In 2016, the Scottish Government published case studies to help illustrate some of the features of trafficking and exploitation in Scotland today and what a victims’ journey may look like. These are still applicable in 2019 and you can read these by following the link below.

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/trafficking-exploitation-strategy-consultation-case-studies/>

The examples below help to illustrate how similar non statutory notification processes are already in place. The examples also describe situations and locations where potential victims of trafficking have been identified in Scotland and what action has been taken to support them. These examples feature some of the bodies that the Scottish Government wish to name in Regulations such as the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, NHS, Scottish Prison Service and Local Authorities.

**Example 1**

Police Scotland’s National Human Trafficking Unit (NHTU) regularly deliver training to partners. A Detective Sergeant from the NHTU delivered two presentations to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Senior Management Team, the Prevention and Protection and Local Authority Liaison Managers.

As a result of these awareness presentations there have been instances where the NHTU have been notified by SFRS of two addresses in Glasgow, where potential indicators of human trafficking were visible. Both of the cases below demonstrate that raising awareness of human trafficking with partner agencies widens the scope of victim recovery but also increases the intelligence flow to the NHTU.

Case A

One address in Glasgow resulted in a 17 year old female being recovered. She had jumped from the window of a locked bedroom. She suffered a lower fractured spine, fractured pelvis and fractured elbow. She is currently being supported by social work. Investigations are ongoing. The female has disclosed that she had been sexually exploited in China and in the UK.

Case B

A group of Asian Taxi Drivers were found within an address in Glasgow, which had indicators of Human Trafficking. Following investigations no victims of human trafficking were found. This referral however has added to other intelligence that Taxi Licensing may be being exploited by groups out with Scotland to gain Taxi drivers licences.

**Example 2**

Migrant Help was invited by social work staff in Perth to speak to 2 Vietnamese clients as it was suspected that they might be at risk of secondary trafficking. The clients were initially referred to them as trafficked children.

The case workers thought that their clients might be at risk of re-trafficking due to their low level of engagement and suspicious activity of third parties around their flat. This is a great example of social work being vigilant and trying to ensure that the right steps are followed to safeguard vulnerable clients. Social work spoke to the Police, who advised to contact Migrant Help. The young person, who Migrant Help saw, had a really good understanding of his case and talked to Migrant Help about the lessons that he learned from his trafficking experience. The young person spoke about being gullible and following friends, who used him as a commodity. He talked about the difficulty in getting over this experience, problems with trusting others and removing barriers, but also about increased knowledge about his own rights in the UK, for example as an asylum seeker. The young person was really keen to move to Glasgow and Migrant Help spoke about the pros and cons of communities. He acknowledged that the communities are supportive and provide a sense of belonging, but they might also pose a risk.

**Example 3**

The Anchor Service, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, are funded by the Scottish Government to provide psychological trauma support to adult victims of human trafficking and exploitation.

In 2018, the Anchor Service received 94 referrals for adults that were identified as potential victims of trafficking. The majority (87%) of these referrals were from the Trafficking and Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA) and Migrant Help but 12 referrals (13%) were received from General Practice, Primary Care Mental Health Teams and Community Mental Health Teams. Compared to the previous two years this is a 300% increase as there were only 2 referrals from General Practice in 2016 and 1 referral in 2017.

**Example 4**

Migrant Help received a letter from an individual detained in prison. The letter was written in his own language, detailed his life full life experiences leading up to him being in prison and highlighted aspects of his experience which he believed showed some indicators of trafficking. Migrant Help translated the letter and contacted the NHTU to share the information received.

The NHTU contacted the local Division to arrange contact with the client and to make a referral into the NRM. An interview was arranged, and the client was visited by a Police Officer who was able to complete and submit the NRM referral; the client was subsequently referred to Migrant Help for ongoing support.

Once the client had entered Migrant Help services, he was asked how he had known to contact Migrant Help directly; he replied that a Migrant Help caseworker had visited another client in prison and had left some information and contact details. On discussing his circumstances with the other individual, he became aware of similarities in their experiences and wanted to speak to somebody to identify how to take this forward and to access further support.

**Example 5**

Migrant Help was contacted directly by a Criminal Law Company based in Glasgow with information about a potential referral of one of their clients. The individual had claimed to have experienced trafficking in a number of countries before arriving in the UK, and the solicitors were seeking assistance and expert guidance to provide an opinion on this.  The individual advised that they had only been in Glasgow a matter of days before being arrested. The person was not interviewed by Police Scotland at the time of arrest, and although the Home Office were advised of the possibility of the person being trafficked, an interview was not arranged. The immigration officials sent correspondence to the client’s immigration solicitors suggesting that Migrant Help could provide some assistance on this matter. The Crown was also informed of this client; however, no progress was made with this case.

Migrant Help advised the solicitor to contact NHTU or Criminal Justice Social Work who could then submit the NRM referral for the client. A referral was submitted and the client was then referred to Migrant Help for support. Migrant Help were able to assist with providing a bail address for the client to be released and support provided.

**Example 6**

The Royal College of Midwifery hosted a conference on Human Trafficking in late 2018. Although the event focussed on sexual exploitation and what signs and indicators midwives should look out for some delegates described situations where potential victims of trafficking had presented to them at different NHS access points such as the out of hours dentist, community pharmacists and by phoning NHS 24.

**Example 7**

Criminal Justice Social Workers are employed by local authorities and based at JP, Sheriff and High Courts throughout Scotland may be in an ideal position to identify potential victims of human trafficking and exploitation but also potential perpetrators. During awareness raising sessions delivered by the Scottish Government and support agencies, social workers and their colleagues have disclosed situations where something didn’t feel quite right that led staff to believe that individuals appearing at court may be the victim of trafficking and exploitation. Criminal Justice Social Workers may also be able to identify potential victims that could be vulnerable to re-trafficking or exploitation following their release from prison or whilst completing a community based order.

**Trial Implementation of the Duty to Notify**

In September 2018 a pilot between Border Force at Glasgow Airport and the National Human Trafficking Unit in Police Scotland commenced. In the first 9 months, 40 referrals were submitted to the NHTU from Border Force. This has allowed the notification process to be tested. A review of the process will be undertaken at the conclusion of the pilot to evaluate the future impact that the duty may have on Police Scotland and other bodies.