

Human Trafficking

Making the links

ONLINE RESOURCE PAPER
NOVEMBER 2010

Introduction

This paper aims to provide an introduction to human trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation. It is aimed at all individuals both professional and community based who wish to develop an understanding of human trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

The paper aims to highlight the links between human trafficking and prostitution and places human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation within the context of Violence Against Women and as an abuse of human rights.

It also aims to highlight and link the 'demand' for commercial exploitation as the major contributing factor.

It has been developed as an on-line resource providing links to relevant information sources and websites.

In July 2010 the UN reiterated **'it's strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as it constitutes a serious threat to human dignity, human rights and development'** (UN General Assembly 104/29.7.2010)

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Hidden numbers

Establishing the actual numbers of people trafficked is difficult because of the complex, hidden and illegal nature of trafficking.

800,000 : approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders, this does not include the millions trafficked within their own country. (US State Department 2008)

ILO estimates confirm that trafficking into developed countries predominantly takes place for sexual exploitation, and that some 98% of those involved in prostitution as a result are women. (*Joint Committee on Human Rights 26th Report*)

United Nations Office on Drugs and crime estimates that at any one time across Europe there are:

140,000 victims trapped in this vicious cycle of violence, abuse and degradation.

70,000 additional victims being exploited every year.

84% of victims in Europe are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

For more information please visit: unodc.org

The UK is primarily a destination country with women and girls trafficked **externally** and **internally** across the UK.

In 2003, the UK government estimated that 4,000 victims of trafficking for prostitution were in the UK at any one time.

publications.parliament.uk

In 2003, research estimated the size of the UK Market for human trafficking for sexual exploitation was worth up to £275million. However, in 2008, the Home Office Review of the report Tackling Demand for Prostitution stated that 'given the growth in people trafficking since then this is likely to be a significant underestimate'

**homeoffice.gov.uk

April 09 - Jan.2010 the UK Human Trafficking Centre recorded 557 potential victims of trafficking(1/3d were children). A further 130 individuals were identified by support agencies. (**please see page 2)

UNODC : The United Nations estimates the total market value of illicit human trafficking at US\$32 billion. (ILO, 2005) [Human Trafficking: the facts](#)

...trafficking in persons is one of the most lucrative illicit businesses in Europe. Criminal groups in Europe are making around €2.5 billion per year through sexual exploitation and forced labour.

For more information please visit :[United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#)

"Trafficking" is not the same as "Smuggling"

Trafficking" of human beings should not be confused with "smuggling" of human beings. A number of factors can be identified which help distinguish between smuggling and trafficking:

- entry into a state can be legal or illegal in the case of trafficking, smuggling is characterised by illegal entry.
- trafficking can take place both within and across national borders, whereas, international movement is required for smuggling.
- trafficking is carried out with the use of deception and/or coercion, whereas smuggling is not, indicating that the latter is a voluntary act on the part of those smuggled.
- trafficking entails subsequent exploitation of people, while the services of smugglers ends when people reach their destination.

A Person Cannot Consent To Being Trafficked

www.anti-trafficking.net

MAKING THE LINKS : Defining Human Trafficking

The Scottish & UK Government ratified

the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings in December 2008. The purpose of the Convention is:

- to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, while guaranteeing gender equality;
- to protect the human rights of the victims of trafficking, design a comprehensive framework for the protection and assistance of victims and witnesses, while guaranteeing gender equality, as well as to ensure effective investigation and prosecution;
- to promote international cooperation on action against trafficking in human beings.

The terms of the convention became binding on the UK on 1st April 2009.

The UK Human Trafficking action plan

main areas of focus are :

- Understanding the nature and scale of trafficking
- Reducing supply by preventing trafficking at source
- Reducing demand at home.

Following the UK's ratification of the convention, the UK National Referral Mechanism (NRM) was established:

'The NRM is a multi-agency framework that allows us to systematically identify victims of trafficking and refer them to support where necessary'

To view the full UK Human Trafficking action plan 2009 update please click the following link: scotland.gov.uk

From page 1 :

The Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group is calling for the National Referral Mechanism to be turned into a multi-agency identification and referral mechanism, allowing the right of appeal and overseen by an independent review system.

Campaigners also believe the appointment of an independent anti-trafficking watchdog will help to create properly integrated anti-trafficking measures, with the report noting that in the year to 1 April 2010 over 130 people were referred to services like shelters and counselling entirely outside of the referral mechanism -

suggesting that the current system is failing to identify all victims.

Ref: [Wrong kind of victim? One year on: The Anti-trafficking monitoring group](#) Click here to view [summary report](#) :

Trafficking is defined as a crime and anyone who has been subject to the crime of trafficking should be recognised as a victim of trafficking.

'For the most part, prostitution as actually practised in the world usually does satisfy the elements of trafficking. It is rare that one finds a case in which the path to prostitution and/or a person's experiences within prostitution do not involve, at the very least, an abuse of power and/or an abuse of vulnerability. Power and vulnerability in this context must be understood to include power disparities based on gender, race, ethnicity and poverty. Put simply, the road to prostitution and life within "the life" is rarely one marked by empowerment or adequate options'. Sigma Huda (United Nations E/CN.4/2006/62)

EXTERNAL & INTERNAL TRAFFICKING

The Protocol definition of trafficking does not require proof of movement of the victim across borders or otherwise. Trafficking is just as much trafficking even when it occurs in the victim's own home village, town or city.....global concern rightly attaches to the violation of fundamental human rights in both local and international trafficking, and this has been reflected in the growing recognition that **domestic trafficking is as serious a human rights violation as international trafficking.'**

Sigma Huda (United Nations E/CN.4/2006/62)

Domestic Trafficking was detected in at least 32 countries among those where information was available, and in some countries, it is a major issue (UNODC 2008)

Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings defines trafficking as:

a "Trafficking in human beings" shall mean 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;

b The **consent** of a victim of "trafficking in human beings" to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

c The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in human beings" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

d "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age;

[Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings No.197 2005](#)

43% of trafficking in Europe is for prostitution purposes, at least 500,000 women are trafficked for this purpose every year.

'Protecting the rights of the victim should be the first priority of all anti-trafficking measures. A human-rights based approach must be adopted, which puts the needs of the victim above the need to catch the traffickers. This victim-centred approach should be at the heart of all Local Authority strategies on trafficking and should be the central foundation upon which local government services for victims are delivered.'

(Ref : [The Role of local authorities in addressing Human Trafficking. Report of the Solace Study group 2009](#))

The Trafficking Journey : Trafficking is a process

Routes in - Driving Factors

Prostitution is about survival. Women & girls involved in prostitution have a common background of poverty, abuse, neglect. They may be involved in prostitution as a result of 'grooming' from a 'boyfriend'.....as a result of 'coercive control' and being 'controlled' by an pimp/abusive partner. Women/girls enter prostitution not through choice but because of a 'lack' of choice.

Poverty : Victims of trafficking share similar background: poor political and human rights situation in their country of origin (particularly in relation to gender inequality), low socio-economic status, restricted/no access to educational or employment opportunities. 58% of the 118 women interviewed described their standard of life prior to being trafficked as poor or very poor(1)

History of sexual/ physical abuse : 50% of 118 women interviewed had experienced some form of sexual or physical violence before they were trafficked.(2) (1,2.) To view full report please go to: [Routes in. Routes Out: Poppy Project. 2008.](#)

Studies have shown that the majority of women and girls in prostitution were victims of male sexual violence in their childhoods. In a study of 130 prostitutes, 57% had been sexually abused as children 49% had been physically assaulted. To find out more please go to: [The links between Prostitution & Sex Trafficking. A Briefing Handbook.](#)

Up to 70% of women in prostitution spent time in care, 45% report sexual abuse and 85% physical abuse within their families (Home Office, 2006).

Please visit : [Eaves Factsheet](#)

'.....poverty, unemployment, lack of socio-economic opportunities, gender-based violence, discrimination and marginalisation are some of the contributing factors that make persons vulnerable to trafficking in persons.'
(United Nations, General Assembly 104.29.7.2010)

THE JOURNEY

Please click this link to view 7 stages of journey.

"I was a policeman for 40 years and I never met a happy prostitute," he said. "What we are talking about here are women who are being marketed like a commodity, it is horrible and it is not what we should want to see in Scotland"

Graeme Pearson, former director of the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency. (Scotland on Sunday 6.12.09)

Deceived - Befriended - Groomed - Abducted

Deception through offers of employment is a common deception - job offers range from domestic work, child care to work as dancers, bar staff etc either made in person or through advertisements and employment agencies. Almost 1 in 5 women reported that a relative knew her trafficker. For some women, this was a case of betrayal by family. For others, relatives were acquainted with the trafficker, but unaware of their intentions. **Numerous women were recruited by a friend or an acquaintance**

[Stolen Smiles: a summary report](#) on the physical & psychological health consequences of women and adolescents trafficked in Europe 2006.

Abducted, Kidnapped or Sold either by family members or a 'boyfriend'.

Deception through offers of marriage, relationships 'boyfriend'.

Groomed Girls are targeted, groomed & lured away from their families/carers/care homes into social networks of boys & men who then traffic them across the UK. Grooming tactics are similar to those used by child sex offenders. The girls are then manipulated, threatened & forced to comply with demands.

[Safeguarding Children in Scotland who may have been trafficked. Scottish Government 2008](#)

Barnardos identified 4 phases of entrapment for young women:

Ensaring: winning her trust & confidence, ensuring she falls in love with him, claiming the status of her boyfriend.

Creating dependence: becoming more possessive, convincing her to destroy important objects, reject those she is close to, isolating her.

Taking Control: deciding where she goes, who she sees, what she eats, thinks, using threats, demanding that she prove her love.

Total dominance: Creating a willing victim, ensuring she is compliant to his wishes, convincing her to have sex with his friend, convincing her that he needs her to earn money, and that the best and easiest way is through selling sex. (Barnardos 1998)

To read more, please go to:

[The links between Prostitution & Sex Trafficking. A Briefing Handbook.](#)

'They are asked to meet the boyfriend's relatives or friends; some talked about being raped or gang raped. They were plied with alcohol or drugs and expected to perform all sorts of sexual favours.'

[Barnardos 2007](#)

A Glasgow study showed that 24.5% of the women surveyed had entered prostitution before age 18, with 8.2% starting at age 16 or under.

Please visit : [Prostitution: Fact or Fiction 2008](#)

"These people exploit young girls, introduce them to prostitution, feed them drugs and alcohol and tell them they love them. I know this because it has happened to me and it has changed my life enormously."

"The level of abuse she has suffered is almost beyond belief.....She has been treated like a commodity; beaten, threatened and sexually exploited. These men took advantage of her vulnerability with no regard for her wellbeing...."

Superintendent Paul Savill, Greater Manchester Police.

[Guardian August 2010](#)

In 2007/2008 the Barnardos Safer Choices Project worked with 138 young people (aged 14-18yrs). 58% of whom had been missing.

.....we're becoming more and more aware of children being internally trafficked, or moved from one region to another for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In these cases, there is nearly always an abusing adult controlling a group of children – it's a common experience.

[Whose Child Now : Barnardos 2009](#)

IMPACT & CONSEQUENCES

Coercion - Threats - Rape - Debt Bonded

Traffickers use various strategies in order to exert & maintain total power & control over victims including :

Physical & sexual violence

women/girls who are trafficked are subject to extreme physical & sexual violence as a means of ensuring absolute submission & compliance.

Threats against the trafficked person or their family, threats of violence, threats to report the victim to the police or immigration authorities.

Debt bondage : traffickers set impossibly high repayment sums to be paid in order to get back passports/other documents.

Juju : Some women/girls, particularly from West African cultures may need no physical control because they are

sold and made to undergo specific magic “juju” or “voodoo” rites which psychologically impose control on them.

Captivity & Isolation: the girls/women have no means of communicating with family or friends and have no idea where they are.

Fear & Mistrust Traffickers instill a level of fear & mistrust of police and authorities which greatly influences how women/girls may react when approached/questioned by some one in authority.

Traffickers have **total control** over women/girls who comply with **ANY** demands to avoid being further assaulted or their family or friends threatened.



Impact & Consequences

- Forced to Prostitute 12-14 hours a day
- Serving as many as 20-30 clients a day
- Being permitted few hours sleep or rest
- 95% reported physical or sexual violence
- 70% reported that they had no freedom of movement
- 90% reported being physically forced or intimidated into sex or sexual acts

38% of women had suicidal thoughts
56% exhibited symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (recurrent nightmares, thoughts and memories of terrifying events) Women’s experiences included : serious physical assaults, rape, including gynaecological injuries, STI’s, cuts, bruises, headaches, fatigue, dizzy spells, pain, depression, anxiety, panic attacks To view full report : [Stolen Smiles: a summary report on the physical and psychological health consequences of women and adolescents trafficked in Europe 2006.](#)

68% of women in prostitution meet the criteria for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in the same range as victims of torture and combat veterans undergoing treatment To read more, please visit : [Eaves Factsheet](#)

Disassociation : Survivors of torture, hostages and victims of sexual abuse, consistently describe disassociation. Disconnecting from emotional reality, leaving one’s body in order to disassociate from what is happening. Recognised as a severe impact of sexual abuse and it is an essential survival strategy used by women in prostitution in order to survive their experiences. (The links between prostitution & sex trafficking. O’Connor, Healy 2006) please see link above.

“I would numb my feelings. I wouldn’t even feel like I was in my body. I would actually leave my body and go somewhere else with my thoughts and with my feelings until he got off me and it was over with. I don’t know how else to explain it except it felt like rape. It was rape to me.”

Of 125 women in indoor prostitution, 48% had experienced violence including beatings, attempted strangulation, forced to have oral sex, attempted rap, vaginal and anal rape. (BMJ 2001)
Please visit [Prostitution, Fact or Fiction](#) to read more.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Article 4 : No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5 : No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

‘Seasoning’ is a mechanism of control, used to ensure perfect obedience & enslavement. Women identify with and are subordinate to brothel management, traffickers. They live only for the present once they realise they have no control over their economic, physical, sexual life. To read more please go to : [The links between Prostitution & Sex Trafficking. A Briefing Handbook](#) Monica O’Connor and Grianne Healey 2006.

‘.....most prostitution is accomplished by one or more of the illicit means outlined in subparagraph (a) of the Protocol and therefore constitutes trafficking’
S.Huda : United Nations 20 February 2006

Scottish Government Social research undertaken in 2009 found that the location of some indoor sexual exploitation had moved from saunas and massage parlours to private houses and flats. The same research found that the majority of the 79 trafficked individuals who were ‘in contact’ with services were adult female victims who had been trafficked into sexual exploitation.
[Human Trafficking in Scotland.](#)

“They told me they would cut me into pieces and send me back like that. Every single day I heard the threat ‘I’ll kill you bitch’.” Stolen Smiles

“I was locked in the basement with my friend. We were only free to work, and when the boss was drunk he would rape me “ Stolen Smiles

“.....upwards of 96% of women in prostitution would choose to leave if they had the opportunity.....”

Please go to : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A6Mj2haletE> to view an interview with investigative journalist Victor Malarek

In order to endure the unwanted sex, women dissociate either by emotionally distancing themselves from the reality of prostitution or by use of drugs and alcohol Please visit [Women’s Support Project](#) for further reading/resources.

Violence Against Women

In 2009 the Scottish Government in conjunction with COSLA clearly identified Commercial Sexual Exploitation (prostitution, pornography, trafficking) as forms of Violence Against Women and as an abuse of women's human rights.

Safer Lives: Changed Lives: A shared approach to tackling Violence Against Women defines violence against women as **actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men and where women and children are predominantly the victims. The different forms of violence against women, including emotional, psychological, sexual and physical abuse, coercion and constraints are interlinked. They have their roots in gender inequality and are therefore understood as gender-based violence.**

Violence against women encompasses

but is not limited to:

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, within the general community or in institutions, including: domestic abuse, rape, incest and child sexual abuse;
- Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in the public sphere; commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking;
- Dowry related violence
- Female genital mutilation;
- Forced and child marriages
- Honour crimes.”

Safer Lives: Changed Lives: A shared approach to tackling Violence Against Women in Scotland 2009. To view please click here :

[Safer Lives: Changed Lives](#)

Gender based violence is a function of gender inequality, and an abuse of male power and privilege. It takes the form of actions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and children, or affront to their human dignity, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. It is men who predominantly carry out such violence, and women who are predominantly the victims of such violence. By referring to violence as 'gender based' this definition highlights the need to understand violence within the context of women's and girls' subordinate status in society. Such violence cannot be understood, therefore, in isolation from the norms, social structure and gender roles within the community, which greatly influence women's vulnerability to violence.

To view please go to [Safer Lives: Changed Lives](#)

Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Safer Lives: Changed Lives provides a clear definition of commercial sexual exploitation :

A sexual activity becomes sexual exploitation if it breaches a person's human right to dignity, equality, respect and physical and mental wellbeing. It becomes commercial sexual exploitation when another person, or group of people, achieves financial gain or advancement through the activity'

The report further states:

'Activities such as pornography, prostitution, stripping, lap dancing, pole dancing and table dancing are forms of commercial sexual exploitation. These activities have been shown to be harmful for the individual women involved and have a negative impact on the position of all women through the objectification of women's bodies.

This happens irrespective of whether individual women claim success or empowerment from the activity. It is essential to separate sexual activity from exploitative sexual activity'

Addressing Human Trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation requires us to recognize and make the links between prostitution and trafficking.

Sex of prostitution has been referred to, by survivors as 'paid rape'

Challenging Men's Demand for Prostitution in Scotland, 2008

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/>

Address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking persons, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality.....sexual violence, gender discrimination.....as well as a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, youth and children.

(United Nations 104/29/7/2010)

MONEY & POWER Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Scotland

[View the DVD resource](#)

"We, the survivors of prostitution and trafficking gathered at this press conference today, declare that prostitution is violence against women. Women in prostitution do not wake up one day and "choose" to be prostitutes. It is chosen for us by poverty, past sexual abuse, the pimps who take advantage of our vulnerabilities, and the men who buy us for the sex of prostitution ' (Manifesto, Joint CATW-EWL Press Conference, 2005)

[The links between prostitution and sex trafficking : A briefing Handbook. 2006](#)

'Recently we did some work looking at the sex industry and we saw about 264,000 men spending at least £6.6m per year on saunas, flats.....we are finding that the sex industry is expanding in lap dancing.....and as long as you have got that expansion you are likely to have women trafficked.'

For more information please visit: [publications.parliament](#)

NOT FOR SALE

Please visit the [European Women's lobby](#) to view this film which explores the views and experiences of women involved in prostitution.

MAKING THE LINKS :A Human Rights Issue

In 2006, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights, Sigma Huda, together with the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography conducted a thematic study of the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation.

The report outlined several reasons why it makes sense to focus on sex trafficking and, in particular, the role of the prostitute-user in creating demand:

- While the human rights of women and children are violated in many forms of trafficking, sex trafficking is a particular form of trafficking in which the human rights of women and children are violated as women and children;

"They know what they are there for. You get what you pay for without the "no"

(**Punter interview : Challenging Men's Demand for Prostitution in Scotland 2008)

- Unlike the purchaser of consumer goods produced through trafficked labour, the prostitute-user is simultaneously both the demand-creator and (by virtue of his receipt of the trafficked person) part of the trafficking chain;

*"In order to really enjoy prostitution you need to know how to control them" ***

"Everyone recognises the objectification as part of the business exchange of prostitution"

(**Punter interview, 2008)

- By engaging in the act of commercial sex, the prostitute-user is thereby directly inflicting an additional and substantial harm upon the trafficking victim, tantamount to rape, above and beyond the harmful means used by others to achieve her entry or maintenance in prostitution;

28% knew they had used a woman in prostitution whom they knew was under control of a pimp.

(**Challenging Men's Demand for Prostitution in Scotland, 2008)

- There is good reason to believe that many prostitute-users are aware that the women and children they use in prostitution are subjected to the illicit means delineated in the Protocol, and that widespread cultural norms encourage the use of prostituted persons despite this knowledge

The issue of demand is of crucial importance in addressing trafficking of women and children from a human rights perspective.

Sigma Huda (United Nations E/CN.4/2006/62)

The following rights enshrined in the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948](#) are violated when a person is trafficked:

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Entitlement to sex with another human being is not a Human Right.

Gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and must be eliminated.

(Article 18, Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 1998)

Making the links : A Focus on Demand

Research undertaken in Scotland in 2006/07 with 110 men who bought sex in prostitution found:

- 48% of the men interviewed said they were currently in a relationship with wife/girlfriend or other partner.
- The research found that it was not the lack of a sex partner which influenced men's decision to buy women for sex. Studies have shown that the more sex partners a man has had, the more likely he is to have paid for sex.
- The majority of men bought sex in more than one location. 80% bought sex indoors, 61% bought sex indoors in a brothel or a private flat that functioned as a brothel. 31% in a lap dance club. 28% bought sex in bars.

37% of the men first bought sex from a prostitute when aged between 18-20 yrs.

"There is a section of male society that view women in prostitution as property or view women as cheap"

- 54% of the men who frequently used women in prostitution had committed sexually aggressive acts against non-prostitute partners.
- Up to 1/3rd of the men interviewed endorsed rape tolerant attitudes and 10% stated that they would rape a woman if they could be assured that they would not be caught.

The belief that paying money cancels out any harm was a recurring theme during the research.

- 22% thought that once paid for, the customer is entitled to do what ever he wants to the women he 'buys'.

- 28% stated that prostitutes enjoy prostitution but at the same time 85% thought that prostitutes do not enter prostitution because they like sex.
- Those that were the most frequent users of pornography were also the most frequent users of women in prostitution.

For more information please go to:

[Challenging Men's Demand for Prostitution in Scotland. 2008](#)

(J Macleod, M Farley, Anderson, Golding)

The prostitution market in the UK is calculated to be worth up to £1bn with estimates of the proportion of UK men paying for sex ranging from 4.3% to 11% Please go to : [Home Office 2008](#)

Raising Awareness & Challenging the Demand

Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, Article 6 – Measures to discourage the demand, expects Parties to:

Discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking, each Party shall adopt or strengthen legislative, administrative, educational, social, cultural or other measures including:

- research on best practices, methods and strategies;
- raising awareness of the responsibility and important role of media and civil society in identifying the demand as one of the root causes of trafficking in human beings;

- target information campaigns involving, as appropriate, inter alia, public authorities and policy makers;
- preventive measures, including educational programmes for boys and girls during their schooling, which stress the unacceptable nature of discrimination based on sex, and its disastrous consequences, the importance of gender equality and the dignity and integrity of every human being.

"I've always wished I hadn't and just pretended to my friends that I'd done it"
 (**Challenging Men's Demand for prostitution in Scotland 2008)

"we need to start talking to boys ...about relationships..."

Please go to : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T3iv8jOPc6k> to view an interview with investigative journalist Victor Malarek

Senior police sources say that in just two years they have seen a "several hundreds per cent" increase in the number of sex workers who are either from Brazil or claim to be. They believe many of the women have been trafficked into the country by organised crime groups. The new trade comes in direct response to rising punter demand in Scotland for women who are "dusky, dark types". A senior detective said: "We think at least one in five - perhaps as many as one in four - prostitutes working off-street in Scotland is now from South America."
 (Ref: Scotland on Sunday. 6.12.09)

Addressing Human Trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation requires us to recognize, understand and make the links between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation. If we understand why there is a Demand, understand the thinking of those who 'create' the demand then we can begin to address Human Trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation..



Open Your Eyes to Human Trafficking
[Blueblindfold Campaign](#)

In 2005, the United Nations raised concern about the..... **increasing occurrence of trafficking for all forms of exploitation, especially for commercial sexual exploitation, which overwhelmingly affects women and girlseliminating the demand for trafficked women and girls for all forms of exploitation, including for sexual exploitation, is a key element to combating trafficking**,
 (UN Commission on the Status of Women Resolution 49/2 2005)

The UK Human Trafficking Centre Blue Blindfold campaign aims to:

- Encourage police authorities, front line professionals and the public to open their eyes to human trafficking
- Raise awareness, provide training and encourage information sharing worldwide
- Support victims of human trafficking



[Blue heart campaign](#)



My Dangerous Loverboy was commissioned by the UKHTC with the aim of raising awareness of internal trafficking of young girls into prostitution within UK. It has been piloted in schools across Sheffield and in regional police forces. Training and educational packs are also available. The cross platform campaign aimed at reaching teenagers is growing through youtube channel, Facebook, Bebo.
Click on picture to view film and visit the website.

"Most of the men who go, see it as a business transaction and don't see the girl as a woman. This could impact on how a man sees women in general"
 Challenging Men's Demand for Prostitution in Scotland. 2008

Money & Power Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Scotland.

The Women's Support Project and Zero Tolerance have produced a new DVD resource which aims to raise awareness of commercial sexual exploitation. It highlights the experiences of women who have been involved in prostitution in Scotland. The free DVD is available with further resources - an awareness raising pack, supportive materials and training resources to support action at local levels. View the DVD via the [Women's Support Project](#) or [VAW Prevention Scotland](#)

End Prostitution Now

Glasgow City Council launched a national campaign which aims to raise awareness of the harm caused through prostitution. It aims to put the focus on the buyers of sex—the Demand.

To find out more please go to: www.endprostitutionnow.org

Raising Awareness : Building a picture : possible signs of human trafficking

Women/girls are trafficked across the country, across cities using different locations including **private flats & houses**. In addition to 'prostitute users', possible sexual exploitation situations may be identified via a variety of organisations : sexual health services, maternity services, A&E, flat letting agencies :

- Is the woman/young girl (who may not speak English) accompanied by a person who speaks for her.
- Does one person visit your agency, organisation with different women/girls (who may not speak English)?
- Is the young person disappearing for days at a time? (Care, education settings?)

Community : Is there a high number of males visiting a property. (this may be a flat/house in a residential/rural area)

Stag Party/Private Party : is the party using women/girls for sex/sexual activity?

Internet : viewing online pornography

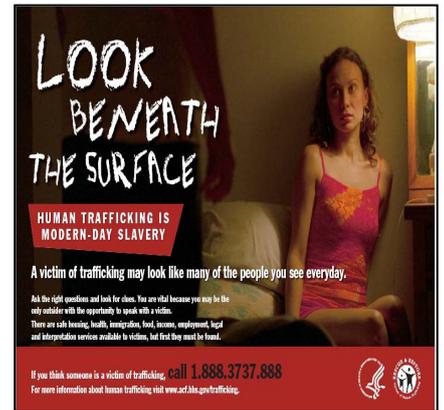
Prostitution : Men who 'choose' to use women/girls in this way have a 'choice'. The woman/girl doesn't. If she doesn't 'perform' then there can be very severe repercussions.

- Is she frightened or in physical pain. She doesn't smile, is reluctant to cooperate and unwilling to perform sexual acts.
- 'Special' services are offered including unprotected sex, often at a low price.
- She doesn't know where she is (what city, country)
- She sees many prostitute users each day/night.
- Is she unable to leave, is she accompanied at all times and not 'free' to make her own choices.
- Does she have little/no time off. Is she allowed to keep little/none of the money she receives from prostitute users. Is her food paid for by another person.
- If she has been trafficked from out with the UK she may not speak English & may only know how to say sex related words.

A woman/girl who has been trafficked will be controlled by her trafficker, may be fearful & mistrustful of authority, will not disclose her experiences with ease, will be traumatized and is very vulnerable to being re-trafficked

'Promote awareness-raising campaigns aimed atgeneral public through education.....to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation of persons, especially women and children.'

(United Nations 104 29.7.2010)



Sexual exploitation accounts for about 80% of the detected cases. (UNODC 2009)

TARA : Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance was established to help identify & support women who may have been trafficked in Scotland. The project provides a comprehensive assessment of needs, including risk & offers a range of support services.

Women who have been trafficked need to feel safe & supported. They need access to:

- Out of hours services, including professional interpretation services
- Specialist Safe Accommodation
- Specialist support : rape counseling
- Access to primary healthcare

TARA also provides information, advice & support to individuals & organizations. **0141 276 7729**

Rape Crisis Scotland aims to raise awareness of sexual violence, challenge attitudes and press for change. RCS supports a network of local centres across Scotland. Please visit the website

Rape Crisis Scotland for more information.

Tel: 0141 331 4180

Rape Crisis Scotland National Helpline: Tel: 08088 331 4180

The helpline provides crisis support for anyone in Scotland affected by sexual violence at any time in their lives.

Scottish Women's Aid tackles domestic abuse and works to end violence against women **Scottish Women's Aid**

Tel: 0131 226 6606

Further Information & Support

NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice & Information line offers advice to individuals and local authorities who come across children who may have been trafficked. **Tel: 0800 107 7057**

Crime Stoppers

Tel: 0800 555 111

UK Human Trafficking Centre

To visit website click here: [UKHTC](#)

Tel: 0114 252 3891

International Office for Migration

visit this website: [Internal Office for Migration](#) to view further information, resources & examples of campaigns in other countries.

Anti-Slavery UK has produced a variety of resources including [Protocol for Identification and Assistance to Trafficked Persons and Training Kit](#) Please click here to view this resource.

Poppy Project: Visit [Eaves 4 women](#)

Women's Support Project

Womens Support Project works across Scotland to raise awareness of the extent, causes and effect of male violence against women. Please visit the website for more details or to view further resources.

Tel: 0141 552 2221

Zero Tolerance promotes innovative policy and practice aimed at tackling the root causes of male violence against women and children. Visit: [Zero Tolerance](#)

Tel: 0141 624 8955

YAW Prevention Scotland, website hosted by Zero Tolerance has a wide range of further information & resources.

ECPAT UK Click here to view the [website](#) which includes an E learning package specific for Scotland

Stop the Traffik [Stophetraffik.org](#) works with members from over 50 countries, to fight against people trafficking.

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