

# Human Trafficking and Exploitation Guidance



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## 1. Introduction

Human trafficking and exploitation are complex issues that often involve hidden crimes and abuses of human rights and dignity. Human trafficking of children and adults is a global criminal business, which targets and victimises the most vulnerable people for transportation, abuse and exploitation across the world. It is often referred to as a crime which is often 'hidden in plain sight'.

There is widespread acknowledgement that the full scale of human trafficking in Scotland is as yet unknown, due to underreporting and a lack of familiarity about the many forms that human trafficking can take. Many think that human trafficking is a crime mostly confined to major cities. However, victims of human trafficking have been found in towns, villages and rural areas. Human trafficking victims have been identified across all local authorities in Scotland, including East Lothian and Midlothian.

The impact of trafficking on children and adults is wide-reaching; many will experience significant harm as a result of their situation, and outcomes for them may be extremely poor as a result of lack of proper care, protection or access to universal services.

Tackling human trafficking requires a co-ordinated response, involving research, intelligence, awareness raising and training on a multi-agency basis.

## 2. Scope and Purpose of the Guidance

This guidance is relevant for staff in statutory and third sector organisations who may have contact with victims of human trafficking in East Lothian and Midlothian. It has been developed with reference to legislation, national guidance and frameworks.<sup>1</sup>

The aim of this guidance is to:

- Raise awareness of human trafficking and its potential indicators.
- Support a consistent response and approach to victims of trafficking by signposting staff to resources.
- Support and encourage staff from all relevant organisations across East Lothian and Midlothian to work collaboratively in developing and delivering appropriate and effective services to individuals with experience of trafficking.
- Support the investigation and prosecution of those who coerce, exploit and abuse people.

This guidance should be read in conjunction with the [East Lothian and Midlothian Multi-agency Adult Support and Protection Procedures](#) and the [Edinburgh and the Lothians Multi-agency Child Protection Procedures](#).

This guidance does not cover unaccompanied asylum-seeking children who arrive in the UK who may have been the victim of human trafficking and are placed in the local authority under the National Transfer Scheme.

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<sup>1</sup> [Human Trafficking and Exploitation Guidance for Local Authorities \(COSLA\)](#)

### 3. Definition

Human trafficking is an offence under the [Human Trafficking and Exploitation \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#), and includes any of the following actions, for the purposes of exploiting that person:

- the recruitment of another person.
- the transportation or transfer of another person.
- the harbouring or receiving of another person.
- the exchange or transfer of control over another person.
- the arrangement or facilitation of any of the above.

The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 differentiates between human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour, and creates two separate offences. The offence of human trafficking does not always require coercive means such as threats or intimidation to be present and it is irrelevant whether the victim 'consented' to any part of the action.

Victims cannot give consent to being trafficked or exploited (event if they think they have). Victims do not have to be moved for a trafficking offence to have taken place. Victims can be UK or foreign nationals, male or female, children or adults.

### 4. The difference between human trafficking and smuggling

The same people acting as traffickers may also act as smugglers and use the same routes for both trafficking and smuggling. The distinction between trafficking and smuggling is therefore difficult to make, and the primary consideration should be the safety and protection of any potential victim<sup>2</sup>.

Human Trafficking	vs.	Migrant Smuggling
Victims of human trafficking are forced, defrauded or coerced into trafficking. Even if victims consent initially, that consent is rendered meaningless by the actions of the traffickers.	Consent	While often extremely dangerous, individuals consent to being smuggled.
Trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of an individual.	Exploitation	Smuggling ends when an individual arrives at their destination.
Human trafficking is a crime against an individual person.	Crime	Smuggling is a crime committed against a country by violating a country's law regarding its borders.
Human trafficking does not always include the transport of a person.	Movement	Smuggling always involves the illegal transport of a person across international borders.
Human traffickers derive profit from exploiting individuals.	Profit	Smugglers derive profit from the movement of individuals.

<sup>2</sup> <https://humantraffickingsearch.org/faqs-about-human-trafficking/>

There is a presumption against prosecution of persons who are the victims of trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour and who have committed offences as a consequence of their involvement<sup>3</sup>.

## 5. Why are people trafficked?

People can be trafficked for the purpose of exploitation for numerous reasons and victims can be subjected to more than one form of exploitation:

- Sexual exploitation: victims may be forced into prostitution, pornography or lap dancing for little or no pay. They may be deprived of their freedom of movement, subjected to threats and violence or the perpetrator may be psychologically controlling and abusive. They may be made to live in very poor conditions and forced to have sex with their perpetrators or other paying customers. Victims may be advertised online, in 'mainstream' sex markets and sexual entertainment venues.
- Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child into engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetrating or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not undermine the abusive nature of the act.
- Labour exploitation: a victim is made to work with little or no pay and may face violence or threats. If they are foreign nationals, their passports may be confiscated by their exploiters, and they may be made to live in very poor conditions and under constant threat. Victims may also be regularly physically, emotionally, sexually abused, assaulted or raped as part of their experience.
- Forced criminality: individuals who have been the victims of human trafficking or exploitation are vulnerable to being forced to participate in a range of illegal activities including pick pocketing, shop lifting, cannabis cultivation, county lines exploitation and other activities. The Lord Advocate has published specific instructions against prosecution for victims of trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour who have committed offences as a consequence thereof.
- Organ harvesting: victims are trafficked in order for their internal organs (typically kidneys or the liver) to be harvested for transplant.
- Domestic servitude: victims work in a household where they may be ill-treated, humiliated, subjected to exhausting hours, forced to work and live under unbearable conditions or forced to work for little or no pay.
- Debt bondage can be present in many forms of exploitation and can take a range of forms. Debts may arise out of the exploitation itself, for example in relation to accommodation or travel fees, with victims having little or no control over their debt and little or no way to pay it back. Costs may be deducted from their wages, leading to further debts being accrued. A person may be forced to work to pay off the debt and it can also be used as a means of controlling a victim and keeping them enslaved.

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<sup>3</sup> [Lord Advocate's instructions for non-prosecution of victims of human trafficking](#)

- Financial exploitation: for example, benefit fraud, where benefits are falsely claimed by perpetrators on behalf of their workers; bank accounts being opened in a victim's name but used by perpetrators; or workers' wages being paid directly into the exploiters' own bank accounts by companies who think they are paying the worker.
- 'County Lines' is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often exploiting children and vulnerable people as drug runners. These dealers will use dedicated mobile phone lines, known as 'deal lines', to take orders from drug users. In most instances, the users or customers will live in a different area to where the dealers and networks are based, so drug runners are needed to transport the drugs and collect payment.

## **6. Recognising and identifying trafficked individuals**

It is unrealistic to expect victims of human trafficking to self-identify in an obvious way:

- This applies to children specifically who may appear to submit willingly to what they think is the will of their accompanying adults, even if they understand what is happening.
- Parents and relatives may be involved in the exploitation of a child. Children are likely to be very loyal to their parents or carers and are unlikely to seek protection by their own initiative.

## **7. Obstacles to victims coming forward**

Victims of trafficking may initially be unable to disclose details of their experience or identify themselves as a victim, for a variety of reasons, including physical isolation, language, and cultural barriers, learning disability or cognitive impairment. In addition, victims may fear:

- Punishment at the hands of their traffickers and/or the authorities.
- Deportation.
- Ritual oaths.
- Discrimination by their community and families.
- Dependency on controller for survival.
- The stigma attached to trafficking that associates it with prostitution.
- Being accused of being complicit in an illegal activity connected to their trafficking situation.
- Reprisals against them or their children or families.
- Some victims, (e.g. someone with a learning disability or cognitive impairment) may not recognise that they are being trafficked.
- A person who has been trafficked may be suffering from trauma which can create barriers to recognising and articulating their experience.

## 8. Possible indicators of trafficking

<b>Human trafficking and exploitation can happen everywhere so look out for the signs. This list is not exhaustive and not all the indicators will be present in all situations.</b>	
<b>General indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passports or documents held by someone else.</li> <li>• Others speaking for people you are talking to.</li> <li>• Expression of fear, anxiety or hypervigilance.</li> <li>• The person is withdrawn or submissive.</li> <li>• Excessive working hours.</li> <li>• Highly distrustful or law enforcement or authorities.</li> <li>• Person has false documents.</li> <li>• Found in/connected to a location likely to be used for exploitation.</li> <li>• Not knowing address of where they work or live.</li> <li>• Poor or sub-standard living accommodation.</li> <li>• Injuries apparently as a result of an assault.</li> <li>• Lack of access to earnings.</li> <li>• Any evidence of control over movement either as an individual or a group.</li> <li>• The person acts as if instructed by another.</li> <li>• Afraid of saying what their immigration status is.</li> <li>• Their appearance suggests general physical neglect.</li> <li>• They appear to be moving location frequently.</li> <li>• They are not registered with a GP, nursery or school.</li> <li>• They have old or serious injuries left untreated or treated late and are vague and reluctant to explain how the injury occurred.</li> <li>• They give a vague and inconsistent explanation of</li> </ul>	<b>Potential signs of sexual exploitation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupants are rarely seen outside.</li> <li>• Occupants of premises change regularly.</li> <li>• Male callers day and night staying for only a short time.</li> <li>• Sexual debris such as condoms, call cards, advertisements.</li> </ul>
	<b>Potential signs of forced labour</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large number of individuals living in the same address.</li> <li>• Occupants change regularly.</li> <li>• Van transporting people at unusual times of the day and/or night.</li> <li>• Workers' movements are monitored and/or controlled by others.</li> <li>• Workers may seem fearful of employers, Police or any external agency and poorly integrate with the wider community.</li> <li>• Employers, or someone else, is holding their passport and/or legal documents.</li> <li>• Workers have no days of holiday time.</li> <li>• Workers display signs of physical abuse (i.e., bruises, cuts and signs of untreated medical problems).</li> <li>• Workers display signs of malnutrition, dehydration, exhaustion and poor physical hygiene.</li> </ul>
	<b>Potential signs of domestic servitude</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The person is rarely allowed out of the house unless their employer or guardian is with them</li> <li>• they have no private space or a proper place to sleep (e.g., on the floor or sofa).</li> <li>• They have a poor diet or have given the family's leftover food to eat</li> <li>• They are subject to mental, physical, sexual abuse, threats or other cruelty</li> <li>• A child may have poor attendance at school, no access to education and no time to play with their peers</li> <li>• There is no interaction with the family, friends or other authorities.</li> </ul>

<p>where they live, their work or schooling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple female foreign nationals living at the same address.</li> </ul>
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## 9. When it is suspected that someone has been trafficked

If a potential victim of suspected trafficking comes to the attention of professionals, a referral should be made to Police in the first instance. There may only be one chance to speak to a potential victim of human trafficking and, therefore, consider the following 'one chance checklist'.

### One chance checklist

There may only be one chance to speak to a potential victim of human trafficking and, therefore, consider the following:

- See them their own, even if they are accompanied by others.
- See them immediately in a secure and private place where you will not be overheard; try to limit the number of professionals in the room and consider seating arrangements.
- Reassure them that you will not give information to their family, friends or community.
- Take seriously what they say.
- Ensure an independent interpreter is available if necessary and offer the interpreter a debrief to avoid disclosure. Use telephone interpreters if there is a wait.
- Be aware of their needs and wishes to speak to someone of a specific gender.
- Obtain as much information as possible from them about the situation and the risks faced.
- Agree a way to contact them safely.
- Obtain full details and record these safely to pass on to the relevant service. If you have concerns that the individual is at immediate risk of harm or at significant risk then it is vital this is shared regardless of consent.
- Consider the need for immediate Police involvement, protection and placement away from the current place and arrange this if necessary; this includes any action to stop them being further moved.
- Be aware that they may have a heightened fear of authorities. Convey a message that they are not in trouble or being treated as a suspect, rather the primary priority being their safety and protection.

Do not:

- Send them away and try not to let them leave without a safety plan and follow up arrangements.
- Approach or attempt to mediate with any companion they are with

- Share information with anyone without their expressed consent (unless there is a risk of immediate harm, or it appears they are not able to consent);
- Inquire about trafficking related circumstances in front of others, including their companion.

Support should be trauma informed, human rights based, and person centred, and support should be culturally sensitive. The [Human Trafficking and Exploitation Guidance for Scottish Local Authorities](#) details the best practice principles in supporting victims of human trafficking, at page 19.

### **National Referral Mechanism**

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the UK's framework for identifying victims of human trafficking and exploitation and ensuring they receive appropriate support and protection.

Referrals to the NRM must be made by 'First Responders'. In Scotland, these are:

- Police Scotland.
- National Crime Agency.
- Home Office, Visas & Immigration.
- Home Office, Immigration Enforcement.
- Home Office, Border Force.
- Local Authorities.
- Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA).
- Migrant Help.

Adults must give informed consent to be referred to the NRM.

There is a Toolkit to guide First Responders in Scotland on the NRM process<sup>4</sup>. The First Responder submits an NRM referral through a single online form, regardless of whether the victim is an adult or a child. Referrals are sent to a central body in the Home Office named the Single Competent Authority (SCA), which investigates all NRM referrals. While a case is being processed, the potential victim is entitled to intensive support and specialist care for 90 days.

### **Decision Making through the NRM**

Once the NRM referral is submitted, it will be sent to the SCA to make an initial decision within five business days where possible, on whether there are reasonable grounds ('I suspect but cannot prove') to believe the person is indeed a victim of trafficking or exploitation. This is called the Reasonable Grounds Decision (RGD). In practice the RGD may take longer and in some cases can take up to a month.

The decision will be sent to either the potential victim, First Responder and anyone else nominated to receive communication on their behalf, along with the relevant Police Force and the support provider if requested.

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<sup>4</sup> [National Referral Mechanism Toolkit for First Responders in Scotland](#)

The SCA may seek further information before making a final Conclusive Grounds Decision (CGD). The threshold for a CGD is higher than for a RGD and is based on the balance of probabilities. Information that may be requested includes but is not limited to medical reports, more detailed accounts, health needs, proof of travel, ongoing use of psychological supports, clarification of dates/journeys and exploitation experiences, Police investigations, citations as court witnesses, ongoing recovery needs, other organisations involved in supporting the potential victim and any new or ongoing safety concerns, etc. The relevant period whereby support is provided under the NRM system has been defined as 90 days or until a conclusive grounds decision is made, whichever comes sooner. In some cases, support may be offered beyond the 90 days if a “Conclusive Grounds” decision has not yet been made.

If a positive CGD is made, the adult may be granted discretionary leave to remain and may be eligible to apply for Criminal Injuries Compensation.

Once the SCA makes a conclusive grounds decision the victim receives further 14 days of NRM move-on support and then mainstream support from the local authority as required.

## **10. Process – Adults**

A potential adult victim may come to the attention of professionals by attending at an agency office/contact centre or house or come to the attention to Police through illegal activity such as working in a cannabis ‘farm’ (which may be a flat or house).

In the first instance any professional or member of the public who suspects or is told that someone is a victim of human trafficking should make contact with the Police. Uniformed Response Officers will attend where the person is (if the person has not been brought to a Police Station) and will organise interpretation services (if needed) and take an initial statement. Police will complete initial checks which include:

- ‘Live scanning’ (finger print and photographs) and noting the given name and date of birth.
- Home Office and Police system checks to clarify if the person has already been identified as a potential victim of human trafficking in another area of the UK, either by the name given or another name previously used.
- In East Lothian and Midlothian, Police will be the First Responder in the majority of cases.
- First Responder Police will ask the potential adult victim if they consent to a referral through the NRM. If so, the First Responder will complete the NRM referral process and will make contact with one of the national support agencies (TARA or Migrant Help).

If emergency accommodation is required for a potential adult victim, Police or Social Work should make contact with the relevant Council Homelessness Team at the earliest possible stage, advising that the person is a potential adult victim of human trafficking:

- [East Lothian Council Housing](#).
- [Midlothian Council Housing](#).

A Single Point of Contact will be identified for the key agencies who is the designated lead for Human Trafficking and Exploitation – Social Work, Police, Housing and Health.

Police should convene a **Human Trafficking and Exploitation Multi-agency Strategy Meeting** to take place within five calendar days (in line with the timescale for the Regional Grounds Decision) bringing together the key services/agencies to share information to support any criminal investigation, address any support needs for the potential adult victim (accommodation, financial support, health and wellbeing issues) and agree the actions for each agency. This meeting should include Social Work, Housing, Health (Adult Support and Protection Advisor, Public Protection Team) and any other service/agency that may be able to provide support or advice. A minute of that meeting should be taken, detailing the risk assessment and action plan.

The meeting should consider the need for referral under any relevant legislation, including Adult Support and Protection or mental health legislation. There should be no automatic assumption that an Adult Support and Protection referral should be made at this stage, as the adult should first and foremost be viewed as a potential victim of human trafficking, with appropriate support provided, rather an adult at risk of harm. However, if there is risk of harm that the Human Trafficking processes cannot address then an Adult Support and Protection referral should be considered.

#### **Support to potential adult victims**

At the same time as a referral is made to the NRM, the First Responder should contact one of the following organisations that provide support to adult victims in Scotland:

- Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance (TARA) (for potential adult female victims of commercial sexual exploitation) 0141 276 7730 (working hours) and 0141 276 7724 (out of hours).
- Migrant Help (male and female victims) 0141 884 7900 (working hours) and 0141 212 8553 (out of hours) [traffickingscotland@migranthelpuk.org](mailto:traffickingscotland@migranthelpuk.org).

The support and assistance available to potential victims includes (but is not limited to) the following:

- Accommodation.
- Support with day to day living.
- Medical advice and treatment (including psychological assessment and treatment).
- Language translation and interpretation.
- Counselling.
- Legal advice.
- Signposting to other services.
- Repatriation.

When NRM support ends, local authorities assume responsibility for accommodation and other support in line with their existing statutory obligations (e.g. Adult Support and Protection) and supporting vulnerable groups. In addition, local authorities retain a statutory duty to assess risk and provide support in line with the relevant Adult and Child protection

regulations and legislation. If the adult has additional needs other than as a result of being a victim (e.g., drug or alcohol support needs) NRM support will not meet those additional needs.

Other needs of potential victims of trafficking may include:

- a mobile phone and credit so services can keep in touch with them; a victim's current phone may be used by traffickers to maintain influence/control/location via apps etc.
- material assistance, including assistance for a person with needs caused by pregnancy, physical or mental health, disability, or being the victim of serious psychological, physical or sexual violence.
- access to health services.
- information, including expectations within the National Referral Mechanism process (reflection and recovery period, the possibility of granting international protection and refugee status).
- translation and interpretation services.
- access to education for child victims and children of victims.
- legal advice and / or representation, either through legal aid or other means.
- assistance in applying for compensation.
- job and life skills training.
- substance misuse services (drugs are often used to help victims deal with their situation, or in some cases, victims may be coerced to use drugs or alcohol by traffickers; issues of substance use may be a more prevalent feature for victims of domestic trafficking, however, international victims may be less likely to disclose substance abuse problems, given potential shame or stigma, and fear that this information may be used against them in any legal cases, civil, criminal or immigration).
- family reunification or repatriation.

Gender-specific services and cultural awareness for all victims are essential to ensure that the specific needs of women are met.

#### **After a Conclusive Grounds decision**

If the victim is from outside the United Kingdom, they may be granted discretionary leave to remain in the UK for a renewable period of up to 30 months to allow them to co-operate fully in any Police investigation and subsequent prosecution or for reasons dependent on their personal circumstances or to pursue compensation. In practice, this process can take up to a year.

#### **Practical support – eligibility for public funds**

Under UK immigration laws, access to certain public services is dependent on a person's immigration status.

The 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF)<sup>5</sup> condition prevents people from accessing most mainstream social security benefits, homelessness assistance and a local authority

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<sup>5</sup> [Migration Scotland - Immigration status and eligibility for public funds](#)

allocation of social housing, although there are some exceptions which may mean a particular benefit can be claimed by a person with NRPF.

A person with NRPF is not prevented from accessing other publicly funded services, although their immigration status or length of residence may be a relevant factor in establishing entitlement to certain services<sup>6</sup>.

Local authorities have duties to safeguard the welfare of children, young people leaving care and vulnerable adults, which can include providing accommodation and financial support when a person has NRPF and is prevented from accessing mainstream benefits and social housing by their immigration status. Local authority staff working across all first points of contact should be aware of the support options that a person with NRPF may have, so that an appropriate referral can be made to the relevant social work team when a family or vulnerable adult is at risk of homelessness.

When families with children or pregnant women have no recourse to public funds, the welfare of the child remains the paramount consideration. Social Work can support families financially via section 22 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995.

## **11. Process - Children**

When a child victim is identified (under the age of 18), the [Edinburgh and the Lothians Multi-agency Child Protection Procedures](#) apply.

Guardianship Scotland is the National Child Trafficking Support Service. Guardianship Scotland is a specialist statutory service providing Independent Child Trafficking Guardians (ICTG) to all unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, victims of trafficking and children vulnerable to trafficking who arrive in Scotland. This is delivered in Partnership with Aberlour and Scottish Guardianship Service.

Under section 11 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act 2015, all unaccompanied asylum seeking and trafficked children in Scotland are entitled to be referred to Guardianship Scotland. Scottish Local Authorities have a duty to refer Children and Young People as soon as reasonably practicable to the service.

Guardianship Scotland accepts referrals for any child who is:

- Under 18 years of age and
- Separated from both parents and not being cared for by an adult who in law or by custom has responsibility to do so and
- In the care of a Scottish Local Authority

Guardianship Scotland does not accept referrals from age-disputed young people until they are in the local authority's care.

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<sup>6</sup> [Migration Scotland - Eligibility for other publicly funded services](#)

Young people remain eligible for support from Guardianship Scotland until three months after they have either been granted leave to remain or have received a conclusive grounds trafficking decision and are over 18.

Where concerns exist that a young person has been trafficked (or experienced any other form of child abuse) this is a Child Protection matter and will have priority over the age assessment task - statutory powers and obligations must be carried out until an age assessment is carried out.

Age assessments are a controversial and complex task and there is no way to conclusively determine a person's age. Age determines what a person's rights and entitlements are and what duties and powers apply when local authorities are considering whether or how best to support a young asylum claimant. The responsibility for conducting age assessments sits with the local authority where the young person is residing. The Local Authority should refer to the [Age Assessment Practice Guidance for Scotland](#).

## **12. Contacts – information, support and advice**

[Human Trafficking and Exploitation Guidance for Scottish Local Authorities](#)

Page 19 includes best practice tips in supporting victims of human trafficking.

[Trafficking Awareness Raising Alliance \(TARA\)](#) provides a service for adult women who have been trafficked and exploited. Women must consent to a referral.

To seek advice or make a referral telephone 0141 276 7724

### [Migrant Help](#)

Migrant Help supports male and female adult victims of labour exploitation and domestic servitude, and adult male victims of sexual exploitation.

Telephone: 0141 844 7900/out of hours 0141 212 8553

### [Minority Ethnic Health Inclusion Service - NHS Lothian](#)

MEHIS can provide information and advice on health and other services and search out information resources in the person's own language or assist them to understand information from English language resources. The aim of MEHIS is to improve the quality of and access to Primary Health Care services by the Black/Minority ethnic and refugee communities across Lothian.

Telephone: 0131 536 9544

Email: [MEHIS@nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk](mailto:MEHIS@nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk)

### [Shakti Women's Aid](#)

Can provide advice and information on options and choices including forced marriage and immigration rights.

Telephone: 0131 475 2399

[Just Rights Scotland - Health Rights](#)

[Just Rights Scotland - Compensation and Legal Rights](#)

[Scottish Women's Rights Centre](#)

Operates a helpline and can provide support to find a Solicitor

[Immigration Advice Line for Professionals](#)

Wednesdays 2-4pm

[Police Scotland - Human Trafficking](#)

[The Scottish Anti-Trafficking & Exploitation Centre](#)

The Scottish Anti-Trafficking & Exploitation Centre is the only specialist legal project in Scotland that provides direct legal advice and representation to child and adult survivors of trafficking and exploitation in Scotland regardless of nationality, gender, type of exploitation and geographical location. They offer a range of free, confidential legal helplines and surgeries.

[eVisa - online immigration status](#)

An eVisa is an online record of a person's immigration status and the conditions of their permission to enter or stay in the UK. A person needs to create a UKVI account to be able to access their eVisa.

[National Crime Agency](#)

The NCS leads the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime. NCA officers work at the forefront of law enforcement, building the best possible intelligence picture of serious and organised crime threats, relentlessly pursuing the most serious and dangerous offenders and developing and delivering specialist capabilities on behalf of law enforcement and other partners.

[Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority](#)

Works in partnership to protect vulnerable and exploited workers

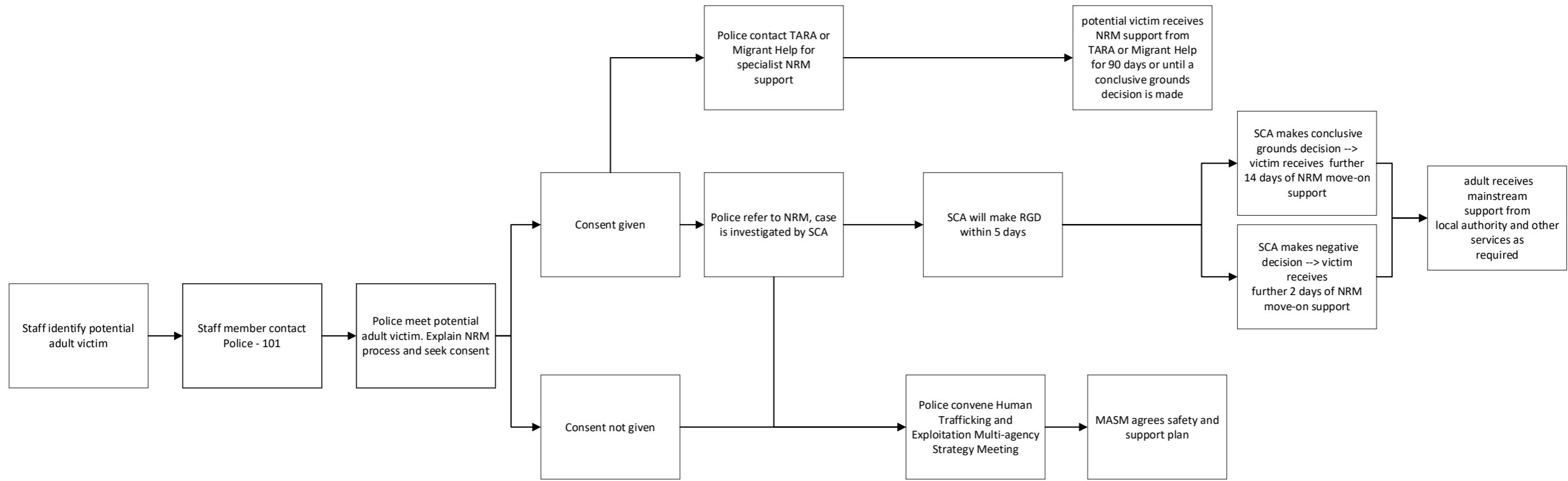
[Scottish Women's Rights Centre No Recourse to Public Funds](#)

[NRPF Network Information and resources](#)

[Support for migrant families when they have no recourse to public funds](#)

[Migration Scotland](#)

### 13. Process – adult victims



### 14. Process – child victims

