

## Annex A

### IASC NRM Consultation

#### List of stakeholders

##### 1. England and Wales

Statutory Agencies	Non-statutory organisations
<p>Border Force            Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA)            East Anglia DWP branch            Hillingdon Council Children’s Services            Hertfordshire Constabulary            Leicestershire Constabulary            London Metropolitan Police            South Yorkshire Police            Newcastle City Council            Nottinghamshire Police            West Yorkshire Police            City of Wolverhampton Council</p>	<p>AFRUCA            Anti-Trafficking Labour Exploitation Unit (ATLEU)            Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group (<i>Afruca, Amnesty International UK, Anti-Slavery International, Ashiana, Bawso, ECPAT UK, FLEX, Helen Bamber Foundation, Kalayaan, Law Centre NI, the Snowdrop Project, TARA, UNICEF UK</i>)            Black Country Women’s Aid            City Hearts            Helen Bamber Foundation            Human Trafficking Foundation (HTF)            Labour Exploitation Advisory Group (<i>FLEX, Latin American Women’s Rights Service, Praxis Community Projects, St. Mungo’s, Unite the Union, Equality, East European resource Centre, Ashiana, British Red Cross, Kalayaan</i>)            Long-term Support Working Group (<i>HTF, the Sophie Hayes Foundation, Hope for Justice, Unseen, ATMG and the Snowdrop Project</i>)            Medaille Trust            Sifa Fireside Birmingham            Snowdrop            The Salvation Army and its subcontractors (<i>Ashiana, Bawso, BCHA, City Hearts, Hestia, Medaille Trust, Midland Heart, Migrant Help, Palm Cove Society, Rebecca House, Sandwell Women’s Aid, Unseen</i>)            West-Midlands Anti-Slavery Partnership            West-Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership            Unseen</p>

## 2) Scotland

Statutory agencies	Non-statutory organisations
<p> Aberlour Council  Border Force  Children and Young People’s  Commissioner for Scotland  COSLA  City of Edinburgh Council  East Dunbartonshire Council  Glasgow City Council  National Adult Protection Convenor  NHS Health Scotland  NHS Lothian  Police Scotland  Scottish Children’s Reporters  Administration </p>	<p> Barnardo’s  CARE for Scotland  Equal Scotland  Equality and Human Rights Commission  International Justice Mission  Migrant Help  Legal Services Agency  Scottish Churches Anti-Human trafficking Group  Scottish Refugee Council  Stirling University  The Salvation Army  The Anchor  TARA  University of Abertay </p>

## 3) Northern Ireland

Statutory agencies	Non-statutory organisations
<p> Belfast Trust  HSCB  Department of Health  NHST  PSNI  DOJ </p>	<p> Flourish NI  Invisible Traffick  Law Centre Northern Ireland  Migrant Help  NSPCC  STEP NI  Soroptimist International  Women’s Aid </p>

## Annex B

### IASC NRM Consultation Modern slavery victims case studies

#### A) Case study 1, the Snowdrop Project

S\* was a survivor of domestic servitude. She had given a negative CG, exited from the SH with 48 hours and put in detention. She was released from detention but during this period lost her legal representation. She did not speak, read or write English so had no idea. She was in NASS accommodation in Sheffield and was bought by a friend to see us with paperwork that she could not read in December 2014. She was about to be evicted in the next 7 days and had no idea what was happening to her.

Upon reading the decision and the transcripts, errors in decision making were found. We requested the CG decision was reconsidered. This was accepted, the negative CG decision withdrawn. During this period we had to patch her support with host accommodation from another charity. After 6 months of reconsideration, she was given a positive CG decision.

She then felt like people had actually listened to her and believed her and thus decided to file a report with the police. The report was filed, the trafficker arrested and the family heirlooms that had been stolen from her were found and returned to her. Sadly the case did not get past the burden of evidence needed for CPS. Since this time she has been granted leave to remain, learnt English, got a stable and permanent home and has started her first paid job.

It should be noted that during the time of chaos and the reconsideration, S's mental health and levels of anxiety were extremely high. We still have other clients in this position and the delays to decision making and poor decisions are one of the greatest barriers to reintegration and recovery. This can be seen through the analysis of our organisational data. The only clients who have been supported by us for 3 years\* only remain in support because of pending immigration decisions. Without these delayed decisions, clients have often stabilised and are happy to be signed out of support in half the time or less.

#### B) Case study 2, City Hearts

M\* grew up in an orphanage in Poland where he says he was often very confused and didn't understand a lot of things. He also said that during this time he was constantly under the threat of sexual violence.

M\* says he first met and moved in with his parents when he was 16 years old. This was a very traumatic time for him as his mother did not like him and she would often starve him. He was then thrown out of his parents' house and forced to sleep rough. As a result he began working for people who didn't provide him with money, but instead with meals.

While on the street he met a man who offered him a place to stay in his house and a cleaning job. Again, he wasn't paid for this work, but was given food.

In 2004 he was thrown out of this house, but this man's brother-in-law offered M\* work in the UK. This brother-in-law became his trafficker and found him an agency job in a warehouse in Devon, sorting and packing. However all M\*'s wages were paid into the traffickers account. M\* was very scared of his trafficker during this period of time as he was living with him and was often beaten by him.

M\* was trafficked for a total of 11 years, which he says 'was a time of great emotional suffering'. Finally he says that he got so angry that he managed to confide in an Iranian gentleman at his workplace. M\* didn't want to go to the police because his passport had been sold by the traffickers and he had no legal documents. However his team leader at the warehouse told HR and the HR team told the police.

Once the police had been notified, M\* was referred to the City Hearts safe house in a different part of the country.

M\* says 'City Hearts helped me a lot. They helped me gain access to legal identification, to open my own bank account, to access housing benefits and to recover £8000 in compensation.' M\* is also now seeing a psychologist and taking medication to help with his PTSD.

As well as this, City Hearts connected M\* to the Co-op 'Bright Futures' opportunity. M\* successfully completed a 4 week placement in a local warehouse and has since been offered a full time job.

M\* says 'City Hearts and the Co-op have helped me become more confident. I feel better now'.

### **C) Case Study 3, City Hearts**

M\* was married to a man from Albania and together they had a daughter L\* who was born in 2008.

M\*'s husband was abusive to her, so she decided to take the step to leave the marriage and divorce him. Because this was against the culture of her family, her family disowned her due to this. M\* started another relationship, he suggested that they move to the UK for a fresh start. When they arrived in the Ireland, M\* was handed over to another man she had never met before, M\* and L\* were forced into the back of a transit van.

When they arrived in the UK they were in an area of Kent. This is the area where they were brought to, M\* and L\* were taken to a house. Inside the house they were locked in 2 different rooms, it has been described that the room that L\* was living in was a disused shower room, with her mother living in the room next to her.

They were both locked in the rooms immediately, during the experience they got to see each other for a small period of time each day where the man would come and take L\* into M\*'s room.

L\* describes the man as the "bad man" who used to grab her by the hair and pull her through to the bedroom where her mother was.

M\* became a sex slave while living in this house, each night she was raped by men that came into the house, and L\* could hear everything that was happening each night, it is suspected that L\* also too was sexually abused.

L\* recounts that the man brought her food each day that wasn't very nice and "special juice" that tasted awful.

L\* and M\* were locked away all night and all day, apart from the precious few moments that they got to see each other.

One day M\* realized that the man had left her room unlocked, she ran downstairs to check if anyone was in the house, but no one was there. She yelled for L\* and managed to get her down the stairs. They escaped the house, and ran for their lives.

M\* and L\* found a hospital and went in to get some help. L\* and M\* were kept in for 3 days, it was found that M\* was 3 months pregnant. They were referred into the NRM.

M\* and L\* first of all was living in at the family safe house in City Hearts, they are now being looked after by our outreach team.

It has been a difficult 18 months for M\* and L\*, they have both struggled with the impacts on trauma. It took 10 months for L\* to receive a CAMHS worker and have some counselling. M\* was really low during her pregnancy and at times was very suicidal, to the point that L\* had to take a knife away from her mother one night.

L\* had not been in school since they left Albania, and was quite scared the first time she went to visit a school in England. The family support team at City Hearts made sure she integrated slowly back into school. It was difficult for L\* being around other children at first.

L\* had to undergo a lot of therapeutic work with City Hearts to help deal with her nightmares and flashbacks. There was one point where L\* was having constant flashbacks and seeing the face of her perpetrator everywhere, from being on the wall, to the face of her teacher changing this was very frightening for the child.

M\* and L\* are slowly getting their lives back on track in December M\* gave birth to another daughter J\*. This was quite a traumatic time for L\* as her mother had to stay in hospital for three days. Family Aid were helpful and provided overnight care for L\* during this time.

L\* is doing well at school, but below average due to the years that she has missed out of education, however she is a very bright child and doing well.

M\* is doing well and enjoying having a baby and doing well with parenting. She is enjoying attending English classes and her English is coming on great. She is really lonely as she has had to move from Sheffield to Barnsley away from her friends support network due to NASS accommodation.

#### **D) Case study 4, Northern Ireland**

A\* is 15 year old male detained at International Airport in company of older brother in April 2016 trying to board a flight to England. Older male arrested and placed in prison and A\* placed in care of Trust as a looked after child.

An NRM referral was completed and an initial positive reasonable grounds decision was made in April 2016, providing A\* with the 45 day reflection period. An asylum claim was also lodged. In November 2016, a negative conclusive grounds decision was received, whereas asylum decision remained outstanding as of May 2017.

A\* is very frightened that his asylum application will be refused. This has negatively impacted on his emotional health, as well as his education, as he becomes very overwhelmed and upset at the lack of clarity regarding the processes. A\* has established positive peer relationships, become settled within his foster placement and school and been able to maintain contact with his older brother.

Child protection authorities are concerned that the longer A\* remains in Northern Ireland the more traumatic it will be if advised he has to leave. Currently A\* feels that the authorities do not believe him which negatively impacts on his recovery.