

## What can I do?

If you feel that someone is in immediate danger dial **999**. Report other suspicions to the **PSNI** on the non emergency number, **101**. Remember that traffickers are usually part of organised crime gangs and so you should not confront them. Let the police do their job.

You can also report suspicious activity through the **Crimestoppers** confidential line **0800 555 111** or The Home Office Modern Slavery 24-hour helpline **0800 121 700** which is free from most landlines and mobiles.

The **Law Centre NI** can provide free and confidential specialist legal advice to victims who are under the age of 25 through its daily advice line 9.30am-1pm **028 9024 4401**.

Where a child is concerned, the local **Health and Social Care Trust** can be contacted. The 5 Northern Ireland Trusts can be accessed at <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/health-and-social-care-trusts> and you should contact the duty social worker.

There is also a **Child Trafficking Help and Information Line 0800 107 7057** and an NSPCC 24-hour **Child Protection Helpline 0808 800 5000**.

**Roger McVicker**, Victims of Slavery Support team leader, Migrant Help UK is willing to speak to groups about the local situation regarding modern slavery. E-mail: [roger.mcvicker@migranthelpuk.org](mailto:roger.mcvicker@migranthelpuk.org)

## What if I am wrong?

It is better to warn someone about your fears rather than risk letting another human being continue to suffer.

*The Lord is my light and my salvation – whom shall I fear?  
The Lord is the stronghold of my life –of whom shall I be afraid?  
When the wicked advance against me to devour me,  
it is my enemies and my foes who will stumble and fall.*

Prayer from Psalm 27 used by a young girl trafficked in Thailand, forced into prostitution, and later rescued by International Justice Mission ([www.ijmuk.org](http://www.ijmuk.org)).

**EMBRACE NI**  
Building a Welcoming Community



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EMBRACE Information Sheet 1

## Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery

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### What is Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery?

‘Trafficking involves transporting people away from the communities in which they live and forcing them to work against their will, using violence, deception, or coercion. When children are trafficked, no violence, deception or coercion needs to be involved: simply transporting them into exploitative conditions constitutes trafficking. People are trafficked both between countries and within the borders of a state.’

Definition by Anti-Slavery [www.antislavery.org/english/slavery\\_today/trafficking.aspx](http://www.antislavery.org/english/slavery_today/trafficking.aspx)

There is a strict legal definition of human trafficking and a complex process through a UK National Referral Mechanism before a person is formally identified as a victim of trafficking. This recognition enables victims to receive protection and support.

Trafficking can take many forms, for example: the abuse of those who are forced into prostitution; people under the control of others, who are looking after cannabis plants; or adults and children who are trapped in domestic servitude. But trafficked people could be working here in almost any industry – if they have been moved, deceived, coerced and are exploited. Local people can be trafficked as well as people from other countries.

### Did you know?

- St Patrick was trafficked into Ireland to work as a slave.
- There are more people in slavery today than in the 400 years of the transatlantic slave trade: around 45.8 million people.
- If a man pays for sex with a trafficked woman in the UK he commits a criminal offence.
- While foreign nationals may be involved, local gangs and local individuals are implicated in human trafficking and exploitation.

‘The Lord sets the prisoners free; the Lord opens the eyes of the blind, the Lord lifts up those who are bowed down; the Lord loves the righteous.’ Psalm 146 : 8

## Does it happen here?

In 2015 alone, 53 people in Northern Ireland were referred under the UK National Referral System as potential victims: 28 male and 25 female, 40 adults and 13 minors. Many more may be suffering but have not come forward or been rescued by others.

National Crime agency statistics: [www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015](http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015)

There are many indicators that someone has been trafficked. Just one might make you suspicious.

### Spotting the signs in your community

- Do a number of different cars arrive at a property at odd times and do many people use the back door?
- Is a lot of fast food delivered to a property?
- Are people's movements controlled by others?
- Are children in the care of someone other than their parents?
- Is one adult in charge of a large group of children?
- Are they not going to school or are they engaged in work that is not suitable for children?
- Are children frightened and behaving in a way that is not typical of children of their age?
- Is a foreign national living near you, possibly as a domestic servant or nanny?
- Are they rarely allowed out of the house unaccompanied?
- Do they seem poorly fed or clothed and have no proper place to sleep?
- Is someone working against their will or receiving little or no pay?
- Working excessive hours?
- Does their employer hold their passport or other documents?
- Are they subject to violence or threats?
- Distrustful of authorities?
- Are they unsure of where they are?

## Sexual Exploitation

Trafficking for sexual exploitation happens here because there is a high demand for sexual services. Facing up to the implications of some of the signs below might make people think again about what they are doing.

- Is someone reluctant to co-operate in sexual activity?
- Do they seem frightened or in physical pain?
- Do they know only sexual words in English?
- Do you know a teenager who has been flattered by an older person, given gifts, introduced to drink and drugs and gradually detached from their family, who may be controlled for sexual purposes?

On one occasion the PSNI went to a house and found an empty room where blood and pieces of fingernails showed that a person had tried to claw their way out. DNA tests showed that this was a woman who had disappeared in England 5 years previously.

### Where can I find out more?

Look at the official **Help Free the UK from Modern Slavery** web site and especially the page on how to spot the signs:  
<https://modernslavery.co.uk/spot-the-signs.html>

**UK Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU)** web site  
[www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre](http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre)

Read survivors' stories in the **Migrant Help UK Back to Life Campaign**  
[www.backtolife.org.uk/](http://www.backtolife.org.uk/)

Look at the EMBRACE Trafficking web page  
[www.embraceni.org/category/information/trafficking/](http://www.embraceni.org/category/information/trafficking/)

The Law Centre NI has produced 'Exploited' leaflets and posters in 12 languages (Albanian, Brazilian Portuguese, Czech, French, Lithuanian, Malaysian, Mandarin, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian and Thai) which provide some basic information for victims of trafficking. See [www.lawcentreni.org/Publications/Migrant%20Workers/Trafficking%20Leaflet.pdf](http://www.lawcentreni.org/Publications/Migrant%20Workers/Trafficking%20Leaflet.pdf) . If you can help display this information please contact the Law Centre 028 9024 4401 for copies.