Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Report and Recommendations
Human Trafficking and Prostitution

May 2011
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appreciated everyone’s commitment and co-operation in support of the sub-committee’s objective.
1. Introduction

1.1 The Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny sub-committee decided to examine the subject of human trafficking and prostitution as a single item agenda at its meeting of 27th April 2011.

1.2 The sub-committee were aware of press reports stating there would be an increase of human trafficking and prostitution especially around major sporting events such as the Olympic Games.

1.3 As one of the five Olympic boroughs, the sub-committee was keen to hear from officers and professionals about the issue of human trafficking and prostitution. Historically, evidence shows that Olympic cities see a rise in human trafficking and prostitution around major construction sites.

1.4 Members wished to explore in more detail how widespread the problem of human trafficking and prostitution is in the borough and agreed the following objective.

**Objective**

How widespread is the problem of human trafficking and prostitution in Waltham Forest and what are the links between trafficking and national gang networks? What support and protection is offered to women/girls who are trafficked?

1.5 The report provides the background and the outcomes of the review and the recommendations made by the Members of the Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny sub-committee.
2. Background and Context

What is human trafficking?

2.1 Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receiving of people, by means of threat, use of force, other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person controlling another person, for the purpose of exploitation. This report looks only at trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

2.2 Human trafficking is criminalised through the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004. The Policing and Crime Act (2009) contains a criminal offence of paying for sex with someone subject to force, threats or deception, and Section 71 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 introduces a new offence of holding someone in slavery or servitude, or requiring them to perform forced or compulsory labour.

2.3 Traffickers use a variety of means to exert control over their victims and persuade, induce, compel or force them into prostitution, including violence or threats towards victims and their families, debt-bondage, shame, fear, deception, religious or cultural mechanisms and reward.

3. Scale of trafficking?

3.1 A 2009 report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime stated that several million individuals are victims of trafficking in human beings around the world each year. Of these 79% are trafficked for the explicit purpose of sexual exploitation, whereas 18% of all victims of trafficking in human beings are to be exploited through forced labour. The majority of identified victims are girls and women.

3.2 ACPO\(^1\) undertook Project Acumen which was a multi-agency year long initiative to improve knowledge and understanding of the scale of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in England and Wales.

3.3 The project estimated the extent of human trafficking involved in the off street prostitution industry in England and Wales it found; the sector consists of 6,000 businesses (2,100 of which were in London) and 30,000 (5,300 of which were in London) women involved in

\(^{1}\) ACPO - Association of Chief Police Officers
prostitution in the off-street sector. Of which 17,000 of these women were migrants. Of these 17,000 women;

- 2,600 were identified as being trafficked and classified as being highly vulnerable. 1,300 of these women were from China and most of the rest were from South East Asia and Eastern Europe;

- 9,600 are considered to be vulnerable. There may be cultural or financial factors which prevent them from exiting prostitution (or seeking help to do so) but they tend to have day to day control over their activities and although they may have large debts they generally do not consider themselves to be debt-bonded. The majority of these women are from Eastern Europe;

- 5,500 do not meet the trafficked or vulnerable thresholds. These women were aware before leaving their home country that they would likely become involved in prostitution. The vast majority in this category are from Eastern Europe;

- The study showed that in London the sector is dominated by migrants but British women are more prevalent in provincial parts of the country.

3.4 Between 1st April to 13th September 2009 a total of 12 classifications of trafficking were recorded on Metropolitan Police Service systems from 1st April 2010 to 13th September 2010 43 offences were recorded. There have been 8 convictions for trafficking for sexual exploitation since April 2010. A further 4 trafficking cases are currently with the Crown Prosecution Service for decisions on charging. This is believed to be more due to the enhanced focus of SCD9\(^2\) rather than a boom in sex trafficking, any further increases will be monitored by the Human Trafficking and London Olympic Games Network.

3.5 CEOP\(^3\) found that from March 2009 to February 2010, 287 children from 47 countries were identified as potential victims of trafficking. Most were from Vietnam, Nigeria, China and Roma. 35% of whom were sexually exploited.

3.6 There is little intelligence available on the scale of trafficking for sexual exploitation within Waltham Forest; however there are statistics on the scale of prostitution within the borough. From August 2010 to February 2011 there were 68 recorded prostitution incidents recorded

\(^2\) SCD9 – Specialist Crime Directorate within the Metropolitan Police Service with responsibility for Human Exploitation and Organised Crime.

\(^3\) CEOP – Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre
by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) in Waltham Forest. Over this period Waltham Forest had the 7th highest number of prostitution incidents across the MPS.

3.7 The Local Authority Anti Social Behaviour team have had three requests for a Brothel Closure Order for venues across Waltham Forest. All were declined by the local authority due to insufficient information for the local authority to properly assess any client vulnerabilities such as housing, social services or child protection issues. A further closure notice was signed by the Local Authority but when police served notice the occupiers had left the venue.

3.8 With regard to trafficking for begging and street crime, the police predict an increase directly related to the 2012 Games. However it is difficult to come to a definitive conclusion on the impact of the 2012 Games on trafficking for sexual exploitation; however it is occurring and will continue to occur irrespective of the 2012 Games.

4. National Response

4.1 The Action against Trafficking Convention was signed by the UK in March 2007. Its purpose is to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, to identify and protect the victims of trafficking and to safeguard their rights; and to promote international co-operation against trafficking.

4.2 In accordance with the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, the UK has a national referral mechanism for identifying and recording victims of trafficking and ensuring that they are provided with appropriate support wherever they are in the UK.

4.3 Decisions about who is a victim of trafficking are made by trained specialists in designated ‘competent authorities’. The UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) and UK Border Agency act as the UK’s Competent Authorities with responsibility for the final decision on whether a frontline professional’s grounds for believing that the person has been trafficked are founded.

4.4 The UKHTC has a list of frontline providers, which have the status of ‘first responders’. They include:-
- UK Border Agency;
- Gangmasters Licensing Authority;
- Police;
- Crown Prosecution Service;
- Local Authority Children’s Services;
- Statutory Qualified Health Officials;
- Third Sector organisations - The Poppy Project, Kalayaan, TARA, Migrant Helpline and the Salvation Army.

4.5 First responders should refer persons who are suspected to have been trafficked, and who identify as being trafficked and are willing to be referred.

4.6 The UKHTC is the central point for the development of expertise and co-operation in relation to human trafficking. Much of the UKHTC’s work focuses on prevention.

4.7 Within the Home Office Violence Against Women and Girls action plan two actions are included which relate to this paper:-
- Carry out further research on the health aspects of violence against women and children which will include human trafficking by end of 2015;
- To review by Autumn whether prostitution should be included in MARAC 4’s.

5. **London Response**
5.1 In April 2010 the Human Exploitation and Organised Crime Command SCD9 within the Metropolitan Police Service was formed. Within this unit is the Trafficking and Prostitution Unit (TPU) which deals with Trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude where there is a clear link to a transnational or organised criminal network and on and off street prostitution.

5.2 Within this unit is an Olympic Borough Team. Within this team is a dedicated police officer with responsibility for tackling these issues within Waltham Forest.

5.3 This unit has developed a comprehensive referral system for non-government organisations and partners to enable any agency to refer victims of trafficking to the unit. All of the women dealt with by this unit have been debriefed and offered support and routes out of the environments within which they have been discovered.

5.4 Across the Metropolitan Police Service mandatory training on human trafficking has been introduced for all new police officers.

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4 MARAC - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference - a multi agency meeting where high risk repeat domestic violence victims cases are assessed and actioned.
5.5 Guidance is provided on the Metropolitan Police Service Intranet for officers on what to do if they suspect trafficking, how to make referrals and the appropriate legislation.

5.6 The MPA and MPS are key partners working together to support The Way Forward, the Mayoral Strategy to tackle violence against women in London. The MPS and MPA along with the GLA, Equality and Human Rights Commission, Home Office, Anti Slavery International, Eaves and London Safeguarding Children Board are working together as the Human Trafficking and London 2012 Network.

5.7 This group will work to develop innovative initiatives and implement good practice examples for the prevention, awareness-raising, protection and support to victims, and investigation and prosecution of trafficking in human beings to be used during future large sporting events. They have also encompassed within their action plan best practice learnt from previous major sporting events.

5.8 Training will be provided for key, relevant frontline workers and volunteers involved in London 2012, who are likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking, so that they are able to identify and respond appropriately to trafficking victims, including signposting and escalation of issues.

5.9 From April 2011 community roadshows will take place across London to raise awareness of trafficking.

5.10 They will work to improve coordination of services and signposting. Work closely with health services (e.g. A&E departments, GUM clinics, sex worker projects) and Rape Crisis centres to put in place mechanisms for identifying and signposting trafficking victims/victims of sexual exploitation.

5.11 The London Safeguarding Children’s Board has produced a document and toolkit as guidance for professionals and volunteers from all agencies in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of trafficked and exploited children. The Toolkit is to assist professionals in both assessing the needs of the child and the continuing risks that they may face, and referring their case to the competent authority.

5.12 London Councils commissioned GLE to review the potential impact of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games on trafficking, in the context of a possible increase of people entering the UK due to Human Trafficking. The report recommended that London boroughs engage with central government to ensure that anti-trafficking measures, including those taken in relation to the 2012 Games, be monitored and evaluated in terms of their impact out outcomes. The
European Commission’s Prevention of and Fight against Crime funding could potentially be harnessed for some of these activities. It also recommended that London boroughs should consider measures to prevent trafficked children going missing from care.

6. **Local Authority Response**

6.1 Clear frameworks for supporting victims of trafficking are already in place, and a number of third sector organisations currently offer training to ensure that frontline staff are familiar with victim identification and support procedures.

6.2 Whereas local authorities do not have responsibility for adult victims of trafficking who do not have recourse to public funding, many local authorities do offer assistance on a discretionary basis. The task of prevention exploitative practices in the local community is a responsibility for local authorities.

6.3 Responsibility for the care, protection and accommodation of child trafficking victims rests with local authorities under their duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children.

6.4 The objective of Local Safeguarding Children Boards is to co-ordinate what is done by their members to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the local area and to ensure the effectiveness of that work. That includes addressing trafficking as well as other forms of maltreatment. This includes the following mapping need, promoting prevention, providing guidance and training.

6.5 London Council’s funded organisations that have provision for Waltham Forest residents that are linked to trafficking for sexual exploitation are:-

- Eaves Poppy Project, which provides accommodation and support to women who have been trafficked into prostitution. This is the only safe house for adult women victims of trafficking in the UK and houses 54 women. The project also offers outreach support to women who it does not have the capacity to accommodate. Data shows that there have been 4 LBWF beneficiaries of their service.
- New Horizon Youth Centre which provides outreach and advice workers for people trying to exit prostitution claims there have been 2 LBWF beneficiaries.

6.6 The London Councils European Service can support London boroughs to harness funding opportunities for projects to counter trafficking before, during and after the 2012 Games. They
recommend boroughs consider Prevention of and Fight against Crime and DAPHNE III programmes.

6.7 SOLACE\(^5\) report identified five key areas of competence for Local Authorities in responding to the crime of human trafficking:-

- **1 - Victim identification** - Need to be able to recognise the signs that indicate that someone may be a victim of trafficking;
- **2 - Victim Support** - Need to attend to the immediate physical needs of victims, as well as the longer term social and psychological needs;
- **3 - Assistance with the repatriation of victims**;
- **4 - Prevention of human trafficking** - role in assisting police in disrupting organised criminal networks and reducing the demand for victims of trafficking in their area;
- **5 - Working in partnership** - cooperate with other agencies such as third sector and community organisations, police and immigration services, as well as other levels of government.

6.8 The London Councils commissioned report ‘The 2012 Games and Human Trafficking’ lists the support available for local government from the Home Office, this contains the following:-

- Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line run by the NSPCC (0800 107 7057);
- E-learning package to train practitioners to improve their skills in identifying and taking appropriate action to safeguard trafficked children [http://course.ecpat.org.uk](http://course.ecpat.org.uk);
- A Code of Practice for Keeping Children Safe from Harm;
- A model trafficking protocol for Local Safeguarding Children’s Boards;
- A multi-agency human trafficking toolkit;
- Funding for the Poppy Project;
- Drugs support agencies offer outreach teams, community programs, intervention services, and an open access centre which provides condoms and emotional support. Off Street premises may be attracting Olympic construction workers, particularly in Waltham Forest and Newham because they are well publicised;
- UKHTC wishes to work in closer collaboration with local authorities on the Blue Blindfold campaign.
- Barnardo’s who support young people who have been trafficked to engage with services and support and to help them to feel safe.

\(^5\) SOLACE - Society of Local Authority Chief Executives
- Children and Families Across Borders provide free training programme for practitioners in local authorities through their Training Roadshow which explores good international social work practice and is delivered in the workplace.
- Stop the Traffik support local active communities against trafficking groups. These groups work on a small local level to raise awareness and encourage people to look for signs of trafficking and work closely with local authorities.
- Salvation Army provides support for those who have been trafficked to find alternative employment. They also operate as a safe house and offer secure accommodations to victims of trafficking.
- Kalayaan is a UK charity which provides free advice, advocacy and support services for migrant domestic workers.
- Comic Relief currently has a fund open dedicated to support young people who have been sexually exploited.

7. **REPORT CONCLUSION**

7.1 London local authorities have a key role to play in combating trafficking and ensuring a high level of protection and support to victims of trafficking, in the lead up to, during and after the 2012 Games. As can be seen a National and London framework already exists to provide support and advice for both practitioners and victims. Action on trafficking will support the UK’s legislative framework against exploitation as well as responding to an ethical duty to protect the rights of vulnerable people.
Outcomes from Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Meeting of 27th April 2011

8. Emerging Themes

8.1 From the evidence heard by the Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee, the following themes emerged during the meeting:

- Correlation between Human Trafficking / Prostitution and Sporting Events
- Victim-Centred approach - Having a proportional response; sensible policing and enforcement
- Data and Intelligence gathering; being culturally sensitive

9. Correlation between Human Trafficking and Prostitution and links to Sporting Events

9.1 The Panel of expert witnesses were clear that the supposed links between a rise in human trafficking and prostitution at major sporting events such as the Olympic Games were unfounded.

9.2 Detective Superintendent Kevin Hyland from SCD9, the Human Exploitation and Organised Crime Command within the Metropolitan Police Service informed the sub-committee there was inconclusive evidence which showed an increase in prostitution during the Olympics games held in Australia and Greece and indeed the recent Winter Olympics held in Canada.

9.3 He said that in countries where Prostitution is legal for example Germany and Holland, there was an increase in demand during the European Footballing event Euro 2008, but like any selling commodity, it was more about demand and supply.

9.4 He cautioned Members about drawing conclusions in respect to sporting events and reminded the sub-committee that many women involved in prostitution are from vulnerable backgrounds. Although brothels in countries like Germany and Holland are legalised, they do not deal with the underlying cause as to why women become involved in selling sex for money. The socio-economic drivers such as poverty, drug and alcohol habits, low self esteem, lack of access to housing and employment are all factors as to why they are drawn into Prostitution.

9.5 Detective Superintendent Hyland said that it was important for people to keep in perspective the issue of Prostitution - up and down
the country major sporting events, such as the FA Cup, the six-nations tournament etc occur on a regular basis and these do not give rise to an increase in prostitution, so why would it increase during the Olympic Games.

9.6 Human trafficking on the other hand is a serious issue, and SCD9 and its partners were working with communities to raise awareness of this issue, especially during the build up to the Games. He said his unit had been in existence for 12 months and was in the process of introducing a London helpline that members of the public could contact to report cases, as well as a direct e-mail account for NGO’s to report cases. He said that since the Unit had been set up there had been a 425% increase in reported trafficking cases.

9.7 Georgina Perry, Manager of Open Doors an NHS service operating in the London boroughs of Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets said there was a lot of hype about increases in prostitution and the Olympic Games. She said whilst it was important for the Police and the Olympic authorities to develop strategies and keep an watchful eye on human trafficking and prostitution, authorities needed to be very careful about how they dealt with vulnerable women involved in prostitution.

9.8 This was echoed again by Dr Laura Agustin, who said a softer and tolerant approach was needed during the Olympic Games and from her research there was no connection between sporting events and increases in prostitution.

9.9 Vincent Lawlor, Clinical Advisor for Sexual Health at Whipps Cross University Hospital Trust said that the fear of sexually transmitted infections (STI’s) rising due to construction workers working on the Olympic site and street sex workers had not materialised. The clinic had not seen an adverse rise in the number of people using the service. He said sexual health screening, counselling and signposting to outreach organisations were the health services offered to clients but correlation between sporting events and a rise in STIs could not be warranted.

10. Victim-Centred Approach - Having a proportional response; sensible policing, enforcement and support.

10.1 The organisations represented at the meeting, from the Poppy Project, Medaille Trust and Open Doors, who offer shelter, support, advice and advocacy services to women involved in prostitution or who are victims of human trafficking, all agreed that it was vital to have a victim centred approach to prostitution and human trafficking.
10.2 Georgina Perry, from Open Doors said the sex/human trafficking and prostitution had become a conflated debate but it was important to draw a distinction between Trafficking and Prostitution.

(a) Street Sex workers
10.3 She provided interesting statistical information from her organisation which has been working with sex workers since 1993. She cited Hackney as an example and said that in 2010/11 Open Doors had worked with 253 street sex workers.

10.4 She said that most street-based prostitution involved White or mixed-raced UK British women, aged between 31 and 42, who lived frugal lives, due to poverty, life breakdown, addiction to drugs and alcohol. Her organisation provided an outreach service to these women. She said many women had poor relationships with ‘authority’ be it the Police, housing, drug treatment and benefits services.

10.5 She informed Members how her organisation has been working with Police in the London Borough of Hackney, to breakdown the barriers of mistrust and for the local police force to build up a rapport with women working on the streets. She said that women can become entrenched in the lifestyle and therefore it was crucial for all services to forge effective partnerships.

10.6 She said selling sex was not illegal and the police would need to develop sensible strategies to move street sex workers on, if this was required during the Olympic Games.

(b) Off-street sex workers and brothels
10.7 With respect to off-street sex workers i.e. those working in brothels, massage parlours statistics held by the Open Doors organisation show these women are from Eastern European backgrounds - mainly Romanian (37%), followed by Brazilian (36%), White UK (11%) Thai women (5%), African (3%) and Chinese (3%).

10.8 The ages of the women who work as off-street sex workers is 24% between 19-25, 30% between 25-31 and 20% between 32-41.

10.9 She expressed concern about Brothel Closure orders, saying this resulted in displacement and distrust of ‘authority’ and on occasion’s the loss of engagement with her service.

10.10 Sally Montier, from the Poppy Trust concurred with this observation saying Brothel raids were not a very effective tool, as this
displaced women. Interestingly not all referrals made to the Poppy Project were from the police and ethnicity data showed most women referred to their organisation were from East African backgrounds, fearful of authority and scared about their immigration status.

10.11 This lead the Sub-committee to explore the issue surrounding arrest and investigation of the ‘hidden’ sex workers who are more at risk from Trafficking due to various reasons e.g. smuggling, debt-bondage, enforced slavery and servitude.

(c) Hidden/underground trafficking

10.12 Sister Teresa Lenahan, from the Medaille Trust said that whilst street sex workers were easily identifiable, trafficked women were more at risk from the ‘hiddeness’ of their existence. She said that people within the sex industry were fearful of the infiltration of human sex trafficking gangs, as it almost bought the sex industry into disrepute.

10.13 Detective Superintendent Hyland agreed trafficking was more of an issue for the Police and immigration status of women found in Brothels required sensitive policing. He said the Border Agency needed to show more empathy with those who are here illegally, because you can end up victimising the victim.

10.14 He re-assured the sub-committee that brothel closures were only conducted on intelligence. For example established links to organised crime, or if children are involved.

10.15 Detective Superintendent Hyland reiterated the importance of training all front-line Police officers and said that the training package which is to be rolled out would help identify victims of trafficking.

10.16 Dr Laura Agustin cautioned against using the term ‘hidden’ to describe women living in flats who offer sex for money. She said enforcement authorities needed to be culturally sensitive about how they dealt with victims of trafficking and prostitution.

10.17 She said that some people were willing to pay the price for being smuggled, if this meant they could gain entry to the West legally or illegally. She said that people were duped into believing they will be working in hotels as a maid etc but in actual fact end up working in brothels. She said they are silent and scared due to fear of being found and being treated harshly by enforcement authorities.
10.18 Dr Agustin said the real issue which needed further investigation is undocumented migration, which results in people smuggling and enforced slavery.

10.19 Detective Superintendent Hyland informed the sub-committee that his unit SCD9 had successfully prosecuted African nationals for trafficking and had done so by working closely with the home country police and judicial processes.

11. **Data and Intelligence gathering; being culturally sensitive**

11.1 Dr Agustin said statistical information reported in the ACPO report and others like it were hyperbolic and that these figures were at best guesstimates. The movement of undocumented migrants from smuggling or other means, could not be verified precisely because these migrants were not or do not wish to be on the authorities radar. The number of sex workers and strippers who are unregistered is unknown.

11.2 She said that there was no evidence that there was a serious problem of Human Trafficking and prostitution and this should be viewed as good news for Waltham Forest. However displacement was an issue and enforcement authorities need to be culturally sensitive when entering private flats and brothels, as these women are working, are providing a service that one should not denounce, due to our own ideological values - after all they lose income as a result of displacement.

12. **Conclusion**

12.1 The Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny sub-committee concluded:

- There was no correlation between the Olympics Games and any rise in Human Trafficking and prostitution.

- There needed to be a victim-centred approach to this issue, with sensitivity being shown on cultural issues.

- That all agencies needed to keep a watchful eye on this subject with a measured and proportional response.

13. **Recommendations**

13.1 The Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny sub-committee are aware there is on-going work being conducted by the Greater London Authority, entitled “Getting tough on trafficking and

13.2 As such the sub-committee resolved to make the following recommendations to the Council’s Cabinet, Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee, Community Safety Unit and the SafetyNet Partnership;

1) That the Council’s Community Safety Unit should act as a conduit to report to the Greater London Authority the recommendations of the Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny sub-committee and to feedback to the sub-committee the findings of the Mayor’s report, once known;

2) That the Greater London Authority should explore with other London Boroughs, the extent to which Human Trafficking and Prostitution is a concern for their Boroughs, especially given the backdrop of the Olympic Games; and if London local authorities would be interested in holding a half day workshop, on examining this issue in greater depth with key partners and expert witnesses especially in the current financial climate where finite resources could be pooled together with a more co-ordinated approach.

And

3) That the Police be asked to share their training toolkit with partner agencies and their officers in order to raise awareness of the issue of human trafficking so that this information can be cascaded down to those officers entering and viewing premises suspected of being used to accommodate trafficked people.
Background Papers

ACPO; Project Acumen, Setting the Record the trafficking of migrant women in the England and Wales off-street prostitution sector; August 2010

Blue Blindfold campaign http://www.blueblindfold.co.uk/

CEOP; Strategic Threat Assessment Child Trafficking in the UK 2010;

Home Office; Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls; Action Plan; March 2011
http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/call-end-violence-women-girls/

London Councils GLE; The 2012 Games and Human Trafficking identifying possible risks and relevant good practice from other cities; January 2011
http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/policylobbying/crime/publications/2012humantrafficking.htm

London Safeguarding Children board; London Safeguarding Trafficked Children Guidance; February 2011
http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/trafficking/

MPA Domestic and Sexual Violence Board; Violence against Women Annual Report 2010;

MPA; Women’s Safety and the Policing of the 2012 Olympics; July 2009

Safe Exit Toynbee Hall; Insight into the current state of prostitution and the potential impact of the Olympics in the host five boroughs’; July 2009;
http://toynbeehall.org.uk/page.asp?section=461&sectionTitle=Research+and+Reports

Solace human trafficking 2009; The role of local authorities in addressing human trafficking;
The Way Forward - taking action to end violence against women and girls -
Final Strategy 2010-2013; March 2010
http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/The%20Way%20Forward
%20Final%20Strategy.pdf