefree/scf\\_downloads.htm](http://www.cms-uk.org/settingcaptivefree/scf_downloads.htm)

### *Cargo*

Musical presentation by Paul Field using the 19<sup>th</sup> century Abolitionists' story to raise awareness of present-day slavery and to show how ordinary people can make a difference. [www.paulfield.com/php/cargo.php](http://www.paulfield.com/php/cargo.php)

### Free the Slaves

Sample media articles, meal/documentary presentations, fasts, poetry <http://freetheslaves.net/action>

### Human Trafficking

Country reports, news and events, toolkits and training materials [www.humantrafficking.org/resources](http://www.humantrafficking.org/resources)

### Tearfund

information about Human Trafficking projects [www.tearfund.org/webdocs/Website/Extra/Freedom/tearfund%20trafficking%20work%20-%20for%20volunteers.pdf](http://www.tearfund.org/webdocs/Website/Extra/Freedom/tearfund%20trafficking%20work%20-%20for%20volunteers.pdf)

### The Sold Project

Film project – to be used during a US tour to call upon a twenty-something generation to rise up and fight for the freedom of children sold into the sex industry [www.thesoldproject.com](http://www.thesoldproject.com)

### *Stop! She's My Daughter*

Parents' stories as told to Christine Miles (2007) CROP [www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

### *Parents, Children and Pimps: Families speak out about sexual exploitation. A research report by*

Aravinda Kosaraju (CROP, 2005) [www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

### *A Guide to the Sexual Offences Act 2003*

Prepared by Adele L Wier (CROP, 2005) [www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

### *Advice to parents if they fear their child is in an exploitative relationship* (CROP, 2004)

[www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

### *Denying the Pimp*

CROP conference report including chief speaker David Blunkett, Home Secretary [www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

## **CHURCH PARTNERSHIP AGAINST TRAFFICKING**

Croydon Community Against Trafficking

In Croydon, South London, the Salvation Army facilitated the formation of an ecumenical group of Churches who joined with other community organisations and individuals under the name Croydon Community Against Trafficking (CCAT). CCAT conducted research into the scale of Human Trafficking locally, identifying over 100 advertising saunas, massage parlours and escort agencies in the borough, which offered 'just about any type of depraved sexual service with just about any nationality of woman'. They also discovered that over 80% of the women came from outside the UK. CCAT encourages local people

- to contact the local press and owners of newspapers to point out that 'As long as they continue to advertise services that exploit trafficked women and children, then the media is contributing to the problem of slavery in Croydon.'
- to demand that Croydon Council Licensing Department no longer support the trafficking of human beings by tolerating an illegal sex industry – 100% of the saunas, massage parlours and escort agencies that CCAT contacted offered sex.
- to make illegal brothels a police priority by highlighting them as a public nuisance and standing up for exploited and enslaved women – Police are obligated to respond to complaints about illegal practices.
- to write to local MPs, encouraging them to engage in this issue and demanding that they add their voice to protect the victims of trafficking.

See [www.theccat.com](http://www.theccat.com)

## 12. Resources – organisations

The UK Centre for Human Trafficking  
PO Box 4107, SHEFFIELD S1 9DQ  
Tel: 0114 252 3891 Fax: 0114 228 6456  
Web: [www.ukhtc.org](http://www.ukhtc.org)

Crimestoppers  
Anonymous crime reporting line  
Tel: 0800 555 111

### Police

- **Humberside:**  
Police Headquarters, Courtland Road, Hull HU6 8AW  
Tel: 0845 606 0222
- **Lincolnshire:**  
Police Headquarters, PO Box 999, Lincoln LN5 7PH  
Tel: 01522 532222
- **North Yorkshire:**  
Police Headquarters, Newby Wiske Hall, Northallerton DL7 9HA  
Tel: 0845 606 0247
- **South Yorkshire:**  
Police Headquarters, Snig Hill, Sheffield S3 8LY  
Tel: 0114 220 2020
- **West Yorkshire:**  
Police Headquarters, PO Box 9, Wakefield WF1 3QP  
Freefone: 0800 555 111  
Tel: 0845 606 0606

Africans Unite Against Child Abuse (AFRUCA)  
promoting the rights and welfare of African children  
Unit 3D/F Leroy House, 436 Essex Road, London N1 3QP  
Tel: 0207 704 2261 Fax: 0207 704 2266  
Email: [info@afruca.org](mailto:info@afruca.org) Web: [www.afruca.org](http://www.afruca.org)

Amnesty  
Amnesty International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street,  
London WC1X 0DW Tel: 020 7413 5500 Fax: 020 7956 1157

Anti-Slavery International  
the only UK charity working exclusively against  
slavery and related abuses  
Anti-Slavery International, Thomas Clarkson House,  
The Stableyard, Broomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7501 8920 Fax: +44 (0)20 7738 4110  
Email: [info@antislavery.org](mailto:info@antislavery.org) Web: [www.antislavery.org](http://www.antislavery.org)

Barnardo's  
Tanners Lane, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex IG6 1QG  
Tel: 020 8550 8822 Fax: 020 8551 6870  
[dorothy.howes@barnardos.org.uk](mailto:dorothy.howes@barnardos.org.uk)  
Web: [www.barnardos.org.uk](http://www.barnardos.org.uk)

CARITAS  
incorporating the former Catholic Child Welfare  
Council

Caritas Social Action, 39 Eccleston Square, London  
SW1V 1BX Tel: 020 79014875  
Email: [caritas@cbcew.org.uk](mailto:caritas@cbcew.org.uk)  
Web: [www.caritas-socialaction.org.uk](http://www.caritas-socialaction.org.uk)

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre  
Working in the area of child protection off line and  
online  
33 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2WG  
Tel: 0870 000 3344 Email: [enquiries@ceop.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@ceop.gov.uk)

The Children's Society  
Edward Rudolf House, Margery Street, London WC1X  
0JL Tel: 0845 300 1128

Child & Woman Abuse Studies Unit (CWASU)  
London Metropolitan University, Ladbroke House, 62-  
66 Highbury Grove, London N5 2AD  
Tel: 020 7133 5014 Fax: 020 7133 5026  
Email: [cwasu@londonmet.ac.uk](mailto:cwasu@londonmet.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.cwasu.org](http://www.cwasu.org)

Churches Alert to Sex Trafficking across Europe  
(CHASTE)  
PO Box 983, Cambridge CB23 4WY  
Tel: 0845 456 9335  
Email: [admin@chaste.org.uk](mailto:admin@chaste.org.uk)  
Web: [www.chaste.org.uk](http://www.chaste.org.uk)

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW)  
International Secretariat, Brussels, Belgium  
Tel/Fax: 00 32 2346 2350  
Email: [info@catwinternational.org](mailto:info@catwinternational.org)  
Web: [www.catwinternational.org](http://www.catwinternational.org)

Coalition for the Removal Of Pimping (CROP)  
voluntary organisation working to end the sexual  
exploitation of children and young people by pimps  
and traffickers  
CROP, 34 York Road, LEEDS LS9 8TA  
Tel: 0113 240 3040 Mobile: 079 6001 8884  
Further enquiries 0113 266 7214  
Email: [info@cropuk.org.uk](mailto:info@cropuk.org.uk)  
Web: [www.crop1.org.uk](http://www.crop1.org.uk)

Compassion UK  
facilitating sponsorship of vulnerable children living in  
poverty throughout the world  
43 High Street, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 8BB  
Tel: 01932 836490  
Email: [info@compassionuk.org](mailto:info@compassionuk.org)  
Web: [www.compassionuk.org](http://www.compassionuk.org)

Croydon Community Against Trafficking (CCAT)  
Ecumenical Church-led local community partnership  
addressing Human Trafficking in south London  
Email: [stoptraffick@gmail.com](mailto:stoptraffick@gmail.com)  
Web: [www.theccat.com](http://www.theccat.com)

Eaves  
supporting and promoting the interests of vulnerable,  
excluded and exploited women  
Tel: 020 7840 7141 Email: [post@eveshousing.co.uk](mailto:post@eveshousing.co.uk)  
Web: [www.eaves4women.co.uk](http://www.eaves4women.co.uk)

#### Genesis Leeds

support and information for women involved in, at risk of or exiting prostitution, raising awareness  
Oxford Chambers, Oxford Place, Leeds  
Tel: 0113 243 0036 Fax: 0113 243 8021  
Email: genesis.leeds@btconnect.com  
Web: www.genesisleeds.org.uk

#### Helen Bamber Foundation

working with survivors of genocide, torture, trafficking and rape 5 Museum House, 25 Museum Street, London WC1A 1JT Tel: 020 7631 4492 Fax: 020 7631 4493 Email: info@helenbamber.org  
Web: www.helenbamber.org/index.html

#### Hull Lighthouse project

offering friendship, advice and an opportunity for change to women involved in prostitution  
Petra Wainwright, 65 Cottingham Road, Hull HU5 2PP  
Tel: 01482 442953 Fax: 01482 446488  
Email: lighthouse@2000k.com

#### Interpol – Trafficking in Human Beings Sub-Directorate

Web: www.interpol.int/Public/THB/default.asp

#### The Joanna Project

Christian project working with women in street-based prostitution, providing support in changing lifestyles and achieving dreams  
Hannah Read, Cordelia House, 45 Westfield Road, Leeds LS3 1DG Tel: 0113 350 8071  
Email: Hannah@joannahouse.org

#### The Medaille Trust

providing safe houses for women exiting prostitution  
PO Box 119, Darlington, Co. Durham DL1 9BX  
Web: www.medaille.co.uk

#### Methodist Church – The Women's Network

Taking action on the trafficking of women and girls in Europe. Web:  
www.methodist.org.uk/index.cfm?fuseaction=information.content&cmid=1257

#### National Christian Alliance on Prostitution (NCAP)

Email: ncap@ncap.org  
Web: www.ncapuk.org/content/resources

#### The National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organisations

Unit 25, Angel Gate, City Road, London EC1V 2PT  
Tel: 020 7833 3319 Fax: 020 7833 8637  
Email office@ncvcco.org Web: www.ncvcco.org

#### National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) National Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line

Alexandra Ciardi House, 7-8 Greenland Place, London NW1 0AP FREEPHONE: 0800 107 7057 (9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.) Web:  
www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/resourcesforprofessionals/fr  
eshstart/ctail/ctailflyer\_wdf51327.pdf

#### The POPPY Project

accommodation and support for women trafficked into prostitution Email:  
alice.sachrajda@eaveshousing.co.uk.  
Web:  
www.eaves4women.co.uk/POPPY\_Project/POPPY\_P  
roject.php

#### People's Recovery, Empowerment Development Assistance Foundation (PREDA)

working to save and heal abused children and exploited women, to oppose sexual abuse and sex trafficking and change society where this is common  
PREDA Foundation Inc., Upper Kalaklan, Olongapo City 2200, Philippines Email: preda@info.com.ph  
Web: www.preda.org/home.htm

#### The Salvation Army

To report suspected trafficking call: 0800 555 111 confidential 24 hour hotline)  
To refer a victim of trafficking for care: 0845 434 9159  
The Salvation Army International Development (UK), 101 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BN  
Tel: 020 7367 4777 Email: id@salvationarmy.org.uk  
Web: www.salvationarmy.org.uk/trafficking

#### Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) – Interpol UK National Central Bureau PO Box 8000, London SE11 5EN

#### set all free

Churches Together in England collaboration on the relevance of the abolition of the UK Slave Trade  
27 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HH  
Tel: 020 7529 8141 Fax: 020 7529 8134  
Email: info@setallfree.net Web: www.setallfree.net

#### Shelter Housing Aid Centre Sex Workers' Project

helps 11 to 21-year-olds working in the sex industry onto the housing ladder 52 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 2EE  
Tel: 0113 244 2480.

#### Stop the Traffik

coalition of more than 900 member organisations from over 50 countries  
1a Kennington Road, London, SE1 7QP  
Web: www.stopthetraffik.org

#### Tearfund

Christian aid and development agency includes work around Human Trafficking among its campaigns  
100 Church Road, Teddington TW11 8QE  
0845 355 8355 enquiry@tearfund.org  
www.tearfund.org

#### United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Web:  
www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking\_human\_beings.html

#### Wilberforce Institute for the study of Slavery and Emancipation (WISE)

Prof. David Richardson, Director, WISE, Oriol Chambers, 27 High Street, Hull HU1 1NE.  
Tel: 01482 305176 Email: p.d.richardson@hull.ac.uk