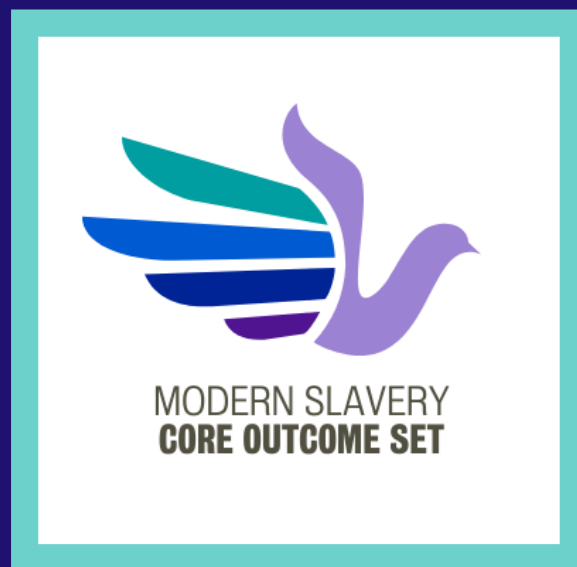


Outcomes used in Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Interventions



A Review of the Grey Literature



Introduction



The aim of the Modern Slavery Core Outcome Set Project is to identify priority outcomes to be reported across interventions that aim to support the recovery, healing and reintegration of survivors of modern slavery.

We know that survivors of modern slavery experience serious and long-term health, social, and economic consequences. But, high quality evidence is lacking about how policies and services can intervene effectively to support recovery, healing and reintegration. Comparing the effectiveness of interventions requires that the measurement of outcomes is standardised. Yet currently, there is no consensus on the definition and measurement of recovery, healing or reintegration outcomes for survivors of human trafficking and modern slavery. Building a consensus is vital. The development of a Modern Slavery Core Outcome Set (MS-COS) will enable this, providing a minimum set of standard and measurable outcomes that should be reported across interventions that aim to support survivor recovery, healing and reintegration.

In order to develop the MS-COS, our project has two phases. The first phase is generative in nature, generating a long list of outcomes and sorting these into a taxonomy or schema. To do this we have undertaken rapid reviews of the literature, analysed secondary qualitative data, collected primary data, and run two stakeholder workshops. This short report outlines our findings from the third rapid review undertaken.

What we did

We wanted to understand what post-trafficking outcomes for survivors are sought or identified by non-academic research in the field of modern slavery. We were also interested in who gets to choose these outcomes: policymakers, survivors, charities, or other stakeholders.

To our questions, we searched for relevant intervention reports, service evaluations, and other non-academic research in English. These could be published by governments, intergovernmental agencies (e.g., UNHCR or IOM), charities, private companies, or not-for-profit community groups. Any material published in academic journals, book chapters, conference papers, or theses and dissertations were excluded.

We searched two grey literature databases (NICE Evidence Search and Open Grey), records in our other two reviews excluded as grey literature, 34 anti-trafficking non-profit organisation websites, and 9 government department websites. We also issued a call for evidence among exploratory workshop stakeholders.

After searching, we identified 1161 records, and from these, 13 were relevant to our aims.

Studies Included

The table below summarises the materials we included in our review. As this was grey literature, it was rare to find any demographic information beyond sample size.

TITLE	YEAR	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	SAMPLE SIZE
Access to legal advice and representation for survivors of modern slavery	• 2021	• Modern slavery and Human Rights Policy and Evidence Centre	• United Kingdom	• 30
Underground Lives: Male Victims of Modern Slavery	• 2021	• Hestia	• United Kingdom	• 42
Going places: Journeys to recovery	• 2020	• Rights Lab	• United Kingdom	• 107
The lived realities of sustained liberation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, India: an evaluation of survivor experiences	• 2020	• Rights Lab	• India	• 88
Dignity, Not Destitution	• 2019	• Kalayaan	• United Kingdom	• 21
Study of HHS Programs Serving Human Trafficking Victims	• 2019	• US Department of Health and Human Services	• United States of America	• 341
Pro-Act UK Pilot Report	• 2018	• Focus on Labour Exploitation	• United Kingdom	• n/a
Report on the contribution of the NCATS to the identification and assistance for trafficking victims	• 2017	• USAID, IOM, NRCVT, Different and Equal, Vatra Centre	• Albania	• n/a
Day 46	• 2016	• Human Trafficking Foundation	• United Kingdom	• 31
Conversations of Empowerment	• 2015	• Survivor Alliance	• Global	• 14
Evaluation of the effectiveness of measures for the integration of Trafficked persons	• 2013	• IOM	• Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, United Kingdom	• 112
The Impact of the Republic of Moldova Anti-Trafficking Policy on the Trafficked Persons' Rights	• 2013	• La Strada International	• Moldova	• 30
Evaluation of Comprehensive Services for Victims of Human Trafficking: Key Findings and Lessons Learned	• 2007	• U.S. Department of Justice	• United States of America	• 33*
Comprehensive Services for Survivors of Human Trafficking: Findings from Clients in Three Communities	• 2006	• Urban Institute	• United States of America	• 34

*The survivor participants in this paper are the same as those from the US Department of Health and Human Services (2019) and were excluded.

What we found

Papers included a total number of 881 participants

This is an average of 79 people per paper and is much higher than the quantitative and qualitative reviews we undertook. This was partly skewed by an incredibly large study from the US Department of Health (2019) with 341 participants. The number of participants also speaks to the active service provider role of government and not-for-profits.

Although participants were a roughly equal mix of professionals and survivors, **205 of 330 outcomes came from survivors.**

Only five reports included participant nationality information.

Half of all studies (7) took place in the UK from six different organisations working in the UK.

The grey literature review produced 330 outcomes.

These covered a range of domains including activism, advocacy, basic functioning, belonging, education, employment, exploitation, family, finances, health, housing, human rights, feeling human, inclusion justice, legal, mental health, peer support, prevention safety, services, society, survivor leadership, wellbeing. Services and wellbeing constituted the two largest outcome domains, including outcomes such as 'services keeping their promises' and 'being loved' respectively.

There was a strong focus on survivor agency, with outcomes such as 'amplifying survivor voices', 'being heard', 'taking the lead [in services]' and 'not being treated like a victim'. Peer support was a related major domain emerging in the grey literature but not present in other reviews. This included outcomes such as 'connecting to other survivors', 'starting peer support groups' and 'learning from survivors globally'. Both trends are partly due to the influence of reports such as 'conversations of empowerment' from Survivor Alliance where they present 'a compilation of stories... [from survivor] leaders who have the determination to move further in their dreams and engage in building community' (p3).

How we are using these findings

There is non-academic research available on the post-trafficking outcomes desired by survivors. However, it is telling that survivor leadership and agency was key among these. This suggests that survivors would like charities and governments to go beyond simply listening and adopt more participatory ways of working. Survivor leadership will, therefore, constitute a key outcome we present to stakeholders during our E-Delphi consensus exercise. It is also notable, that our review was skewed towards UK-based organisations. Though this may partly reflect the strength of UK civil society, it is likely linked to our English-language restrictions and contacts predominantly in the UK.

Outcomes identified in this rapid review have been fed into a master list of outcomes from the other review, interviews, and our exploratory workshops. This master list of outcomes provides the foundation for the e-Delphi exercise where stakeholders will vote on a core outcomes set.

We have addressed the gaps suggested by this review in our project by involving a range of international partners in our e-Delphi consensus exercise.



**MODERN SLAVERY
CORE OUTCOME SET**

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