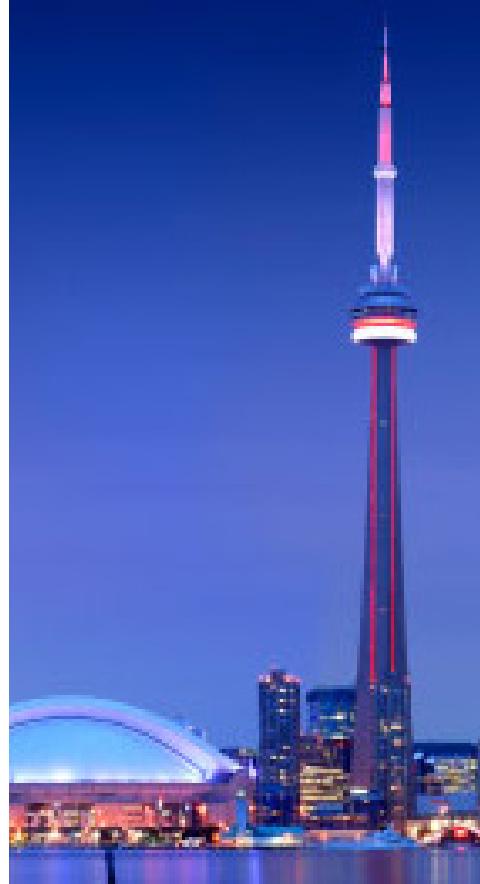


WISHING FOR A SLAVE-FREE TORONTO



A PROPOSAL FOR A TORONTO ACTION PLAN TO FIGHT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Prepared by [free-them]
Prepared for the Office of Mayor Rob Ford
January 2012 - Toronto



JUSTICE AT ITS BEST IS LOVE CORRECTING EVERYTHING
THAT STANDS AGAINST LOVE.

-DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



Dear Mayor Ford and Toronto City Council,

For over ten years, I have been working at the municipal, provincial and federal levels to promote anti-trafficking policies and initiatives. As many have discovered, combating trafficking in persons is complicated and challenging.

The complex and clandestine nature of trafficking in persons and the rapidly increasing occurrence of this crime demands a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach that draws together the existing frameworks, stakeholders, and agencies. In 2010, I released a proposal for a Canadian National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking called “Connecting the Dots”. This proposal provided a road map to connect the dots by examining the state of human trafficking in Canada and making key recommendations to implement an integrated, targeted response to human trafficking.

The recommendations stemmed from consultations I have had with Canadian law enforcement, academics, NGOs, and human trafficking survivors over the past few years. These organizations recognized that in order to effectively combat human trafficking, a National Action Plan should be spearheaded by the federal government through consultation with stakeholders. As a result, the Canadian Government has committed to developing and implementing a National Action Plan.

However, the federal government cannot eliminate modern day slavery alone. I believe that provinces and municipalities must also ensure they have developed coordinated responses to human trafficking. As the largest municipality in Canada, the City of Toronto must implement a multi-faceted, anti-human trafficking approach that connects the dots between Toronto law enforcement, city services, NGOs, and agencies.

I would strongly encourage the City of Toronto to develop an anti-human trafficking strategy that will ensure adequate training, services, and education is implemented throughout Toronto. The strategy should be guided by the four P’s of combating human trafficking (Prosecution, Prevention, Protection, and Partnerships) and reflect short-term and long-term responses.

Having worked with the Toronto Police, York Police and Peel Regional Police as well as local victim service organizations, I know firsthand the urgent need for increased efforts in the Toronto Region. The Great Toronto Area is a hub for many trafficked men, women and children. Victims have been international and domestic and forced into providing sex services and labour. Within prostitution, I have worked with victims as young as 14 years old when they were first trafficked for sex throughout the Toronto area. Law enforcement and victim services organizations in Toronto have undertaken yeoman’s work over the past few years investigating, rescuing and rehabilitating survivors. Now it is time that they are supported by the City of Toronto in their efforts to end modern day slavery.

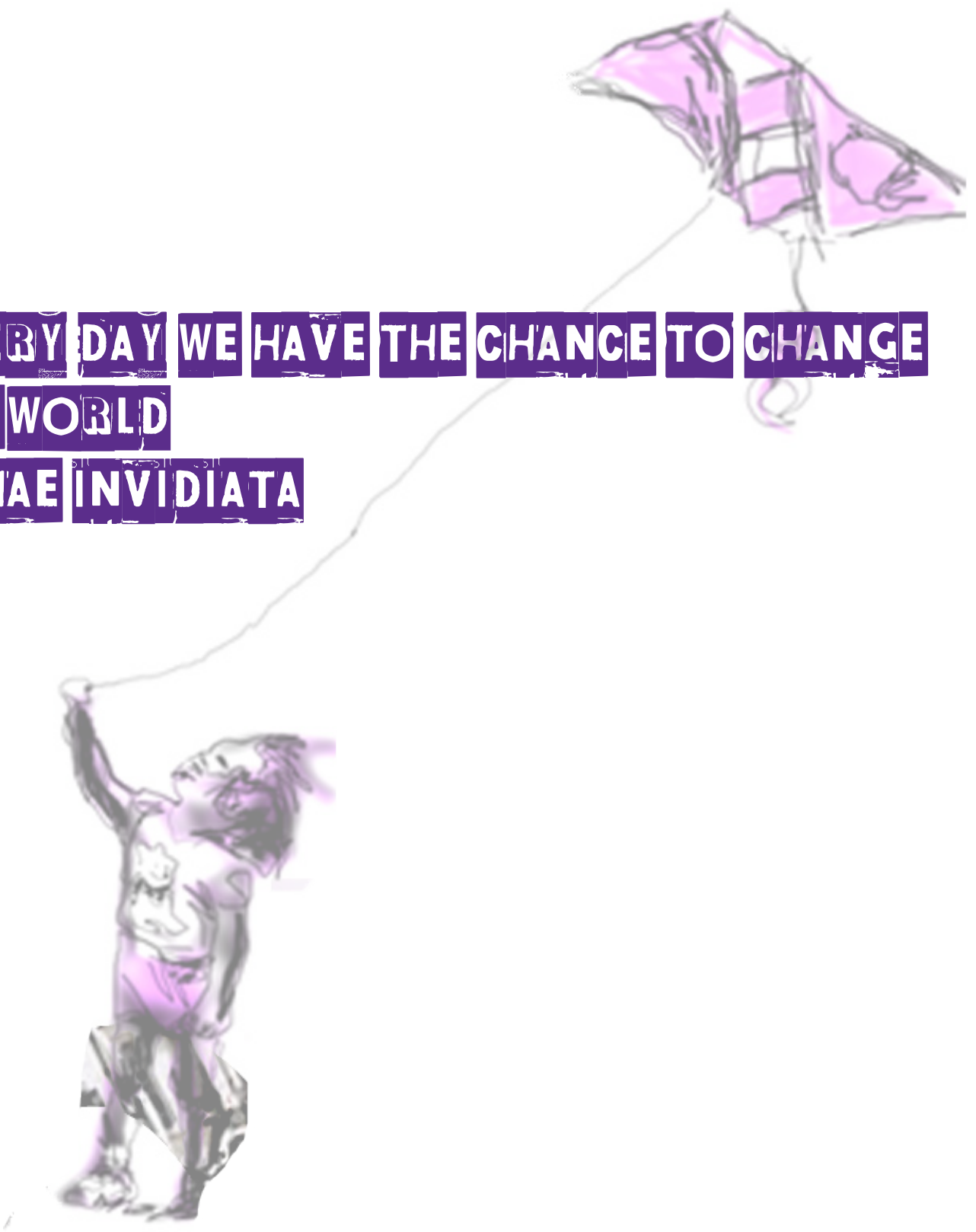
There is no longer any excuse to remain complacent with status quo. Over 200 years ago, British Member of Parliament William Wilberforce reminded his Parliamentary colleagues, “Having heard all of this you may choose to look the other way...but you may never again say that you did not know.”

We know. We must now take action.

Joy Smith, MP
Kildonan – St. Paul



EVERY DAY WE HAVE THE CHANCE TO CHANGE
THE WORLD
- SHAE INVIDIATA



FOUNDERS MESSAGE



When I think of the city of Toronto my immediate thought is, ‘one of the best cities in the world.’ Having lived in four countries and traveling to over thirty, I am proud to say that Toronto remains in my top five favorite cities in the world. Within Canada I am honoured to say that I live in the best city in Canada.

For years Toronto has been the leader in our Nation, setting standards in Business, Fashion, Art, and Culture that the rest of our Nation strives to live up to. As a central focus in our country, Toronto has also become attractive to organized crime. The injustice of human trafficking is not just a foreign issue, human slavery is alive and well in Canada, and specifically Toronto.

The horror of human trafficking deserves the attention of every leader in the Government of Canada.

Federal proposals have been created to implement action plans to combat human trafficking in Canada, which is one of the major steps that Canada needs to take action on. In the mean time, not only should Provincial and Municipal governments be rising up to support Bills that have been introduced in The House, but Provincial and Municipal governments should be taking the leadership within their own administrations to implement protocols that will take strong measures to fight human trafficking. With the PanAm Games on the horizon [free-them] is making great efforts to make sure that the City of Toronto is aware and equipped to make Toronto a “traffick free zone” in time for and ongoing of the 2015 Games. In this proposal we have outlined recommendations for Toronto that will aid in the fight against human trafficking

I encourage and invite Toronto Mayor Rob Ford and the City of Toronto to join us in the voice and movement for freedom. Slavery is one of the worlds greatest injustices, and one that should not be tolerated at any level in our country, and especially not in our city of Toronto.

On behalf of our committee, I thank Mayor Rob Ford and the City of Toronto for their time, and we look foward to working with your office.

For Freedom Sake,

Shae Invidiata
[free-them] Founder

MESSAGE FROM SURVIVOR

STATEMENT FROM SURVIVOR
STATEMENT FROM TORONTO SEX CRIME UNIT

MESSAGE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

As a Canadian citizen and an activist engaged in the movement to end slavery, I urge local government in Toronto to develop an action plan to address the issue of human trafficking in their area, and join a global movement of people and governments who are standing up to address this issue.

The province of Ontario has nearly twenty public cases of human trafficking and slavery reported on slaverymap.org, a website designed to create data on human trafficking both locally and globally. These twenty cases do not include those reported on or near the Canada/America border, and are only a glimpse at what is a hidden crime. These cases range from trafficking for the purpose of forced labour, to the heinous crime of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children and young women.

Human Trafficking is fast becoming the largest grossing crime worldwide, and it is time for Canada as a country, and Toronto as a city to step up to the plate and not only recognize the issue of human trafficking but join the offensive to protect its citizens and those who would be exploited by cross-border trafficking. Let us not turn a blind eye to the issue that is affecting every major city. I encourage Toronto to become a leader in the anti-trafficking movement by taking steps to address this crime and implementing an action plan that would unite local service providers, law enforcement, other government entities, and the non-profit community. Help Canada remain the true North, strong and FREE by taking this vital step towards addressing the issue of human trafficking and modern slavery within the Toronto community.

Sincerely,

Saskia Wishart

Not For Sale European Coordinator and concerned Canadian citizen

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HOPE.LOVE.JUSTICE
FOR FREEDOM SAKE



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Forwarded by MP Joy Smith
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*Connecting the Dots - A Proposal National Action Plan To Combat Human Trafficking by Joy Smith MP



WHO WE ARE AND WHY WE DO IT

THE [FREE-THEM] FIGHTERS

[free-them] is an initiative that raises awareness and funds to stop the fastest growing crime on our planet, human trafficking – the modern slave trade.

[free-them] partners with select Charities, Non-Profit Organizations, NGOs, Businesses, and individuals to fight this global injustice.

[free-them] focuses on the 4 Freedom Factors that we believe are necessary in order to see human trafficking abolished:

- #1. Prevention & Education
- #2. Rescue & Law Enforcement
- #3. Rehabilitation & Aftercare
- #4. Policy & Government Affairs

[free-them] is made up of seventeen crazy, incredible individuals who have this vision that slavery can be abolished in our life time. The [free-them] fighters represents different ethnic backgrounds, races, genders, ages, faiths, talents, passions, interests and areas of expertise in the work force - and yet when you bring us together we unite to represent one voice. A voice for freedom, a voice for justice and a voice for love that states people should never be bought and sold.

ACHIEVEMENT & AWARDS

- Chatelaine Women of the Year Nominee 2011
- YMCA Peace Medallion 2011
- Award of Excellence presented by Walk With Me
- Award of Leadership presented by Stop Child Trafficking Now
- Honorable recognition from the Federal Government of Canada – April 2011
- Honorable recognition from the Ontario Provincial Government – August 2011
- Honorable mention by Member of Parliament Terence Young in The House of Commons – October 2011
- Honorable mention and discussions about [free-them] at the White House - Washington.

Recognized and supported by:

Ashley Judd

Eric Balfour

Sarinda Swan

Shay Mitchell

Justin Dillon

International recognized Somaly Mam (Survivor of human trafficking)

CNN Freedom Project

DEFINING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Source: Connecting the Dots: A Proposal for a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking

By Joy Smith MP

Before an analysis of human trafficking and a plan to combat it can proceed, it is important to begin with a clear definition of human trafficking, or trafficking in persons. The Oxford English Dictionary defines a slave as, “One who is the property of, and entirely subject to, another person, whether by capture, purchase, or birth; a servant completely divested of freedom and personal rights.”¹



This definition may bring to mind historical images of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade; of Africans being shipped across the ocean in shackles and forced into back-breaking physical labour for the benefit of their captors. The 18th century abolitionist movement was supposed to have relegated the horrors of slavery to the history books, but of course that is not today's reality.

The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, employs the following definition:

‘Trafficking in persons’ 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.²

While there are many varying definitions of human trafficking, for the purposes of this proposal the definition above from the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

1 Oxford English Dictionary, Online Edition: http://dictionary.oed.com/cgi/entry/50227167?query_type=word&queryword=Slave&first=1&max_to_show=10&sort_type=alpha&result_place=1&search_id=kGf5-kjv18K-6227&hilite=50227167.

2 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations, 2004.

Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children has been chosen. This is due to its wide acceptance by the international community and its use in drafting Canada's current human trafficking offences found in Section 279 of the Criminal Code. In addition, it was chosen as the primary definition of human trafficking included in the Report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women entitled Turning Outrage into Action to Address Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in Canada.¹

The widespread acceptance of the definition above is a result of three essential components that it incorporates: the act of trafficking, the means by which trafficking is carried out, and the exploitative purpose of trafficking. Accompanying this definition is the understanding that the consent of a trafficking victim to exploitation is considered irrelevant when it is shown that deception, coercion, force or other means of control have been used. Finally, it should be noted that it is also internationally accepted that a child cannot give consent to exploitation under any circumstances. The irrelevance of consent is important to prevent its use as a criminal defence for traffickers.²

1 "Turning Outrage into Action to Address Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in Canada" Report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women, February 2007, 39th Parliament, 1st Session, Canada.

2 "Combating Trafficking in Persons, A Handbook for Parliamentarians" United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009.

GLOBAL VIEW ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Source: Connecting the Dots: A Proposal for a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking
By Joy Smith MP

Human trafficking affects virtually every country in the world. This form of modern day slavery is a global threat to human rights and dignity that invades rich and poor countries alike. Trafficking occurs within and across regional, national, and international boundaries, and spreads wherever there is potential to profit from the exploitation of others.

The exact breadth and scope of the number of global human trafficking victims has yet to be conclusively determined. Many countries do not keep statistics on trafficking cases, and those who do use differing methods of reporting and categorization.¹ While an exact number is not available, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimates that at any one time there are at least 2.5 million people being victimized by human trafficking globally. Due to the illicit and underground nature of trafficking, the true number of victims could be much higher. Every year, human trafficking generates billions of dollars for criminal organizations, making it the fastest growing form of transnational crime.²

Human trafficking is a blanket term that can encompass many types of exploitation, including but not limited to: sexual exploitation, forced labour, organ removal, child begging, and forced marriage. The UNODC reports that sexual exploitation is by far the most common form of trafficking, at 79% of reported cases. Forced labour ranks second, at 18%, with the remaining 3% accounting for all other forms of trafficking. In an UNODC study of trafficking in 61 countries, it was found that women make up 66% of trafficking victims, followed by girls at 13%, men at 12% and boys at 9%. These numbers underline the need for women and girls to be protected from human trafficking, especially in the form of sexual exploitation.³

1 “Global Report on Trafficking in Persons,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, February 2009, p. 11, 12.

2 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html>, accessed Aug. 17, 2010.

3 Ibid 5, p. 11.

Countries with trafficking activity are typically categorized as countries of origin, transit, or destination. These categories are loose and overlapping; one country can have any, or sometimes all, stages of trafficking occurring within its borders. The UNODC has identified numerous geographic trends occurring in global trafficking flows. First, the UNODC reports that most trafficking victims in their study were moved across international borders. Domestic trafficking was also reported in 32 countries, and may be underreported due to lesser visibility of victims. Although there is evidence of intercontinental trafficking, such as East Asian victims of traffic appearing in 20 different countries, cross-border trafficking tends to occur between countries in the same region.¹

The perpetrators of human trafficking are often of the same nationality as their victims, which points to local criminal groups recruiting and selling women to networks in destination countries. Data gathered by the UNODC on the gender of traffickers has shown that a large number of women are involved in the trafficking of persons, making them more active in the modern day slave trade than in many other types of crime.² As countries begin to address this problem with new legislation, the number of trafficking convictions has been increasing. However, the number of convictions is not keeping pace with the growth of the trafficking phenomenon.



1 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html>, accessed Aug. 17, 2010., p. 11.

2 Ibid, p. 6, 10.

CANADIAN OVER VIEW

Source: Connecting the Dots: A Proposal for a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking

By Joy Smith MP

Human trafficking, a form of modern day slavery, is occurring in Canada and is growing at an alarming rate. While its modern form may differ in practice from forms of historic slavery, human trafficking is no less abhorrent or damaging to its victims.



In 2006, the U.S. Department of State's annual Trafficking In Persons Report estimated that 800 people were being trafficked into Canada each year and that 1500-2200 people being trafficked through Canada to the United States.¹ Similar to many countries, Canada is regarded as a source, transit and destination for victims of trafficking. Primarily, international victims of trafficking are trafficked to Canada for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation.

However, there are cases of trafficking for forced labour, often occurring through the Temporary Worker Program or the Live-in Care Giver Program. More recently, there have been reported cases of children being trafficked into Canada from Honduras to run drugs in the Vancouver area.

Domestic victims of human trafficking have largely gone unnoticed until recently. However, they represent a significant number of human trafficking victims in Canada. In fact, it was reported at a Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology in May 2010 that in the 32 cases of human trafficking currently before courts, all the victims under the age of eighteen were Canadian.² Further, First Nations youth have also found to be particularly vulnerable segment of the Canadian population.

An accurate picture of domestic human trafficking in Canada that reflects this trend can be found in the recent Strategic Intelligence Brief by the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada (CISC), Organized Crime and Domestic Trafficking in Persons in Canada. The Briefing noted a couple of key findings:

1 U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, "Trafficking in Persons Report." (Washington D.C., USA) June 2006, p. 86.

2 Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology, "Transcript of Proceedings – May 26, 2010." Issue #7, (Ottawa, ON), May 2010.

- a number of organized crime syndicates and family based networks recruit girls and traffick them inter and intra-provincially.
- middle-class females between the ages 12-25 are recruited by male peers;
- victims are controlled through direct (rape, assaults) and indirect (threatening family members) forms of coercion; and
- the daily earnings off of a victim can range from \$300 to \$1500.¹

Over the past two years, Canada has also witnessed its first convictions of trafficking in minors. Imani Nakpangi, the first Canadian convicted of human trafficking involving a minor, received a three year sentence for the trafficking of a 15 year old girl but was credited 13 months for pre-trial custody. He made over \$350,000 sexually exploiting her over two years before she was able to escape. Essentially, he will spend less time in jail for this offence than he did exploiting her. In 2008, Montreal resident Michael Lennox Mark received a two-year sentence, but with double credit for the year served before his trial the man who horrifically victimized a 17-year-old girl over two years spent only a week in jail after his conviction.

To address these grossly inadequate sentences, Bill C-268 (An Act to amend the Criminal Code (minimum sentence for offences involving trafficking of persons under the age of eighteen years) was brought forward. This legislation has been widely accepted across political lines as well as by a diverse spectrum of NGOs, law enforcement agencies, victims' representatives and First Nations leaders. On June 29, 2010, Bill C-268 received Royal Assent and was added to the Criminal Code.

Released in June 2010, Hidden Abuse – Hidden Crime, an extensive study on domestic trafficking of children and youth in Canada commissioned by the RCMP revealed that a number of groups of Canadian youth including runaway children, unwanted children, youth living independently, and youth soliciting clients through the Internet were most susceptible to human trafficking and exploitation.² Among these groups, it found that First Nations youth who had left reserves and peer support and moved to urban areas were especially vulnerable to sex trafficking. In addition, the report's general findings on recruitment, control methods, and transportation paralleled similar findings in the aforementioned Strategic Intelligence Brief by CISC.

1 Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada, Strategic Intelligence Brief, "Organized Crime and Domestic Trafficking in Persons in Canada." (Ottawa, ON) August 2008.

2 Marlene Dalley, Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, RCMP, "HIDDEN ABUSE – HIDDEN CRIME." (Orleans, ON) June 2010, p.6.

Finally, the RCMP also released a national threat assessment of human trafficking in September 2010 entitled Human Trafficking in Canada. The comprehensive study, Project SECLUSION, was the result of interviews and case files from across Canada. In addition to echoing the findings discussed above, the report also found that Asian nationals found working in the sex trade often entered Canada through legal means, usually on visitor or study permits.¹

The recent findings on human trafficking in Canada provide a compelling case for a federally-initiated, multifaceted approach – one that can be accomplished through a Canadian National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.



1 RCMP Criminal Intelligence & Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre, 'Human Trafficking in Canada.' (Ottawa, ON) September 2010, p.3.

Similar to the Canadian context, there is a limited amount of research done in regards to the human trafficking situation in Toronto. Yet, the lack of statistics does not necessarily translate to a lack of human trafficking in the region. Many investigations and studies have indicated that Toronto is a key source, transit, and destination for human trafficking. Traffickers and organized crime found in Toronto have been identified to have links to both domestic and international trafficking, and especially transporting sex slaves into the United States.

Based on the RCMP Criminal Intelligence & Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre, 75% of all Canadian trafficking cases in Canadian court were found in Southern Ontario, while 62.5% came directly from the Greater Toronto Area.¹ In 2009, one out of every four female victims exploited in the sex trade in Canada were children.² Forced to prostitute themselves in massage parlours and exotic dance clubs, these girls were required to make a quota of \$500-\$1000 per evening.

Since the 1990s, Toronto strip clubs have been a fixture for the trafficking of foreign nationals, and more specifically, migrant dancers of Eastern European descent. In 2009, only 15 foreign victims applied for TRPs (Temporary Resident Permits), while in 2010, there were 45 applicants; an increase of 300%. Many of the Eastern European women that have been trafficked by organized crime networks are forced to work in escort services across the Greater Toronto area.³

While people typically associate human trafficking to massage parlours and strip clubs, a growing trend in Toronto is the use of residential brothels otherwise known as “micro-brothels.”⁴ These micro-brothels often operate in condominiums and/or apartments where heavy foot-traffic create optimal conditions for traffickers to avoid law enforcement.



1 RCMP Criminal Intelligence & Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre, ‘Human Trafficking in Canada.’ (Ottawa, ON) September 2010, p.23.

2 Ibid., p.23.

3 Ibid., p.1.

4 Ibid., p.1.

***27 million people are in slavery today
(the current population of Canada is 34 million people)**



***80% of those trafficked are women and children |**

***Every minute 2 children are trafficked f**

***Human trafficking is a \$32 billion dollar industry,
greater than the profits of Nike, Google and
Starbucks COMBINED!!**



**70% are for the purpose of sexual exploitation
for the purpose of sexual exploitation**

The 4 “Ps” To Combatting Human Trafficking

PREVENTION

1. PREVENTION Preventative steps to combat human trafficking are fundamental to curbing the increasing occurrence of human slavery. It is important to recognize that the demand for sexual services and free labour composes the large majority of human trafficking cases, and of these two, the demand for sexual services is by far the most predominant. As such, prevention strategies must focus on curbing the demand in these areas.

The global nature of this modern day slavery requires a concerted international effort to prevent trafficking in persons. In addition to creating a demand within Canada, travelling Canadians also contribute to a global demand. A Canadian response to this demand would implement measures to target both the local and international demand that generates trafficking in persons.

Recommendation I:

Review and amend immigration regulations and policy to provide effective counter human trafficking point of entry services.

Rationale:

Over the past few years, Canada developed and implemented essential human trafficking education for Canada Border Services Agency officers. However, men, women and children continue to be trafficked into Canada for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour and drug trafficking. Changes to the immigration and point-of-entry system are required to close the loopholes that remain.

Action Items:

- Ensure CBSA officers are regularly briefed on new human trafficking detection methods and best practices.
- Review current legislation and regulations surrounding the Temporary Foreign Worker Program, Live-In Caregiver Program to develop effective detection and prevention protocols within the programs.
- Review Canada's visa exempt policies, especially policies surrounding study and student work permits.
- Task Citizenship & Immigration Canada to research the occurrence of forced marriages and spousal sponsorship and to make recommendations on policy to prevent forced marriage situations.
- Increase the number of languages that the federal human trafficking pamphlet is available in (currently available in 14 languages). Ensure pamphlet is available at all Canadian embassies and consulates as well as at Canadian points of entry.
- Ensure that female immigrants aged 15 to 21 arriving in Canada alone be met by a CBSA officer within a week of their entry in the country and on a monthly basis during the following six months to ensure their safety and legitimate working conditions.

PROTECTION

2. PROTECTION The most critical aspect of a National Action Plan to combat human trafficking is the protection and rehabilitation offered to victims. A victim of trafficking can originate from both within Canada or from abroad. Human traffickers do not distinguish between race, ethnicity, income, gender or class. Regardless of the origin of the victim, the impact on the victim is devastating and calls for a comprehensive response that focuses on the physical, emotional, and psychological needs of the victims in addition to their practical needs. As a signatory of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Canada is urged to provide protective measures for victims such as appropriate housing, medical, psychological, material assistance, and employment/educational opportunities.



*today i will buy sex,
and i will get it.*

*today i will be raped
10-15 times by men
who buy sex.*

Recommendation VII:

Provide adequate funding for NGOs to deliver care, counselling, shelter and assistance to victims.

Rationale:

One of the fundamental benefits of a National Action Plan to combat human trafficking is both the opportunity to connect the dots between the many organizations providing care for victims across Canada to ensure national coverage and the ability to make use of existing infrastructure and programs. Providing accessible care for victims of trafficking need not be an expensive investment. Thus, it is important to recognize the value of forming partnerships with existing NGOs.

Effective assistance can be achieved through the targeted funding of organizations like Canada Fights Human Trafficking, the Salvation Army, and other religious and secular NGOs who already provide invaluable services to victims yet currently rely on private sources of income.

Action Items:

- Provide funding to existing victim services organizations that have a proven and measurable track record of assisting victims of human trafficking.
- Provide federal leadership to establish safe houses for trafficked victims in each province and territory, especially in major urban centres.
- Develop a federal assistance program for rescued youth.



PROSECUTION

3. PROSECUTION As noted in U.S. Department of State's 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report, Canada needs to improve its efforts in the prosecution and sentencing of human traffickers. The National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking must contain elements that would result in increased charges being laid as well as vigorous prosecution and sentencing of human traffickers, especially those who traffic children. This would reflect Canada's international obligation under Article 3(3) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography which states: "Each State Party shall make such offences punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature."

Further, a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking would propose legislation to ensure all forms and aspect of human trafficking is covered by Canadian law.

Recommendation XI:

Review and amend Canada's solicitation legislation.

Rationale:

Canada's current Criminal Code legislation does not prohibit prostitution but prohibits the solicitation component. This has resulted in both the buyer and the seller of sex being held criminally responsible and the law being unequally applied. Many frontline organizations have found that sex trade workers are often underage victims of forced exploitation or human trafficking, whereas the buyers, or Johns, provide an overwhelming demand for the sex trade with little fear of consequences.

After years of attempting to combat human trafficking in Sweden, the Swedish government decided in 1999 to criminalize the act of purchasing sexual services to target the demand and not the act of selling sexual services. As such, prostitution is considered violence against the sex trade worker. The results have been impressive, with the rate of known human trafficking cases dropping significantly in comparison to neighbouring European countries.

Action Items:

- Task the federal Justice Department to research and recommend policy changes that would reflect greater emphasis on criminalizing the demand and procurement of sexual services.
- Task the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Prostitution with reviewing the Swedish model and its implications for Canada.

Recommendation XII:

Commit to additional resources for the training and education of judges, prosecutors and law enforcement on human trafficking legislation.

Rationale:

Section 279.01 of Canada's Criminal Code is a relatively new offence having been enacted just over four years ago. As a result, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges are often unknowledgeable about the impact and extent of

human trafficking and hesitant to make full use of the legislation. This has led to limited charges being laid since the legislation received Royal Assent in 2005. Even more alarming are the low sentences given to those who are actually convicted.

Action Items:

- Increase resources to the RCMP's National Human Trafficking Coordination Centre for their law enforcement seminars on human trafficking.
- Initiate the training and education of prosecutors and judges on Canadian human trafficking legislation through the federal Department of Justice.



PARTNERSHIP

4. PARTNERSHIP Fighting human trafficking requires cooperation and agreements between multiple levels of government, law enforcement and NGOs. As human trafficking is a criminal activity that crosses regions and provinces, a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking would contain support and funding to foster partnerships between Canadian agencies, law enforcement and NGOs. Models of human trafficking taskforces can currently be observed in a few Canadian locations as well as throughout the US.

The American human trafficking taskforces are usually funded by the federal government and bring together district attorneys, multiple levels of law enforcement, NGOs and victim service providers. Each agency has a designated point person in the taskforce in regular communication with their interagency contacts with an emphasis on a victim centred approach. The taskforces must also commit a percentage of their federal funding to community awareness programs.

Recommendation XIV:

Facilitate the creation of regional human trafficking taskforces.

Rationale:

Strong partnerships and clear communication between inter-agencies, law enforcement, NGOs and victim service providers has been found to contribute to successful prosecutions, meaningful protection of victims, and effective prevention awareness campaigns. Taskforce partners can build strong relationships with one another, share best practices, and combine resources.

Action Items:

- Provide federal leadership, funding and resources to establish human trafficking taskforces in high risk trafficking regions in Canada.

ADDRESSING MODERN-DAY SLAVERY IN THE CITY OF TORONTO AND THE GTA.

1. SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

We request on behalf of the City of Toronto the Mayor provide a letter or statement to be submitted to the Ministry of Education to immediately incorporate human trafficking into all Faculties of Education, Ontario Curriculum Documents and social justice programs/ councils.

All Educators and school staff should undergo yearly training on how to identify potential scenarios and/or victims of human trafficking. This includes identifying traffickers/pimps/ predators that may be seen on school premises.

All students should be exposed to annual education on this issue of human trafficking through guest speakers and/or expose hosted by the school.

2. PRIVATE SECTOR

Service personnel who have access into homes or businesses are susceptible to be in the presence of human trafficking. Currently service personnel don't have the knowledge of how to identify if human trafficking is taking place; introducing a by-law making it mandatory for all Service Providers to provide basic training and literature to their employees on how to identify potential situations or victims of human trafficking.

This by-law would be applicable to corporations and businesses such as, but not limited to, Bell, Rogers, Telus, alongside other professions that have access into homes such as:



3. NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

All crisis treatment centers relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, rape, and counseling agencies need to be properly trained by the Government of Ontario on how to identify victims of human trafficking and how to provide proper treatment, be it international or domestic trafficking.

Currently victims of human trafficking are misidentified as either victims of sexual assault or domestic violence. Proper training is imperative on how to provide necessary aftercare and counseling for victims of human trafficking.

The creation and maintenance of multiple safe houses across Toronto and GTA for immediate short-term and long-term stay and aftercare.

With the creation of the Coalition for the first Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force the City of Toronto should take an active role at the Coalition discussion table.

Currently nationwide NGOs are segregated and unaware of other agencies in the same field to combat human trafficking. The City of Toronto needs to encourage agencies to properly identify their services on 211.ca specifically with respect to counseling human trafficking victims.

4. THE CITY OF TORONTO

Currently Southwestern Ontario makes up 75% of human trafficking cases in Canada. Toronto and the GTA are the hub for human trafficking in all of Canada with 62.5% of all cases are found right here in our own backyards. The City of Toronto needs a statement to indicate its zero tolerance of human trafficking in persons, and taking preventative measures to become a “traffick free” zone.

The City of Toronto must provide public information in specific target areas where high levels of trafficking may occur and victims are found. Such as:

- Strip Clubs
- Sports Bars
- Massage Parlours
- Motels/Hotels
- Sexual Assault Crisis Centres
- Domestic Violence Crisis Centres

- Hospitals
- Immigration Centres
- Rape Crisis Centres
- Pregnancy Centres
- Abortion Clinics
- Shelters
- Police Stations

The City of Toronto must implement the use of pamphlets, posters, advertising in public transit area, billboards, radio, television and web public service announcements, and social media outlets to increase awareness.

The City of Toronto, alongside the Provincial Government, must provide visual signage and aid resources in various languages such as, but not limited to, Mandarin, Hindi, Tagalog, Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, Spanish, Hungarian, and Russian in public areas and establishments such as strip clubs and motels.

The City of Toronto needs to enforce:

- Creating a by-law that would see all second level massage parlours closed by 9pm
- Needs a 24 hour hotline that is specific to human trafficking issues.
- All City websites or information lines such as 311, Toronto.ca, and 211.ca should contain links to NGOs such as [free-them] and Walk With Me.

The City of Toronto should take leadership in hosting annual conferences mobilizing Toronto's Councilors and respective MP and MPPS to address and assess prevention, protection and prosecutions of human trafficking in Toronto and the GTA.

The City of Toronto would benefit in participating in the annual TABIA conference to educate members on the issue of human trafficking.

The City of Toronto should implement and fund a human trafficking information and resource centre, which would include kiosks in airports, at country borders, malls, casinos, strip clubs, conference centres, sporting venues, and tourist info centres.

TORONTO 2015 PAN-AM GAMES

In 2015 the City of Toronto will host the largest sporting event that Toronto has ever had. The influx of athletes and tourists during Pan-AM will increase the demand for paid sex in Toronto. The supply of trafficked victims will be brought across Canadian borders and across our Nation into Toronto to meet the demand.

The City of Toronto must start taking preventative measures in 2012 to ensure that the public, service providers and law enforcement are in a viable position to counteract traffickers/pimps during the Games.

By 2013 there must be programs and incentives in place that will tackle loop holes in legislation, policy, immigration and border services to tighten up how Toronto will combat human trafficking.

Toronto awareness campaigns on human trafficking must include prior to and during the Games:

- Posters in TTC subways, on buses, at bus stops and stations.
- Pamphlets, posters, advertising in public transit area, billboards, radio, television and web public service announcements, and through social media outlets.
- In Taxi cabs
- Specific information pamphlets to be given to NGOs, shelters, food banks, all crisis centres, pregnancy centres, abortion clinics, and other support agencies around the heightened possibility of encountering a trafficked victim during the Pan-AM Games and what their response should be.
- Toronto Police must liaise with all police services within the Greater Toronto Area and Golden Horseshoe.

The inclusion of [free-them] and other leaders in anti-human trafficking efforts to be an advisory member to Pan-AM Games committees in decisions affecting and/or relating to human trafficking.

The vision to have the Ontario Anti-Human Trafficking Task force fully functional and operative prior to and for the Pan-Am Games.

We encourage the City of Toronto to look to proven models, such as South Africa, that have successfully combat human trafficking during major sporting events.

*Refer to the Cape Town and the Western Cape province model which illustrates how human trafficking was combated during the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

SOUTH AFRICAN MODEL

How human trafficking is combatted in the Western Cape province.

During any world sporting event, there is an influx of trafficking in persons in the host region. While this was apparent in both the 2008 Olympics in Beijing and in the 2006 World Cup in Germany, the 2010 World Cup in South Africa proved to be the first major sporting event in decades by which human trafficking did not meet the forecasted demand for sex. In seeing that this nation was able to curb human trafficking in the region, it is advisable to acknowledge the specific model(s) in place. One specific area to consider was that of the Western Cape province and efforts that were exhibited in Cape Town.

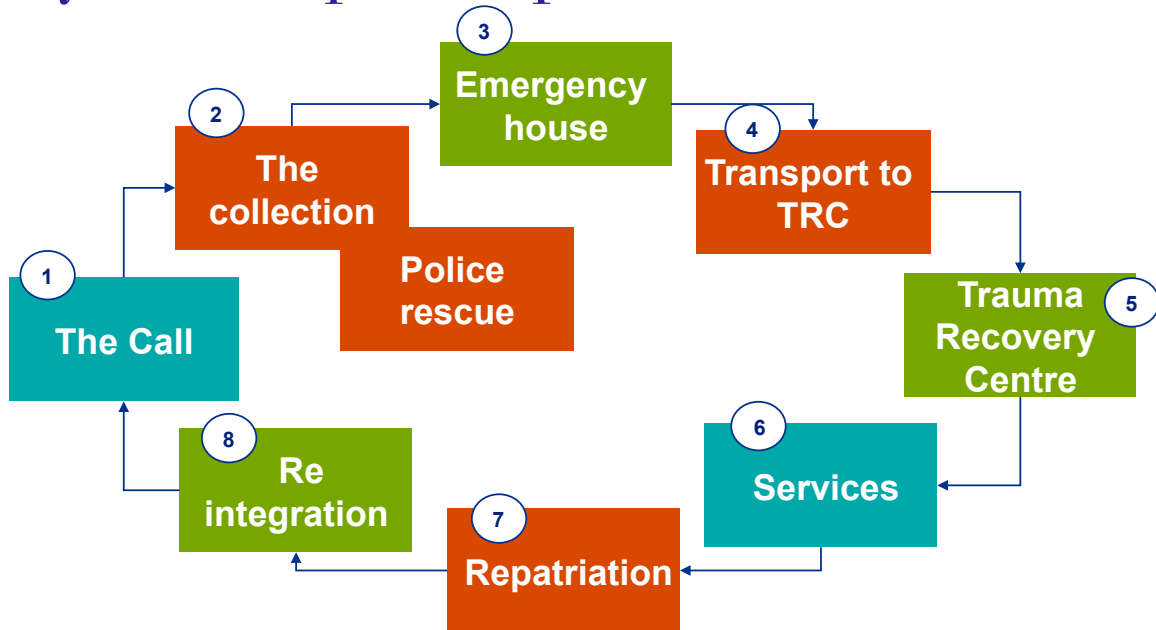


In the Western Cape, there proved to be a coalition of NGOs named “Containing and breaking the chain” (CTC) that stood as a united front in ensuring a traffic-free zone. CTC came together and divided specific roles to the NGOs and ensured that maximal utility was exhibited. While we acknowledge that Cape Town is dissimilar from Toronto and that the Western Cape differs from Ontario, there are valuable lessons and strategies that we have recognized to be optimal and ideal archetypes in curbing human trafficking.

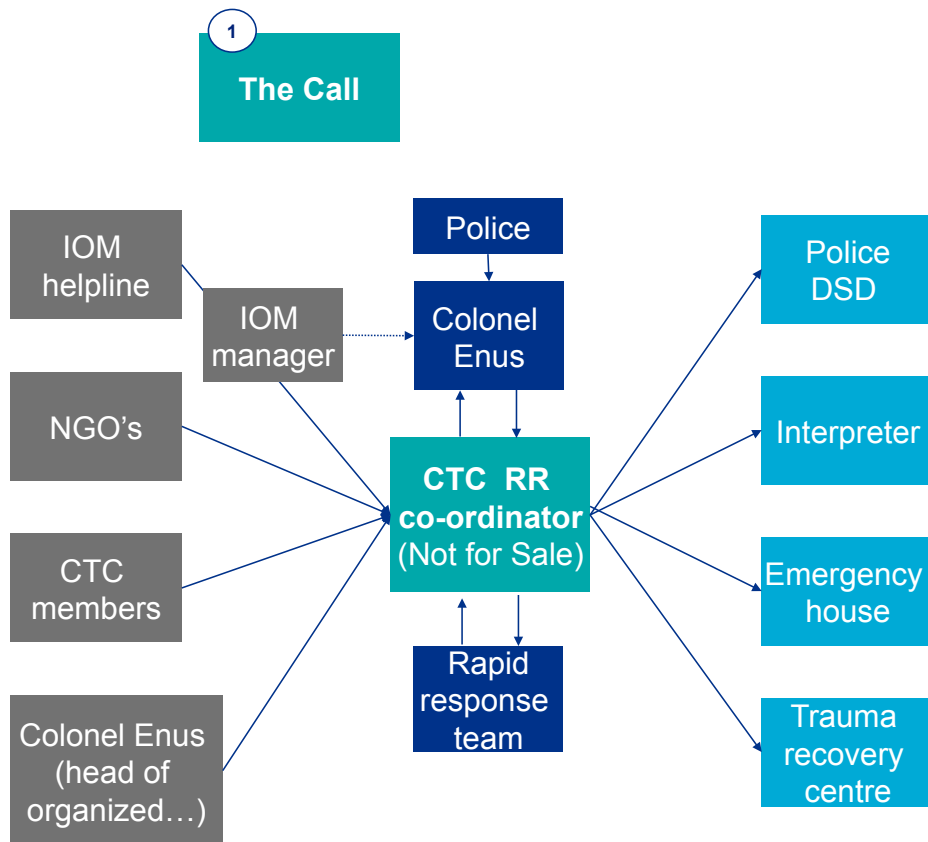


T O R O N T O
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Cycle of Rapid Response (RR) care



Breakdown of the RR:



2

The collection

Police intervention

- Police intervention if rescue is needed
- Police do the transportation (vice or org crime)
- From pick up to Emergency house
- Bring in translator, have them on call
- Child protection protocol in place

3

Emergency house

- A temporary place, 1 – 3 days. Needs to be available 24 hours to take in emergency cases (4 potential places)
- On call Emergency house staff (TIP NGO's care staff)
- Do interviews at the emergency house. No intimidation, good prosecution, successful cases. Food, showers, etc.
- Doctors on call, to come to the emergency house

4

Transport to TRC

- From Emergency house to Trauma recovery centre
- Police do the transportation (vice or org crime)

Trauma Recovery Centre

5

- Identify enough ‘friendly’ safe houses – committed to helping trafficking victims
- Confirm availability ahead of time or be ‘on call’ to receive victims.
Placement approved by DSD
- Counseling trauma – social workers and rape crisis
- Tutuzela clinics for medical assistance or private doctors

6

Services

- Performed by social workers at the safe houses and monitored by the RR coordinator
- Inform DSD & Police where needed
- Arrange to go to home affairs for documents
- Asylum seekers – legal services (UCT law clinic)

7

Repatriation

- IOM do the assessments for repatriation, DSD involved, internal victims included
- Cost is incurred by either the government, victims family or NGO’s involved
- Security ensured, police escort if needed, accompanied by staff
- Traveling documents supplied

8

Re integration

- Ask local NGO's in the area of repatriation to follow up cases. Ask partners where we have them.
- IOM have trained many NGO's etc all over SA, these can be asked to support

[FREE-THEM] INITIATIVES

PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS

- o Freedom February
- o Proud to be a Dot
- o Year round public education and awareness

PUBLIC EVENTS

- o Annual Freedom Walk in Toronto
- o |FAT| fashion.art.toronto – A week of alternative arts and fashion
- o Call+Response Documentary Screenings
- o Public Speaking Engagements

FUNDRAISERS

- o Gala Dinners
- o High School/student fundraisers
- o Benefit Concert
- o Independent fundraisers ie: Garage Sale for [free-them]
- o Annual Freedom Walk in Toronto

EDUCATION

- o Regular speaking engagements at
 - elementary schools
 - high schools
 - justice schools
 - rotary clubs
 - business groups
- o Trafficking awareness postcards
- o Posters
- o Petitions
- o Legislation information
- o Reports on Human Trafficking

MEDIA

- o Public Service Announcement creations (PSAs)
- o Interviews
- o Press Statements
- o Press Releases

NETWORKING

- o Member of the Coalition for an Ontario Human Trafficking Task Force
- o Member of the Canadian Freedom Coalition
- o Partnered with NGOs and NPOs
- o Working with Members of Parliament at Municipal, Provincial and Federal levels.

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CLOSING REMARKS

To be Canadian is to know true freedom. As a Nation we pride ourselves on being recognized as one of the most free countries in the world. Yet, slavery is happening within our own borders. Human trafficking proves to be a Canada-wide issue, with Toronto and the Greater Toronto Area continuing to be the leading hub for human trafficking in the nation. As a country valued on freedom, and a city that leads our country, Toronto has a responsibility to take a stand and set the standard for justice, dignity, equality and freedom in our country. As slavery in Canada is rapidly growing, it is paramount that governments begin to take immediate action in order to combat and end human trafficking in Canada.

- Shae Invidata [free-them] Founder

A SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Member of Parliament Joy Smith
[free-them] Founder Shae Invidata
[free-them] Founding Member Daphne Nissani
[free-them] Member JJ Honasan
[free-them] Member Randy Phipps
[free-them] Member Sheila Cardenas
[free-them] Member Joelle Warrilow



FREEDOM



[FREE·THEM]

HELPING FREE 27 MILLION PEOPLE IN SLAVERY TODAY