

ATA Annual Report 2009-2010

1. Trustees biographies

David Caygill BSc

David has been working in digital media for the last ten years and has extensive experience in using digital and other media for the benefit of the charity sector. He is currently working for Iris Worldwide as their Technical Director.

Rachel Dore-Weeks MSc

A founding trustee, Rachel specialises in international development in relation to issues such as women's rights, access and social vulnerability. She is currently working with UN Women in New York.

Kathryn Lockett MSc

A founding trustee and current Chair, Kathryn has extensive experience working on women's human rights issues, both in the UK and overseas. She is currently working as Programme Manager at WOMANKIND Worldwide.

John Lockett MSc ACMA

John is ATA Treasurer. He has over 15 years experience in financial management and has worked in international development since 2006. He currently works as Head of Finance at WaterAid.

Charlotte Onslow MSc

A founding trustee, Charlotte has ten years experience working in international development and advocacy around women's human rights issues. She is currently Senior Gender Officer at International Alert.

2. Chair's statement

The last 12 months saw the culmination of many years of work and preparation for the Anti-Trafficking Alliance (ATA) as we continued our efforts to raise awareness of the link between prostitution and sex trafficking within young men in the UK in the belief that reducing the demand for paid sex will reduce the number of women and girls that are trafficked into the UK to provide sexual services.

Continuing our focus on using digital media to reach out to young men, we developed two new websites and a social media presence and launched them in December 2009 and promoted throughout the beginning of 2010:

A campaign hub to showcase the 'On the Game in Soho' competition and adventure game was developed: www.thesohogame.com. Funded by Comic Relief, this innovative interactive online game has succeeded in raising awareness of the existence sex trafficking and the basic role men can play in preventing or perpetuating this abuse.

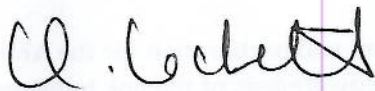
Another campaign microsite was launched to deliver the already successful Behind the Smile short film, this non – linear storytelling site gives more detailed and nuanced information on sex trafficking: www.behind-the-smile.com. Now online, this important film raises awareness of the issues of sex trafficking in London and the consequences for the women and girls affected. The powerful testimony within the film from trafficking survivors, and those who work with them, highlight the reality and horror of sex trafficking. As well as distributing hard copies of the film, its new online presence helped reach out further to both young men, and also to service providers working with trafficking survivors.

These websites reached over 70,000 people this year, including those based in the UK, US and Asia. This result well surpassed our target of reaching 5,000 young men and is testimony to the power and potential of utilising social networking and media sites to promote anti-trafficking messages.

The ATA was also able to better network with other organisations working with young men and those in the field of sex trafficking this year. Most notably, our relationship with the Metropolitan Police was strengthened and 350 DVDs of ATA's film are now in use in police training countrywide. We have also been working with the prison service, who are also using copies of our film to sensitise those working in prisons to the plight of sex trafficking survivors. Our work and liaison with a variety of men's organisations working across the UK, also persisted, with a view to promoting the use of our film and materials in their work.

As ever, ATA relies on the dedication, expertise and hard work of those involved, who contribute a significant amount of pro bono work, vision and enthusiasm to the organisation and our mission. Founded in 2005, the ATA remains a small organisation, managed by Trustees, that works without core staff and without an office and we continue to face these challenges as we go forward into 2010 and 2011. We have planned an external Evaluation of ATA and our work, which will take place shortly, that will help identify our strengths, challenges and next steps.

Many thanks to all those involved with ATA and to our supporters, who enable us to continue our work to tackle sex trafficking into the UK. We look forward to continuing this work throughout the coming year.



Kathryn Lockett
ATA Chair, 2010

3. Organisation

The Anti-Trafficking Alliance (ATA) is a registered UK charity that was created in 2005. It works primarily in the UK to prevent, tackle and eliminate forced abduction and trafficking into sexual slavery. ATA does not work directly with trafficking victims, but focuses on raising awareness of the link between prostitution and sex trafficking amongst young men in the UK.

ATA is managed by a Management Committee of 5 Trustees including a Chair, Treasurer and Secretary and works with consultants on designated projects where funds allow. We are supported by volunteers with expertise in international development, advocacy, support services, media, events and communications.

4. Report of the board

The trustees present their report for the year ended March 2010 in compliance with the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting and Reporting by Charities.

A. Our focus and strategy

It is very difficult to assess the number of women who are trafficked globally or into the UK for sexual exploitation because of the hidden and very sensitive nature of this criminal trade. Organised crime networks are extremely sophisticated and the fluidity of European borders has made it easier to transport people for sex trafficking in a hidden way. A report by the Home Affairs Select Committee in 2009 estimated that there are 5,000 trafficked women in the UK. The End Violence against Women Campaign (EVAW) has said the number is closer to 10,000. London police estimate that 70% of the 88,000 women involved in prostitution in England and Wales are under the control of trafficking.

Sex trafficking is a horrific crime. Studies show that nearly eight in every ten trafficked women (76%) had been physically assaulted by traffickers, pimps, madams, brothel and club owners, clients or their boyfriends. Nine out of ten women reported having been physically forced or intimidated into sex or doing something sexual. The women also reported working as many as 12 – 14 hours per day, serving as many as 20 to 30 clients and being permitted few hours of rest. There is little escape for trafficked women and they receive no gain or profit. Some women are held captive, unremittingly assaulted and horribly violated. Others are less abused physically, but are psychologically tormented and live in fear of harm to themselves and their family members. It is little surprise that beyond the physical abuse, sex trafficking survivors often suffer acute depression and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Whilst the root cause of sex trafficking is poverty, which pushes girls and women to take risks to get work overseas, the demand for prostitution creates a market for those who exploit them. A study by Helen Ward in the British Medical Journal in 2005 found the largest group of men paying for heterosexual sex were in the mid-twenties to mid-thirties, living in London and either single or divorced. It also found that the proportion of men paying for sex had increased from 5.6% in 1990 to 9% in 2000. It seems likely that that figure has risen again in 2008.

ATA wants to challenge a growing acceptance of prostitution that it believes fuels the demand for trafficked women. ATA believes the legalisation of prostitution would increase the proliferation of sex trafficking, because it promotes the view of prostitution as a victimless crime and 'normalises' the purchase of sexual favours for money. Instead, we believe criminalising the purchase of sexual acts, such as has been proven to work in the Nordic European states, will help tackle sex trafficking in a number of ways. Firstly it gives a clear message that the exploitation of women is unacceptable, secondly it destroys the market for sex trafficking, thirdly it allows the prosecution service to use the testimony of punters to prosecute sex traffickers and so takes the burden of truth away from the sex trafficking survivor.

We believe that by educating men about the causes and harmful consequences of sex trafficking, both to themselves and the women involved, it will contribute to reducing the demand fuelling the trafficking of women and girls into the UK. We also push for an improved response from the UK in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

B. ATA outreach and awareness raising activities

As well as providing information and resources through the existing ATA website (www.atalliance.org.uk), in 2008, ATA has produced an online game, two short films named 'Behind the Smile' and additional websites that serve as information resources. The film and game are both aimed at young men in London who are likely to be experimenting with paying for sexual services in the UK or overseas. We have been particularly targeting young men aged around 18 – 30 years who are engaged or who will potentially engage in buying sex. We have increased their awareness of the link between demand for prostitution and the trafficking of women. In particular we are calling upon young men to think twice about buying sexual services and highlighting their vulnerability to be charged with rape under the 2003 Sexual Offences Act. In addition we are asking them to report any information to Crimestoppers. Most importantly, we are asking men to raise the issue amongst their friends and colleagues.

ATA believes that using digital, social and other emerging media is the best way for us to reach our target audience in today's world. We hope that these resources will reduce the demand for trafficked women and girls in London as part an effort to tackle the growing issue of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the capital. We will continue to disseminate these materials widely next year, in 2010 both online and through other organisations.

C. Advocacy and policy work

The ATA continued our advocacy and policy work in 2009 and 10 through our website, via static media, through networks and at events. We believe more must be done to implement the recommendations of Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

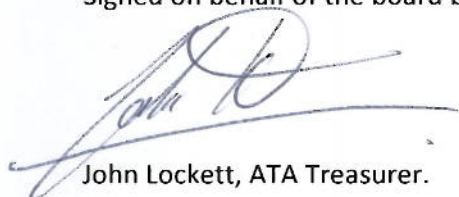
In particular the ATA is calling upon the government to:

- Address the demand side of sex trafficking and increase the penalties for men who exploit women through prostitution by paying for sexual services.
- Fund more public awareness raising campaigns to change the attitudes and practices of men who buy sex from trafficked women.

- Increase police capacity and support to survivors of trafficking and increase funding to specialised support services.
- Commission more quality research – there is an absence of solid and reliable statistics. Trafficking for sexual exploitation is especially difficult to measure due to the social taboo attached to this work and the fact that most trafficked women are hidden away and do not work on the streets.

We will continue this lobbying work in 2010, capitalising on the opportunities presented in the run up to the 2012 Olympics.

Signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John Lockett', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John Lockett, ATA Treasurer.



Independent examiner's report on the accounts

Section A Independent Examiner's Report

Report to the trustees/ members of	The Anti Trafficking Alliance		
On accounts for the year ended	March 2010	Charity no (if any)	1118147
	Set out on pages 8 and 9.		

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the 1993 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 43 of the 1993 Act,
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 43(7)(b) of the 1993 Act, and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's statement

My examination was carried out in accordance with general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from the trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair' view and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention (other than that disclosed below *)

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in, any material respect, the requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 41 of the 1993 Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 1993 Act have not been met ; or
2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

** Please delete the words in the brackets if they do not apply.*

Signed: S. Elford **Date:** 21/04/2011

Name: SON ELFORD

Relevant professional qualification(s) or body (if any): ACA

Final Accounts

Anti-Trafficking Alliance: Financial Statements for the Year to 31st March 2010

Statement of Financial Activities

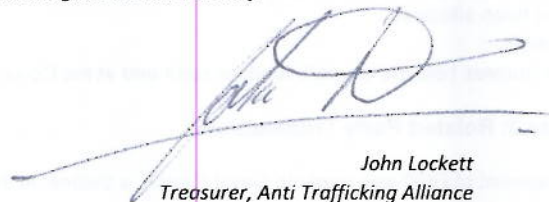
	2009/10			2008/09
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	
Incoming Resources from generated funds				
Voluntary Donations	-	259	259	-
Interest Receivable	-	28	28	168
Incoming Resources from charitable activities	26,285	-	26,285	25,905
	26,285	287	26,572	26,073
Resources expended				
Costs of Generating Funds	-	-	-	-
Charitable Activities	38,932	689	39,621	12,589
Governance Costs	-	63	63	68
Total Resources expended	38,932	752	39,684	12,657
Net movement in funds	(12,647)	(465)	(13,112)	13,416
Total funds brought forward	22,755	6,051	28,806	15,390
Total funds carried forward	10,108	5,586	15,694	28,806

Anti-Trafficking Alliance: Financial Statements for the Year to 31st March 2010

Balance Sheet

Current assets				
Cash and Bank	10,108	5,586	15,694	28,806
Creditors: amounts	-	-	-	-
Net Assets	10,108	5,586	15,694	28,806
Funds				
Restricted funds			10,108	22,755
Unrestricted funds			5,586	6,051
			15,694	28,806

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 17 January 2011 and signed on their behalf by:



John Lockett
Treasurer, Anti Trafficking Alliance

Anti-Trafficking Alliance: Financial Statements for the Year to 31st March 2010

Notes to the accounts

Note 1: Basis of preparation

1.1 Basis of accounting

These accounts have been prepared on the basis of historic cost (except that investments are shown at market value) in accordance with:

- Accounting and Reporting by Charities – Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP 2005);
- and with Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Enterprises (FRSSE);
- and with the Charities Act 1993.

1.2 Change in basis of accounting

There has been no change to the accounting policies (valuation rules and methods of accounting) since last year

1.3 Changes to previous accounts

No changes have been made to accounts for previous years

Note 2: Accounting policies

This list of accounting policies has been applied by the charity.

Incoming Resources

Recognition of incoming resources

These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when:

- the trustees are virtually certain they will receive the resources; and
- the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Incoming resources with related expenditure

Where incoming resources have related expenditure (as with fundraising or contract income) the incoming resources and related expenditure are reported gross in the SoFA.

Grants and donations

Grants and donations are only included in the SoFA when the charity has unconditional entitlement to the resources.

The only grant received for 2008/09 was from Comic Relief.

Volunteer help

The value of any voluntary help received is not included in the accounts but is described in the trustees' annual report.

Investment income

This is included in the accounts when receivable.

Expenditure and Liabilities

Liability recognition

Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources.

Governance costs

Include costs of the preparation and examination of statutory accounts, the costs of trustee meetings and cost of any legal advice to trustees on governance or constitutional matters.

Support Costs

Support costs have been allocated to the charitable activities. There are no employees of ATA and thus no staff costs have been allocated.

Assets

The trustees hold the charity's funds in cash and at the Co-op Bank

Note 3: Related Party Transactions

A payment of £600 was made to David Caygill, a trustee, in the year for project management services.