

Educator Package

OneChild Network

1.905.886.2222

8865 Woodbine Avenue

info@onechild.ca

www.onechild.ca

@OneChildNetwork







Goals

- 1. Assist in fostering discussion and reflection on child sex trafficking, among a variety of grade levels and ages.
- 2. Provide resources for the development of lesson plans tied to various courses, and others forms of awareness-raising.
- 3. Provide guidance on how to respond to suspicions or trafficking and disclosures.
- 4. Offer ideas on how to engage your students as allies and take action against child sex trafficking.

Specifications

This is not a curriculum. The guide includes suggested procedures, basic educational discussions and lessons, educational tools, and resources. No one singular curriculum or program has been selected as the Canadian or provincial standard. The variety of situations, players, vulnerabilities and school districts mandates a more customizable approach to anti-human trafficking. As such, you are not required to present or teach this handbook in its entirety. This package presents you with information to strive toward and should be used for guidance, if desired. As an educator, you should be prepared for potential disclosures and the triggering of past trauma. While not necessary, you can consider inviting a trauma-informed individual or counsellor to attend the sessions.

Grade Level

This guide is generally aimed at middle school and high school students. However, there are resources available for younger learners.

Subjects Covered

These materials can be presented to students in all subjects. Through our work, we have seen teachers introduce the issue of child sex trafficking in subjects including religion, English, health, and global studies.

<u>Our website</u> contains a plethora of information and video that you may find helpful. Encourage your students to browse our youth website at their convenience (www.onechild.ca/youth)

Dear Educator,

An African proverb says that it takes a village to raise a child. We agree, and at OneChild, we also believe that it takes a village to protect a child. From charities to the government, youth to educators like yourself; everyone has a critical role in preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation.

This resource guide was created for you-- a dedicated educator and caring adult who wants to do the best for your students.

We know how sensitive this issue is. Our intention is to guide you in fostering important conversations around this topic with your students; encourage them to take action, and, in the worst case, walk you through the process of getting them assistance.

This resource guide contains definitions; statistics; common recruiting scenarios; signs to look out for; steps on what to do if you suspect a trafficking situation or a student discloses; hotlines and community support; resources for further information, and ways that you can empower your students to join the OneChild movement and work towards solutions.

With your commitment, we can reach greater numbers of children before traffickers and predators do and arm children with critical, potentially life-saving information. With your commitment, we can provide affected children with hope and healing.

Thank you for becoming an ally and doing your part to ensure the safety and well-being of your students.

In solidarity,

Cheryl Perera

Founder and President



Components

About Us	4
Child Sex Trafficking 101	5
What is the sexual exploitation of children? What is child sex trafficking?	6
Definitions	8
Rights and Legal Frameworks	12
Convention on the Rights of the Child	12
Sustainable Development Goals	13
The UN Trafficking Protocol – The "Palermo Protocol"	14
Canadian Federal Legislation:	14
Provincial Legislation:	15
Who is Vulnerable: An Intersectional Approach:	16
Red Flags and Warning Signs:	17
If you suspect a student is being recruited:	18
If you suspect a student is being actively exploited or trafficked/a student discloses	
exploitation of abuse	19
Classroom Activities	20
Post-OneChild Speech Reflection Questions	20
Classroom Discussion Questions:	21
10 Actions for You and Your Class to Take To END this Issue:	22
Conversation Starters:	22
Curriculum Ties	23
Appendix:	27
Additional Resources	27
Additional Information	30
Posters and Infographics	40

About Us

OneChild is a multiple award-winning organization dedicated to empowering global movement of children and youth to lead the fight against the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex trafficking. Our organization was founded in 2005 by 19 year-old student, Cheryl Perera, and is unique among others in that we go beyond viewing children and youth as victims. In our eyes, they're agents of change and can be our primary prevention resource. We focus on prevention education, advocacy and mobilization, survivor care, and survivor empowerment.

Since 2005, we've built a track record of success and achieved the following:



If you have questions about OneChild or would like to volunteer with us, please email us at info@onechild.ca. Please encourage your students and other youth to peruse the youth section of our website and consider taking action with us. We are motivated and inspired by youth who want to make a difference. If this sounds like your students or someone you know, have them reach out to us at youth@onechild.ca or through social media.

Child Sex Trafficking 101

What is the sexual exploitation of children? What is child sex trafficking?

The sexual exploitation of children is a crime that involves a child taking part in any sexual activity in exchange for something (i.e. cash, goods, in-kind favours, or even the promise of such) from another person or by the child themselves. In contrast, child sex trafficking is the crime of recruiting, harbouring, transporting, obtaining or providing a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The sexual exploitation of children is the sexual abuse and is a violation of their basic human rights.

This issue is happening in Canada; it is happening in our cities, large and small. Children are being recruited in schools, malls, parties, ubers, homeless shelters, and over social media. They are being trafficked out of brothels, hotels/motels, condominiums/apartment buildings, massage parlours, exotic dancing/strip clubs, hidden apartments, and for the purposes of pornography etc.

It can also happen to any youth- girls or boys. All youth are inherently vulnerable, but some groups are at a heightened level of vulnerability. And these traffickers? They can be any age, gender, race, social status, and sexual orientation, making them hard to spot. However, what we do know is that these traffickers are usually someone the victim knows and trusts- friends, partners, family members, neighbours, teachers. To make matters worse, traffickers are turning to online message boards, social media, private messaging chat, dating apps, and adult escort sites.

While threats and violence are often used to control victims, deception is the primary method used by traffickers. When targeting victims, traffickers might use a false and predatory romantic interest, access to illegal substances; or offer suitable or even glamorous employment, housing or vacations. Traffickers often study a potential victim well beforehand, identifying an unmet need or desire in that youth's life to target.

Lover Boy/ Romeo/Love Bombing Scenario

This is the most common tactic used by pimps and traffickers in North America. This tactic relies on gaining the victim's trust and love with gifts, affection, and lies about a fantasy life together. Once the trafficker has the young victim sold on the idea that they can "offer them the world", they put them to work in the sex trade. Traffickers using this tactic use a mixture of threats, coercion, isolation, and emotional manipulation to make sure victims continue to service clients and don't try to escape or seek help.

Guerilla Pimp Scenario

Unlike a pimp using the lover boy scenario, a guerilla pimp controls their victims almost entirely using threats, violence, and abuse. They make their victims too scared to say anything to others or leave the situation.

How pervasive is this issue?:

- Human trafficking is the second-largest organized crime in the world behind drug trafficking. *New Philosopher: Human Trafficking, 2019*
- On any given day in 2016, an estimated 40.3 million people were victims of modern slavery, 4.8 million of them in "forced sexual exploitation." Over one million of those in "forced sexual exploitation" are children. *International Labour Organization 2017*
- 2.4 million Canadians reported being sexually victimized as a child. *Canadian Centre* for Child Protection, 2018
- As of 2014, at least 120 million girls under the age of 20 about one in 10 have been forced to engage in sex or perform other sexual acts. UN News, 2018
- Between 2014 and 2019, Cybertip.ca processed over 1.7 million child sexual exploitation reports. *Public Safety Canada 2019*
- Every 30 seconds, someone somewhere in the world is being trafficked. Every 2 minutes, it's a child. *Call to Freedom*, 2018
- Studies indicate that sexually exploited children serve between two and thirty clients per week, leading to an estimated base of anywhere between 100 to 1500 clients per year, per child. *Department of Justice*, 2008
- The global economic impacts & costs resulting from the consequences of physical, psychological & sexual violence against children could be \$7 trillion. UN News, 2018

Who is trafficked?

- One in four of all trafficking victims are children. *International Labour Organization, 2017*
- The average age of recruitment into trafficking is 12-13 years old. *International Academy of Trial Lawyers, 2018*
- 93% of the individuals that are sex trafficked in Canada are Canadian, not foreigners. *Canadian Women's Foundation*, 2014
- The vast majority of victims of police-reported human trafficking were women and girls (97%). *Statistics Canada, 2018*
- First Nation, Inuit, and Métis girls, youth in single-parent homes, foster homes or group homes, runaway and homeless youth, persons with disabilities, refugees and migrants, and LGBTQ2 persons are most vulnerable of being trafficked. Statistics Canada, 2016
- 19.4% of homeless youth staying in Covenant House in 2017, were victims of human trafficking. *Covenant House*, 2017
- About half (45%) of all victims of police-reported human trafficking were between the ages of 18- 24. Nearly three in ten victims (28%) were under the age of 18. *Statistics Canada, 2018*

Who are the Traffickers?

- The majority of children are recruited into sexual exploitation by a family member or friend. *International Organization on Migration, 2017*
- Four in five (81%) persons accused of human trafficking from 2009-2018 have been men. *Statistics Canada*, 2018
- Between 2009 and 2016, 35% of Canadian sex traffickers or pimps were between 18-24 years old, and 31% were 25 to 34 years. *Statistics Canada, 2016*

Where are children being trafficked from?

- Between 2009 and 2016, two-thirds (66%) of human trafficking offences were reported in Ontario, over one in ten (14%) incidents were reported in Quebec, and just under one in ten (8%) were in Alberta. *Statistics Canada, 2016*
- Nine in ten (90%) incidents of human trafficking were reported in census metropolitan areas. *Statistics Canada, 2018*
- One in five children who use computer chat rooms has been approached over the Internet by predators. *Telegraph*, 2002

How well is this issue managed?

- Since 2009 in Canada, the median length of time it took to complete a case involving at least one charge of human trafficking was 358 days, roughly twice as long as the median for all violent offences. *Statistics Canada 2018*
- Less than 2% of those trafficked globally are ever rescued. *International Labour Organization*, 2017
- Just over four in ten (44%) incidents of human trafficking since 2009 involved other offences, most commonly related to sexual services, physical assault, sexual assault or other sexual offences. *Statistics Canada 2018*

Definitions

Ally

Someone who builds relationships based on trust, empathy, consistency, and accountability with marginalized individuals and/or groups of people.

Equity

Equity is defined as "the state, quality or ideal of being just, impartial and fair." Equity involves trying to understand and give people what they need to enjoy full, healthy lives, even if this means giving different things to different people. We know that the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex trafficking, reflects the social and economic inequities in our society. So, to understand and fight against the sexual exploitation of children, we need to understand and promote equity.

Branding

A tactic traffickers sometimes use to show ownership of a victim, often a tattoo of the trafficker's name or a gang symbol.

Intersectionality

Intersectionality is how social scientists explain what happens when someone experiences more than one factor of oppression at a time. Factors of oppression include race, gender, ability, sexuality, socioeconomic status, among other things. So, an intersectional look at child sex trafficking would say that a young, gay, black female would be more likely to be trafficked than an older, straight, white female because of her age, sexuality, and race. That's because every time another factor of oppression is added to a person's life, the likelihood of being targeted for exploitation and violence increases.

Child Grooming

Befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child and, sometimes, even the family to lower the child's inhibitions and create trust. Often the grooming is performed in the hopes of trapping the minor into sex trafficking.

Child-on-Child Trafficking

Child on Child or Peer to Peer trafficking refers to when one child recruits and/or exploits another child, often their peer or a friend. These children have often been previously recruited by a trafficker and now work on their traffickers behalf to recruit more youth.

Children's Rights

The human rights of children as outlined by the United Nations in the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. A list of these rights can be found here.

Child Sexual Abuse Material

Any material depicting child sexual abuse and other sexualized content involving children.

Child Sex Trafficking

The crime of recruiting, harbouring, transporting, obtaining, or providing someone under the age of 18 for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This often involves coercion (which includes force), fraud, and/or deception.

Coercion

The practice of repeatedly convincing or persuading an individual to do an unwanted activity using emotional manipulation, force, or threats of violence.

Force

Force can be physical or emotional. It can happen through threats or simply by pushing an individual towards one outcome without giving an alternate choice. Force can be explicit-"Do this now, or else", or subtle- "I could always make your friend/sister do this instead."

Fraud

When an individual sells an experience or lifestyle through deception, such as telling lies or giving a picture of a skewed reality.

Gender Norms

Ideas and expectations about how males and females should be, look, and act. These ideas are unconsciously accepted early in life based on what we learn, see, and hear from society around us. Gender norms can establish a life cycle of almost unattainable gender expectations for both girls and boys. These are often placed on total opposite ends of a spectrum, with the ideal male on one side and the ideal female on the other. An example is the idea that females are sensitive and like **pink** and that males are tough and like **blue**.

Human Trafficking

A crime involving the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/ or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of any human being in order to exploit that person. There are multiple types of trafficking - sex trafficking, people smuggling, forced labor, trafficking for the removal of organs, and trafficking for forced criminal activities.

Isolation

A trafficker may try to distance the victim from their friends and family and make the victim feel like they are the only person who cares about them. This practice helps the trafficker assert control and continue to manipulate the victim.

Luring

The sex trafficker can be a stranger, someone connected to the victim through social media or someone they know personally. The trafficker may suddenly be very interested in the victim, say all the right things, take them out and spend money on them. They may keep "spoiling" the victim for weeks or months in order to secure their recruitment.

Manipulation

A type of social influence that aims to change others' behaviour or perception through indirect and deceptive tactics. This is often used in the recruitment process after a "grooming period." The trafficker will convince the victim to do sexual things with them or others to "repay" them for past spending or to earn money for their future together. They may also tell the victim that the victim owes someone money or that something terrible will happen to them or others if they don't do what the trafficker says/wants.

Online Child Sexual Exploitation

A crime committed by offenders who use technology or the internet to sexually exploit a child. It's also commonly referred to as child pornography, but we advocate against this term because children cannot consent to their participation in pornography.

Pedophile

Individuals with a predisposition or motivation to sexually engage with prepubescent children and who seek out children for sexual interaction.

Pornography

Pornography is the representation of sexual activities and behaviour in books, pictures, videos, and other media that is intended to cause sexual excitement. Any depiction or inclusion of anyone under 18 years old in this way is a criminal offence in Canada.

Privilege

An unearned advantage that gives some individuals in society more power/status than others. In Canada, those who experience the highest form of privilege are white, male, cis-gendered, straight, able-bodied, and from an upper or middle-class family. Any one of those areas of privilege that an individual holds gives them some aspect of privilege, making it possible for an individual to feel oppression and privilege at the same time.

Sextortion

A crime that occurs when someone online threatens to send a sexual image or video of another individual unless they are compensated financially or sexually. Sextortion usually starts with normal online conversations with a predator posing as another youth, and then when chats move to more private platforms, they quickly turn very personal and sexual.

Sex Trafficker/ Pimp

An individual who arranges clients for sex, taking a percentage of the earnings. They will often use physical, emotional, mental and/or sexual violence to control their victim.

Sexual Exploitation of Children

A crime that involves a child taking part in sexual activity in exchange for something (i.e. cash, goods, favours, or even the promise of such) from another person or by the child.

Sexual Exploitation of Children in Prostitution

A crime that happens when someone benefits from a commercial transaction in which the child is made available for sexual purposes. This also includes situations where children engage in sexual activity for basic needs such as food, shelter, safety, or favours such as higher grades at school or extra pocket money.

Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism

A crime that happens when a child is sexually exploited by one or many people travelling outside of their city, province, geographic region, or country.

Sugar Daddy

An older male who provides a younger individual, often persons under 18, with gifts, money, shelter, clothes etc., in return for their company and/or sexual favours.

Systemic Discrimination

Systemic discrimination describes a dynamic system that produces and maintains discrimination through individuals, institutions, and social norms. It cuts across major political, economic and social organizations in a society.

The Game

The code name used to refer to being involved in trafficking people for sex. If this code name is used, all buyers may be referred to as "John".

Toxic Masculinity

Toxic masculinity is a description of manhood that defines manhood by violence, sexual activity, and aggression. It's the "cultural ideal" of manliness, where strength is everything while emotions are a weakness; where sexual activity is desired and a source of status, while supposedly "feminine" traits (like vulnerability or sensitivity) can reduce your status as "man". This standard is problematic, and likely plays a role in the actions and behaviours of all males involved in sexual exploitation. It also makes it more difficult for male victims to come forward and share their stories.

Trauma Bonding or Chains of Attachment

Occurs when a person develops positive feelings toward their trafficker and remains loyal to them. Signs include showing gratitude for small acts of kindness shown by the trafficker, rationalizing violence by the trafficker, defending them, believing that only their trafficker loves them or cares for them, or that only their trafficker can help them.

Vulnerability

The state of being more at-risk or exposed to dangers or harm. Vulnerability can be physical, like being exposed to the elements, or emotional, such as being lost or in search of acceptance or desire, which places an individual in harm's way.

Rights and Legal Frameworks

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child--the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world-- outlines all the special rights children are granted. States, in particular, as well as parents, educators, doctors etc., have the duty to uphold these rights for children. These rights include:

Article 12

States Parties shall assure to the child, who is capable of forming his or her own views, the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child and that the views of the child are given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Here at OneChild, we strive to empower children to use their voice and hold their governments accountable in protecting their right to be free from sexual exploitation and child sex trafficking. For more information on the Convention, please consult the <u>appendix</u>.



Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, is a blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and until 2030. At its heart are the Sustainable Development Goals: a collection of 17 global goals that are an urgent call for action by all countries. Goal 8.7 calls for immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end child labour in all forms and end modern slavery and human trafficking. Goal 16.2 seeks to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

At OneChild, we join the global community in working towards Goals 8.7 and 16.2 and ensuring that sexual exploitation, including child sex trafficking, is a thing of the past by 2030.



For more information, please consult the Appendix.

The UN Trafficking Protocol – The "Palermo Protocol"

The Palermo Protocol of 2000 also known as the UN Trafficking Protocol provides the first internationally agreed-upon definition of human trafficking. 117 countries, including Canada, agreed on the proposed definition. Effective as of **2003**, human trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons using force or other forms of coercion, abduction, deception, or any abuse of power. You can find the full definition as well as the related definition of "Exploitation" in the appendix.

The Protocol also outlines three elements of trafficking:

- 1. **The Act:** the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person.
- 2. **The Means:** the threat, the use of force, or other forms of coercion
- 3. **The Purpose:** the purpose of these actions is exploitation.

An important note: The consent of a victim to their exploitation, in any form, is impossible and therefore irrelevant when any of the above means are employed

In the cases of child sex trafficking, when a victim is <u>under 18 years</u>, the protocol outlines that no means is necessary for human trafficking to occur. In this case, all that is required is that the acts were carried out for the purpose of exploiting a child.

Canadian Federal Legislation:

Three years after the Protocol, Canada outlawed human trafficking in the Canadian Criminal Code. This section, *section 279*, is Canada's primary legal means for addressing human trafficking nationally. There is also a human trafficking provision included in the Immigration and Refugees Protection Act, but this is focused on security and immigration management.

Canada's Criminal Code Section 279.01

- Deems that any person who recruits, receives, moves, conceals or harbours a person, exercises control, direction, or influence over the movement(s) of a person(s) for the purposes of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation, is guilty of an indictable criminal offence.
- Defines exploitation as:
 - Any activity that causes the victim to provide or offer to provide labour or services by causing the victim to believe that their safety or the safety of someone they know would be threatened if they failed to provide/offer this labour or service.
 - In June 2012, the Criminal Code was amended to include factors that help determine whether exploitation exists. These factors include:
 - Use or threatened use of force
 - Deception

- Abuse of a position of trust, authority or power
- This section reiterates the Protocol and clarifies that consent to any of these actions is not possible and is declared irrelevant in determining whether a crime has occurred.

Canada's maximum prison sentence for a sex trafficking offence is generally **14 years.** However, in child sex trafficking cases the charges are more severe, usually adding an **additional five years** to the sentence. In addition, if a trafficker kidnaps a victim, commits aggravated assault, sexual assault, or causes death to the victim, they may **face life imprisonment.**

In <u>2012</u>, human trafficking was recognized as a crime that can still be prosecuted in Canada despite being committed abroad ("extraterritorially"). This allows Canadians to be charged using Canada's human trafficking offence even if the crime was committed in a country where the actions were not illegal. Interestingly, this law was challenged in 2013 using section 7 of the "Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms". However, this challenge ultimately failed, and the law was upheld. The case did spark an ongoing dialogue on the definition of "exploitation" and what acts are necessary for the charge. For more information on this, please consult the <u>appendix</u>.

Provincial Legislation:

While the Criminal Code remains the primary legal means of combatting sex trafficking, various provincial laws can provide assistance.

Each province has some form of <u>Child Protection Act</u> with the goal of protecting those under the age of 18 who are being abused or neglected or who are at risk of such. The definition of abuse incorporates sexual exploitation, including where a child is at risk of or has been encouraged and or coerced into prostitution. All Child Protection laws allow for provincial intervention by child services when a child is deemed in need of protection, including where parents are unwilling or unable to protect a child.

Unfortunately, as the <u>Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking</u> notes, "the child welfare system is reported to be a recruiting ground for traffickers as it is inhabited by vulnerable children. Community Safety laws do little to deter traffickers as the penalties are so low. Victims of Crime Laws are most helpful where the province provides social assistance to trafficking victims."

As for explicit provincial laws, Ontario has no specific legislation on human trafficking. Manitoba is the sole Canadian province that has enacted its own human trafficking law. This law includes those who supply drugs and other goods in exchange for sex. It also allows victims to take additional legal action against the accused for financial compensation for any financial damage. For additional information, consult the Appendix.

Who is Vulnerable: An Intersectional Approach:

A child's age inherently adds a vulnerability to child sexual exploitation, including child trafficking. This vulnerability increases if a child needs or wants something that a trafficker can identify and provide, including material things, emotional support, or shelter. This vulnerability increases if a child is exposed to disturbances and traumatic events.

There are also, unfortunately, children whose identity or personal characteristics renders them even more vulnerable. These characteristics and identities intersect with each other, leaving some youth more at risk. These include:

- Homeless or runaway youth
- Youth in foster care
- LGBTQ2S+ youth
- Youth belonging to a racial minority
- Youth in single-parent homes

- Indigenous youth
- Youth with mental and physical disabilities
- Youth living in poverty or compromised financial situation
- Youth living in group homes

Risk Factors:

Risk factors not only increase a child's vulnerability to being victimized but may also act as "push factors" that push children directly into trafficking situations. These include:

- Abandonment or Neglect
- Poverty
- Family Trauma
- Homelessness
- Physical or Emotional Abuse
- Sexual Violence
- Drug or Alcohol Dependency and Addiction

- Mental Illness and Health Disorders
- Weak Support Systems
- Educational Setbacks
- Previous involvement with the criminal justice system
- Social Problems
- Weak or non-existent role models

A Note on Gender:

Statistics demonstrate that the majority of victims of sexual exploitation are female and that males are overwhelmingly the perpetrators. Unfortunately, this data means that, far too often, boys feel uncomfortable and even targeted when it comes to discussing sexual exploitation. At OneChild, we believe that **boys are more than just a statistic.** They must be included in the conversation and encouraged to play a role in the movement to end the sexual exploitation of children. In part, this is because males can be victims too. It is often challenging for males to disclose their exploitation or abuse due to harmful gender norms that position male victims as weak, shameful, and even less of a man. These norms influence statistics and conceal the actual number of male victims. It is imperative to challenge these norms and encourage all youth, regardless of their gender, to protect themselves and, if needed, seek assistance. Encourage male students to explore our <u>"For Guys"</u> section tackling gender and its relationship to sexual exploitation.

Red Flags and Warning Signs:

Trafficked youth may display signs or indicators associated with their exploitation. These red flags can be used to identify at-risk or exploited/ trafficked youth and prompt intervention efforts. Watch for these red flags and warning signs in your students:

Behavioural:

- Ignoring or "dropping" their other pre-existing friends
- Marginalized from their peers
- A sudden change of friend groups, especially if they are older or who attend another school
- Uncharacteristic sexual promiscuity and/or references to sexual terminology or situations beyond age-specific norms and social contexts
- Sudden change of material possessions (purses, backpacks, clothing, etc.)
- New setting-inappropriate or provocative clothing
- New cellphone or mobile device
- Carrying a False ID
- A "job" with no details
- Conversational references to places inappropriate for their age – clubs, motels, hotels, even coffee

- shops at odd hours of the morning/night
- Frequent and/or unexplained absences from school
- Rehearsed or suspicious responses to questions
- A noticeably older partner
- A partner who is noticeably controlling
- Sudden unexplained appearance of a new family members or another adult in the child's life
- Drug or alcohol use
- Sudden change of academic rigour or a drop in grades
- Missing social details or large gaps in their personal life
- Lack of control over their personal schedule
- Lack of travel documents and forms of identification
- Frequent Travel

Physical

- A dramatic change in hygiene
- Sudden loss of appetite or dramatic reduction in food consumption
- Rapid weight loss or sometimes rapid weight gain
- Malnourishment
- Signs of Physical Trauma (bruises, sores, broken bones)
- The presence or attempted conceal of scars, tattoos, bodily marks
- Change of appearance (hair colour, clothes, jewelry, makeup use)
- Tattoos (especially those displaying a name, a symbol or moniker of a trafficker ("daddy", a crown, deck of cards)
- Plastic Surgery

Psychological

- Agitated behaviour
- Depression, Anxiety, Frequent mood swings
- Lack of self-worth and/or self-esteem
- Fearful behaviour (especially when it is time to leave school)
- Distracted, argumentative and unpredictable behaviour
- A distinct shift in personality from extrovert to introvert or from introvert to provocative
- Loss of joy or interest in previous activities or behaviours
- Loss of interest in working out or physical activity
- Uncharacteristic behaviour changes (anger, panic, sexual aggression, hyperactivity, frequent crying, irritability, temper tantrums, regressive behaviour, inattention, shyness, social withdrawal)
- Ignoring rules and instructions
- Disinterest in all school work, regardless of consequences

If you suspect a student is being recruited:

If you suspect a student is being recruited or groomed, the first thing to do is avoid confronting the child directly right away. Although this may seem helpful, survivors have told us otherwise. If a student is already under strong manipulative influences, confronting them without a plan in place may result in defensive behaviour, flight, and even put them in greater danger. Instead, act on your suspicion by gathering any evidence or pinpointing where your concern comes from, consulting your school counselors/social worker/psychologist and administration. Your Board of Education may already have a human trafficking protocol in place.

With the support of your administration, contacting your local police agency, <u>victim</u> <u>services</u>, and the <u>Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline</u> to notify them of whatever information you have. Don't be deterred by a lack of absolute proof; it is always better to be safe than sorry. At this stage, quick rational behaviour may lead to prevention.

If you suspect a student is being actively exploited or trafficked/a student discloses exploitation of abuse

Please note that trauma support and survivor care are beyond your duties as an educator. However, if a student discloses their exploitation to you, it is because they trust you and believe that you can help. Do not break this trust. If you can, work with the student to get them the help they need.

- For an emergency, call 9-1-1
- Follow your school's policies and procedures.
- Consult the <u>Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline</u>. The hotline will connect callers to services and will also take tips, answer questions, and forward information, when appropriate, to law enforcement. Be prepared to explain the situation. It might help to prepare a log of whatever evidence you feel you have. Some of this information might be visible changes in a student's appearance, visible behaviour changes, or physical injuries.
- You may also choose to consult your <u>local victim services</u> and support organizations. Please note that OneChild is not an intervention or support organization.
- Your primary concern should be the child's safety. Do everything in your power to keep them feeling as safe and secure as possible. Communicate with them on your course of action. This also means being honest. Do not make any promises that you cannot keep. Instead of saying "I promise," say "I will do everything I can to help."
- It may be that the student discloses an exploitative situation without knowing they are being exploited and/or trafficked. Often in these cases, the student may not refer to the perpetrator as such and may believe that this individual (whether it is a parent, boyfriend, girlfriend, or friend) is a hero or a saviour. In this case, it may be best to avoid bashing or labelling the situation in front of them. You want the student to let you in so you can explain calmly and safely that their situation is cause for concern and/or action.

Classroom Activities

Post-OneChild Speech Reflection Questions

- How did the speech make you **feel**? Why do you think that you felt that way?
- Do you **feel different** following the second presentation?
- Why do you think this issue **exists** in the first place?
- What was the most important thing that you learned? Why?
- Do you think you are **vulnerable** to child sex trafficking? Why or Why not?
- Do you feel like you can **spot** some warning signs of sexual exploitation?
- What can you do if you think **a friend** is being trafficked?
- Why is it important to hear this information?
- What is **colonialism's** link to sex trafficking?
- How do celebrities glamourize the sex industry, and how does that relate to child sex trafficking?
- Were you shocked to hear **real stories** from youth similar to you?
- Discuss **Michelle's Story** what made her vulnerable? Why do you think that it took Michelle **three years to leave** her trafficking situation?
- Discuss **Erika's Story** what made her vulnerable? Why didn't she **ask for help**?
- Did any of the statistics **surprise** you? Why or Why not?
- Consider what you knew before the speech and what you know now. Did you
 know a lot about the issue before the speech? Where did your previous knowledge
 come from? Were any of your previous thoughts and ideas incorrect?
- What **behavioural changes** could you make or encourage others to make that would help decrease child sex trafficking? What can you do as **a class?**
- What does being **an ally** mean? What does it look like? What are examples?
- Why do you think OneChild has a section in their speech and on their website specifically For Boys?
- What qualities did Cheryl possess that made her a successful advocate for children's rights?
- Where might you come across a victim? What could you do? How would you react?
- Why did a boy like **Armand** become a pimp? What were his **push factors**?
- Why do you think OneChild focuses on **mobilizing youth**? Is this effective? Do you agree that youth are **integral players** in the fight to end this issue?
- How can you get information on this issue out? Who needs to hear it most?

Classroom Discussion Questions:

- Why does child sex trafficking exist? How can we use this information to end this issue?
- What fuels the supply and demand of child sex trafficking?
- How does mass consumerism support sex trafficking?
- What is colonialism's link to sex trafficking?
- Why do you think many people do not know a lot about the sexual exploitation of children?
- Create two individuals with different identity-based characteristics (For example, Sam, aged 17, who moved to Canada from Ethiopia when he was 7). Now discuss- is one of these individuals likely to be more vulnerable to child sex trafficking than the other? Why is this person more vulnerable?
- Do you think you are vulnerable to child sex trafficking? Why or Why not?
- How do self-esteem and self-respect relate to the sexual exploitation of children?
- Where do traffickers recruit their victims?
- How do traffickers recruit their victims in person? Online?
- What do traffickers offer their victims? What promises do they make?
- Who can be a victim? Who can be a trafficker?
- Why might a victim not report their sexual exploitation?
- Discuss what role gender plays in the sexual exploitation of children.
- Here at OneChild, we try to avoid using images of victims in bondage (i.e. tied up), white vans, and dimly lit basements. We avoid these because they perpetuate ideas and conceptions that do not actually reflect the true nature of child sex trafficking.
 Why do you think this is important? Is it necessary to correct misconceptions?
- How does the media cover or portray this issue? Is this good or bad?
- Canada signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and committed to protecting children from sexual exploitation. How is Canada faring? Can Canada improve their response to this issue? Why? How?
- How has child sex trafficking been affected by the pandemic?
- How is pornography and child sex trafficking related?
- Can we use social media to combat child sex trafficking? How?
- Is there anything that you can do in your life that could help put a stop to this issue?
- What can this class or a social justice group do together to combat child sex trafficking?

10 Actions for You and Your Class to Take To END this Issue:

- 1. Introduce the topic to your class through discussions, assignments, or projects
- 2. Book our Break The Chains School Speech
- **3.** Take the next step with us and organize our Action-Planning workshop so that we can help motivated youth put their passion into action
- 4. Organize a school fundraiser to raise money for OneChild
- **5.** Work as a class to create your own prevention-based presentation
- **6.** Assign a project or assignment where students can get creative about the issue. Showcase these videos, stories, artwork, plays, etc. to the school and wider community to raise awareness about the issue.
- 7. Make a two-part class pact. First, an agreement to stop any behaviours that may perpetuate child sex trafficking. Second, agree that, no matter the circumstances, someone will reach out to a friend, teacher, or trusted adult if they feel they are in danger or know of someone who is. See our contract of mutual trust
- **8.** Work as a class to make videos and infographics to raise awareness and correct misconceptions about child sex trafficking. Make sure to send these to OneChild so that we can show off your work on our socials!
- 9. Create a new club for students or get your school's social justice club to host an anti-child sex trafficking campaign. Have students write letters to government officials, companies, celebrities, and activists talking about the issue and how we can ALL work together to make this issue a thing of the past.
- **10.** Hold a powerful demonstration for the entire school or community. Have students wear barcodes or price tags to raise awareness of the purchase of children. To take this to the next step, make the barcodes QR codes that link to real survivor's stories when scanned.

Conversation Starters:

The Ontario Government released <u>The Trap: A Digital Education Tool</u> meant to simulate the recruitment/luring process of child trafficking. It is intended to raise awareness about sex trafficking among youth in middle and high school. Sign up as a facilitator to gain access.

<u>Defend Dignity</u> has developed a resource for teachers on how to start a conversation on sexual exploitation. This includes a facilitation guide, a Powerpoint, and embedded video clips. You can request a copy <u>here.</u>

Curriculum Ties

Education on the sexual exploitation of children and child sex trafficking can be connected to various lessons and subject matters, such as statistical analysis, historical slavery or even current social issues. A few curriculum ties and ideas on how to introduce and teach students about child sex trafficking in various subjects are below:

Business:

- Human trafficking is a criminal enterprise that utilizes a strong supply and demand. Discuss how this is maintained and protected.
- Analyze international and domestic supply chains
- Have a discussion on corporate social responsibility. What can businesses and industries do to stop this issue? Do businesses have an obligation to protect youth? Are there any examples where they failed?
- Develop training programs to recognize and prevent trafficking in higher-risk industries (hotels, resorts, transportation companies, airlines)

• Law/ Criminal Justice:

- Examine Canadian and international legal frameworks (found here)
- Assess how human trafficking cases are tried in court. Is this legal pathway effective? Why or Why not?
- o Discuss perceptions of victims and how this may impact legal enforcement

• Math and Science:

- Research and run data analysis on the scale and scope of child trafficking in Canada and around the world
- Run an analysis of all trafficking statistics, create graphs and data sets on the most important statistics.
- Study how to produce accurate estimates and data using unknown/unknowable information
- Calculate how lucrative the global sex trade is and/or how much a trafficker can make off victims. Discuss why this makes OneChild's work more difficult.
- Have a discussion on the weaknesses of statistics. For example, child sex trafficking data relies on reported trafficking cases... yet trafficking is severely under-reported. What does this do to our data? Or, introduce a gender variable, as males are even less likely to report their exploitation than female victims.

History

- Rather than ending discussions and lessons about the trans-Atlantic slave trade with abolition, introduce the concept of modern-day slavery. Do not compare the two in terms of severity. Instead, have a conversation on the slave-like conditions of human trafficking.
- Upon teaching about Canada's Indigenous Peoples and Residential Schools, continue the discussion into contemporary discrimination and issues facing indigenous groups today. Connect this to the fact that Indigenous youth are among the most vulnerable to child sex trafficking. Discuss why.
- How do historical inequities play a role in child sex trafficking (i.e. increased vulnerabilities for equity-seeking groups)?

• English/Literature:

- Analyze survivor narratives and identify the social and cultural forces that facilitate child sex trafficking
- Introduce a book that features a survivor's story or introduces the topic of child sex trafficking
- Write a story or film-script to raise awareness about the issue
- Write and deliver speeches on child sex trafficking

• Computer Science/IT:

- Analyze the role of technology in perpetuating child sex trafficking (Social Media Platforms, Video equipment, Chatrooms, etc.)
- How can we use technology to investigate or prevent child trafficking?

Geography:

- Map and track trafficking routes in Canada
- Study international migration and trafficking flows.
- Assess the 401's role in Canadian trafficking cases. Have students create a plan for truck drivers and other drivers on how they can prevent trafficking.

• The Arts

- Discuss how art is used as a mode of therapy for survivors
- Analyze examples of art created by survivors
- Write a play or song based on a survivor's story
- Create an informational video or public service announcement

Political Science:

- Analyze anti-trafficking policies in Canada: What are the strengths? What can be improved?
- Create and draft a new law to improve trafficking policies
- Write letters to MPs demanding action

Sociology/Anthropology:

- Look at socio-cultural factors and how they relate to child trafficking—for example, hyper-masculinity, racial inequities, poverty, gender norms, etc.
- How does the media play a role in child sex trafficking? Discuss how women and men are portrayed in the media (movies, tv, music, social media).
- What <u>societal changes</u> should we make to better protect youth and children?
- Have an open and honest discussion on how our own behaviours can unknowingly play a role in the sexual exploitation of children. What can we change?

• Health:

- Discuss health and safety and how it's related to child sex trafficking
 - Healthy Relationships
 - Sexual Boundaries
 - Grooming techniques used by traffickers
 - Online safety
 - Self-Esteem
 - Mental Health Issues and Increased vulnerabilities
 - Anxiety, Depression, Borderline Personality Disorder, etc.
 - Neglect, Abuse, etc.
- Discuss prevention strategies for all youth (with awareness of individual risk)

Child exploitation and sex trafficking education should always include a discussion of the positive actions students can take to help alleviate the problem themselves. These can include personal actions such as being informed, or speaking up when discriminatory or hurtful language is used, and group or collective actions (like starting or joining an anti-child trafficking group or club). Students exposed to this heavy topic must be left with a positive and empowering message that encourages them to take action! We do not want youth to feel helpless against this issue.

LESSON PLAN **ONECHILD: EDUCATOR PACKAGE** DATE **LESSON ACTIVITIES OBJECTIVES ASSESSMENTS NOTES**

Appendix:

Additional Resources:

Arise Ministry

- https://ariseministry.ca/
- ARISE Ministry empowers individuals involved in the sex trade to reclaim their lives. They
 offer outreach, individual trauma support and case management, and spiritual care to youth
 and adults involved in the sex trade.
- OneChild has a partnership with Arise Ministry as they attend all OneChild speeches and are available for support before, during, and after OneChild school speeches.
- Call 647.497.7312 for support

Canadian Centre for Child Protection

- https://www.protectchildren.ca/en/
- The Canadian Centre for Child Protection is a national charity dedicated to the personal safety of all children. Their goal is to reduce the sexual abuse and exploitation of children, assist in the location of missing children, and prevent child victimization.
- They run <u>Kids In The Know</u>, a broad set of interactive lessons for children in Kindergarten to High School. Topics include: safe and responsible use of technology, healthy relationships and boundaries, daily safety habits, as well as knowing when and how to seek help.
- They offer fantastic educational materials that can be sorted by grade level and type. You can view, purchase, and download these here.
- They also run CyberTip (<u>www.cybertip.ca</u>), Canada's tip line for reporting online exploitation and abuse
- You can browse other programs and their resources on their website.

Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking

- https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/
- The Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking is a national charity dedicated to ending all
 types of human trafficking in Canada. They collaborate and work with various stakeholders,
 organizations, businesses, and front-line service providers dedicated to this issue in an
 attempt to create a national strategy for change. They hope to enhance collaboration with
 government representatives, private sector businesses and non-profit organizations to
 create cost efficiency through shared strategy development and due diligence.
- The centre develops and posts a variety of informative blog posts and reports on the issue, which may be helpful to you.

Covenant House

- https://covenanthousetoronto.ca/
- Covenant House is Canada's largest agency serving youth who are homeless, trafficked, or otherwise at risk. Operating 24/hrs a day, they provide housing options, health and well-being support, various training and ongoing re-integrative care.
- Their services are available for youth aged 16-24
- Covenant House has "houses" in 31 cities in Canada, the U.S. and Latin America.

Defend Dignity:

- https://defenddignitv.ca/
- Defend Dignity acts as a catalyst for individuals and churches to end all sexual exploitation in Canada. Linked to earlier in this booklet, they have created a module for teachers on how to introduce this issue.

ECPAT

- https://www.ecpat.org/
- ECPAT is a worldwide network of organizations working to end the sexual exploitation of children. They work at all levels, supporting shelters for survivors, training and supporting law enforcement, influencing governments and conducting a wide range of research.
- They have 122 Member organizations in 104 Countries
- They have a phenomenal resources archive with country-specific reports and data spanning a decade. Check it out here https://www.ecpat.org/resources

Educate and Empower Kids:

- https://educateempowerkids.org/
- Educate and Empower Kids publishes a series of information and youth-friendly books on sex, pornography, healthy body image, safe technology, etc. Their books can be purchased through their website.

Kids Help Phone

- https://kidshelpphone.ca/
- Kids Help Phone is Canada's only 24/7 national support service for young people. They offer professional counselling, information and referrals and volunteer-led, text-based support for youth in English and French.
- To start using the text service, text CONNECT to 686868.
- You can reach a professional counsellor at Kids Help Phone 24/7 by calling 1-800-668-6868.
- It might help to have these numbers accessible somewhere in your class.

Love 146:

- https://love146.org/
- Love 146 is an international anti-trafficking organization that operates in the United States, provides survivor support in the UK, and operates two shelters in the Philippines. Through steady perseverance, relentless advocacy, love and hope, they work to end child trafficking and exploitation.

Timea's Cause:

- https://www.timeascause.com/
- Timea's Cause is a survivor-led corporation committed to affecting change and shaping the future by creating second chances for victims of modern-day slavery around the Globe.
- Timea runs a talk show called "Now You Know" that is available on youtube, where she discusses the layers and root causes of human trafficking. Check out this link

Youtube Videos:

- <u>"It Happened"</u> (OneChild)
- <u>"Blood into Gold"</u> (UNICEF)
- <u>"Never Alone"</u> (Gov. of Canada (GC))
- <u>"Trafficking Isn't What You Think" (GC)</u>

Films:

- I am Jane Doe (2017) (PG-13)
- Tricked (2013) (unrated, older audience recommended)
- Very Young Girls (2007) (Unrated, Older audience recommended)
- Call + Response (2008) (PG-13)
- Human Trafficking (2005) (Series)
 (Older Audience Recommended)
- Red Light Green Light (2013) (Older audience recommended)

- The Reality of Sex Trafficking In Canada (Covenant House
- Oblivious (Shift Freedom)
- Traffick on 401 (30 min Doc)
- Stopping Traffic: The Movement to End Sex Trafficking (2017) (unrated, older audience recommended)
- Sex Trafficking in America (2019)
- The Chosen Ones (2015) (unrated, older audience recommended)
- In Plain Sight (2014) (PG-13)

Additional Information:

Canada is party to the UN Trafficking Protocol on trafficking in human beings and numerous international standards related to sexual exploitation, including sex trafficking. These include the:

- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)
- The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
 - Requires included countries to take all appropriate measures to suppress exploitation and trafficking of women
- Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (ratified 2005)
 - Prohibits all prostitution and requires criminal law penalties for individuals offering,
 receiving or supplying a child for prostitution
- ILO Convention 182: The Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)
 - Deems child prostitution a gross violation of international law and requires states to take measures to eliminate all use, procurement and any offering of children for prostitution
- The UN Trafficking Protocol The "Palermo Protocol"
 - The Palermo Protocol of 2000 became effective in 2003.
 - o Provides the first internationally agreed-upon definition of human trafficking.
 - There are currently 117 countries, including Canada, that, by signing, agree on the following:
 - Human trafficking is: "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" includes 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.
 - Outlines three basic elements of trafficking: the "Act", the "Means", and the "Purpose"
 - The Act: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person.
 - The Means: the threat, the use of force, or other forms of coercion including abduction, fraud, deception, an abuse of power or position of vulnerability, and/or "giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person"
 - The Purpose: the purpose of these actions is exploitation.
 - An important note: The consent of a victim to their exploitation, in any form, is impossible and therefore irrelevant when any of the above means are employed
 - A third party is required under the definition for trafficking to exist. Anyone self-employed in prostitution is, thus, not a trafficking victim. Another person who, at

- minimum, abuses their power or takes advantage of another's vulnerability, must carry out the exploitation
- Where the victim is a child defined as a person under 18 years old no means is required to find human trafficking – only one of the acts carried out for the purpose of exploiting another.

Convention on the Rights of the Child:

The Convention was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution on 20 November 1989 and came into force on September 2nd, 1990. Those in accordance agreed on the following articles:

Article 1: For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 2: States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

Article 6: States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life and States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 11: States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

Article 12

- 1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.
- 2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of Cad law.

Article 13

- 1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.
- 2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:
- (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or
- (b) For the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.

Article 16: No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect

or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 32: States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

Article 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35: States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36: States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

This lists articles relevant to sexual exploitation. Read the full list here: https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx

UN Development Goals:

All United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. At its heart of this agenda are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all of which are an urgent call for action

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

Youth-Friendly Video on all 17 goals: https://youtu.be/0XTBYMfZyrM

Canadian Criminal Code

The law in its entirety is as follows:

- 279.01 (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence and liable
 - (a) to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years if they kidnap, commit an aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault against, or cause death to, the victim during the commission of the offence; or
 - o (b) to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years in any other case.
- Marginal note: Consent (2)
 - No consent to the activity that forms the subject-matter of a charge under subsection (1) is valid.

Presumption (3)

- For the purposes of subsections (1) and 279.011(1), evidence that a person who is not exploited lives with or is habitually in the company of a person who is exploited is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, proof that the person exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of that person for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation.
- Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years:
 - 279.011: (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person under the age of eighteen years, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person under the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence and liable
 - (a) to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of six years if they kidnap, commit an aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault against, or cause death to, the victim during the commission of the offence; or
 - (b) to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of 5 years, in any other case.
- Material benefit trafficking 279.02
 - (1) Every person who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission of an offence under subsection 279.01(1), is guilty of
 - (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or
 - (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.
 - o (2) Material benefit trafficking of person under 18 years
 - Everyone who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission of an offence under subsection 279.011(1), is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years.
- Withholding or destroying documents trafficking: 279.03
 - (1) Every person who, for the purpose of committing or facilitating an offence under subsection 279.01(1), conceals, removes, withholds or destroys any travel document that belongs to another person or any document that establishes or purports to establish another person's identity or immigration status — whether or not the document is of Canadian origin or is authentic — is guilty of
 - (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or
 - (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

- o (2) Withholding or destroying documents trafficking of person under 18 years
 - Everyone who, for the purpose of committing or facilitating an offence under subsection 279.011(1), conceals, removes, withholds or destroys any travel document that belongs to another person or any document that establishes or purports to establish another person's identity or immigration status whether or not the document is of Canadian origin or is authentic is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year.

• Exploitation: 279.04

- (1) For the purposes of sections 279.01 to 279.03, a person exploits another person if they cause them to provide, or offer to provide, labour or a service by engaging in conduct that, in all the circumstances, could reasonably be expected to cause the other person to believe that their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened if they failed to provide, or offer to provide, the labour or service.
- (2): Factors in determining whether an accused exploits another person under subsection (1), the Court may consider, among other factors, whether the accused
 - (a) used or threatened to use force or another form of coercion;
 - (b) used deception; or
 - (c) abused a position of trust, power or authority.

Hostage taking 279.1

- (1) Everyone takes a person hostage who with intent to induce any person, other than the hostage, or any group of persons or any state or international or intergovernmental organization to commit or cause to be committed any act or omission as a condition, whether express or implied, of the release of the hostage —
 - (a) confines, imprisons, forcibly seizes or detains that person; and
 - (b) in any manner utters, conveys or causes any person to receive a threat that the death of, or bodily harm to, the hostage will be caused or that the confinement, imprisonment or detention of the hostage will be continued.
- (2) Every person who takes a person hostage is guilty of an indictable offence and liable
 - (a) if a restricted firearm or prohibited firearm is used in the commission of the offence or if any firearm is used in the commission of the offence and the offence is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal organization, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of
 - (i) in the case of a first offence, five years, and
 - (ii) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, seven years;

- (a.1) in any other case where a firearm is used in the commission of the offence, to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years; and (b) in any other case, to imprisonment for life.
- (2.1) Marginal note: Subsequent offences In determining, for the purpose of paragraph (2)(a), whether a convicted person has committed a second or subsequent offence, if the person was earlier convicted of any of the following offences, that offence is to be considered as an earlier offence:
 - (a) an offence under this section;
 - (b) an offence under subsection 85(1) or (2) or section 244 or 244.2; or
 - (c) an offence under section 220, 236, 239, 272 or 273, subsection 279(1) or section 344 or 346 if a firearm was used in the commission of the offence.
 - However, an earlier offence shall not be taken into account if 10 years have elapsed between the day on which the person was convicted of the earlier offence and the day on which the person was convicted of the offence for which sentence is being imposed, not taking into account any time in custody.

Generally, Canada's maximum imprisonment for committing a sex trafficking offense is 14 years. However, child trafficking, where a victim is under 18, adds in additional 5 years. If a trafficker kidnaps a victim, commits aggravated assault or sexual assault, as outlined by the criminal code, or causes death to the victim, they may face life imprisonment.

Human trafficking was also added, by amendment in 2012, to the list of crimes that can be prosecuted if committed outside Canada, or "extraterritorially." This addition means that Canadians can be charged with Canada's human trafficking offence even if they are operating in other countries where their activities could be legal under local laws.

In 2013, the existing law was challenged on the ground that it violated section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The specific challenge was that the law is overly broad and impermissibly vague when considering the extended range of conduct prohibited by the provision. This challenge was unsuccessful and the law was upheld. While the court did not have problems with the definition, discussions with diverse sectors do reveal a certain level of confusion as to what acts meet the Canadian Criminal Code definition of human trafficking. Specifically, certain acts are commonly thought to be required to show a criminal violation but, in fact, are not, including: movement of the victim, a border crossing, and an actual occurrence of exploitation. This gives reason to believe that the Criminal Code definition may change in the future.

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act:

Human trafficking has been a federal immigration offence in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act7 since 2002. <u>Section 118 of IRPA</u> says that "No person shall knowingly organize the coming into Canada of one or more persons by means of abduction, fraud, deception or use or threat of force or coercion". It is also against the law to keep someone in Canada against their will or control their movements by using those methods.

Ontario related acts and strategies

- 012 OPP Provincial Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation on the Internet.
 - Coordinates police force action across the province. OPP Provincial Organized Crime
 Enforcement teams (POCET) target serious crimes including trafficking.
- Victim`s Bill of Rights and Office for Victims of Crime Appendix III 78 Province Human Trafficking Prostitution & sexual exploitation Related laws/initiatives)
- Employment for Foreign Nationals Act (Live-in Caregivers and Others)
- Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy.
- 2011 Backgrounder: Fighting Human Trafficking in Ontario. 'Multi-pronged approach to fight trafficking and sexual exploitation. Launched initiatives with one-time funding to prevent victimization, enforce trafficking laws, prosecute offenders and enhance victim support
- Early this year (2021), the Ontario government proposed new legislation on human trafficking. The proposed changes include two new acts - the Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy Act, 2021 and the Accommodation Sector Registration of Guests Act, 2021 - as well as amendments to the Child, Youth and Family Services Act, 2017 and the Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking Act, 2017. Click here for additional information.

Posters and Infographics Section:

Contract Of Mutual Trust

I, am going to pay attention to
my gut feelings. When I am in a situation
where I feel unsafe, whether digitally or fac
to face, I promise to immediately contact
you.
Parent or trusted adult:
I, promise to do whatever is
necessary to ensure your safety, no matter
what and without judgement, including
coming to pick you up.
Date:



WOULARE:





ONE CHILD EXPLOITED IS ONE CHILD TOO MANY.

How To Spot A Victim Of Child Sex Trafficking:

RED FLAGS



CLOTHING

New expensive clothing and accessories may be gifts from a predator. If someone begins to dress in very revealing clothing who did not do so before (or even the other way around), this is cause for concern.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Predators and Traffickers often buy victims new technology either as a new private form of communication or as a gift. Be wary of new unexplained cellphones, P35s, Apple Watches etc.



NEW OLDER FRIENDS

If someone begins to hang out with a new older friend or friendgroup, this could be a sign of the recruitment process. Especially if this new friend group is completely separate, goes to a lot of parties, and gets into trouble.

NEW OLDER PARTNER

If someone you know has a new older boyfriend or girlfriend, who they don't invite you to hang out with or whom they are suddenly obsessed with... it's a little sketchy.





DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY

When someone is in a bad/scary/traumatic situation, it affects their mental health.

Keep an eye out for someone who becomes fearful, withdrawn, , depressed, or who mentions mental health concerns.

BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

Watch out for someone who was previously extremely outgoing becoming quiet or someone who was previously withdrawn becoming confident. Another red flag is a change in interests- like someone who loved working out who now refuses to do it.





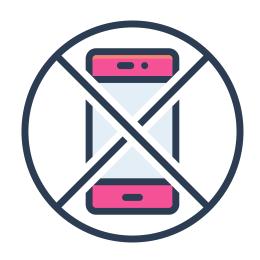
NEW GIG OR JOB

Does your friend have any details on their new job? Does their job sound legitimate? Sometimes modeling gigs or job postings can be a trap, propped up on lies.

TATTOOS

Traffickers sometimes brand their victims with tattoos. Given this, tattoos can be kinda sketchy. Common trafficking tattoos are: "Daddy", A Crown, A Male Name, A Number, Dice...



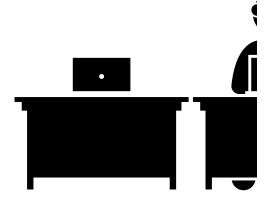


GHOSTING

If a friend starts to block you out of their life, it might be a good idea to evaluate the situation. Traffickers/Exploiters intentionally isolate victims from their support systems... which might appear as ghosting.

UNEXPLAINED ABSENCES

Skipping school and other obligations isn't totally crazy. But when it's happening often and with no explanation... there may be a reason that someone is always "on vacation" or who's "never around".





ATTENTION ALL YOUTH!

HOW CAN YOU FIGHT CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING?

USE YOUR TALENTS, SKILLS, GIFTS, & PASSION

- · MAKE TIK TOKS OR A FILM
- PERFORM SPEECHES
- WRITE A STORY
- · CREATE ART

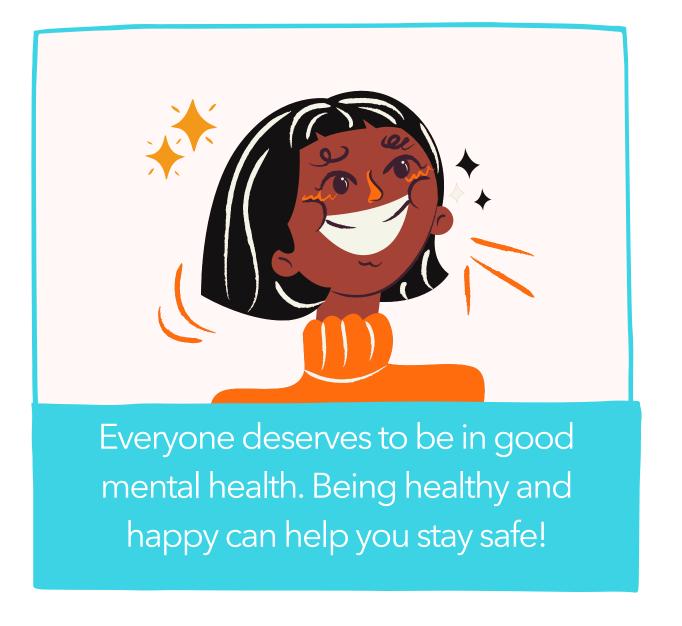
ONECHKLD

- MAKE GRAPHIC DESIGNS
- HOLD A FUNDRAISER
- WRITE TO POLITICIANS

YOU CAN DO THIS! CHECK OUT OUR WEBSITE FOR MORE IDEAS & INSPO

JOIN THE ONECHILD MOVEMENT WWW.ONECHILD.CA/YOUTH

Your Mental Health Matters





Stress & bad days are normal...but too much/many may mean that something is up with our mental health.

Small improvements in...









can help to better manage our mental health, making us a little bit less vulnerable to predators and exploiters. AKA, keeping us happy, healthy, and safe.



SELF-ESTEIM 101

How we look at & think of ourselves matters.

When you have <u>healthy self-esteem</u>, you feel good about yourself & you see yourself as worthy & deserving of respect from others.

When you have <u>low self-esteem</u>, you place little value on your self, your looks, & opinions, and count every mistake you make.

Let's try to boost that self esteem:

- Make a list of things that you're good at and keep adding to it over time
- Every time you look in the mirror, give yourself a genuine compliment
- Practice the things that you're already skilled at to become an expert.
- Decide to change your mindset. Turn "I cant" into "I can" & "I'm ordinary into "I'm extraordinary:
- Try new activities and trends and celebrate your attempt
- Join forces with a friend or an adult so that you can help build each other up!

For more information on self-esteem, check out Dove's Self-Esteem Project or KidsHealth.org. Learn more about protecting yourself at our website www.onechild.ca/youth



HOW DO I HELP A SEXUALLY EXPLOITED FRIEND?



ONE CHILD EXPLOITED IS ONE CHILD TOO MANY.

Empathize with them.

Validate their fears & anxiety. Let them know that it is okay to be scared and that it is okay to ask for help. Be there for them if they have to involve adults or the authorities. Assure them that you & others want to help.

BE AN ALLY.

Educate yourself on the sexual exploitation of children, including child sex trafficking and how it is maintained in society. Be the person to call out behaviours that may perpetuate the issue whenever you see or hear them. Then, call those people back in to explain why it wasn't cool.

Help them heal.

If your friend opens up to you about a bad situation, sincerely see and hear them out. They are telling you because they trust you. Be the person they can honestly disclose their worries and feelings to.

Walk with them.

Be there for them in spaces where you both feel safe. Offer to join them as they go out to exercise, walk home from school, or pick up groceries. Assure them they don't have to live in fear and that professionals can help.

SEND THEM A CARE PACKAGE.

Express your support as they process their trauma and fear. Send activities they like and can make them happy. Let them do these whenever they feel like it!

Get Help.



647-497-7312

1-833-900-1010



Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline



416-808-7066

905-721-4226





NO ONE SHOULD FORCE YOU TO SELL YOUR BODY.

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING IS HAPPENING CLOSER THAN YOU THINK.

WWW.ONECHILD.CA/YOUTH

JOIN THE ONECHILD MOVEMENT

FOR AN EMERGENCY CALL 9-1-1 HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE: 1-833-900-1010

SIGP CHILD SEX

TRAFFICKING

ONECHUD

ONE CHILD EXPLOITED IS ONE CHILD TOO MANY.

I'M IN A BAD SITUATION WHAT DO I DO?

FOR AN IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY CALL 9-1-1



Talk to a Trusted Adult

For safety, adults have to be involved. So talk to someone you trust and who makes you feel safe.



Report It

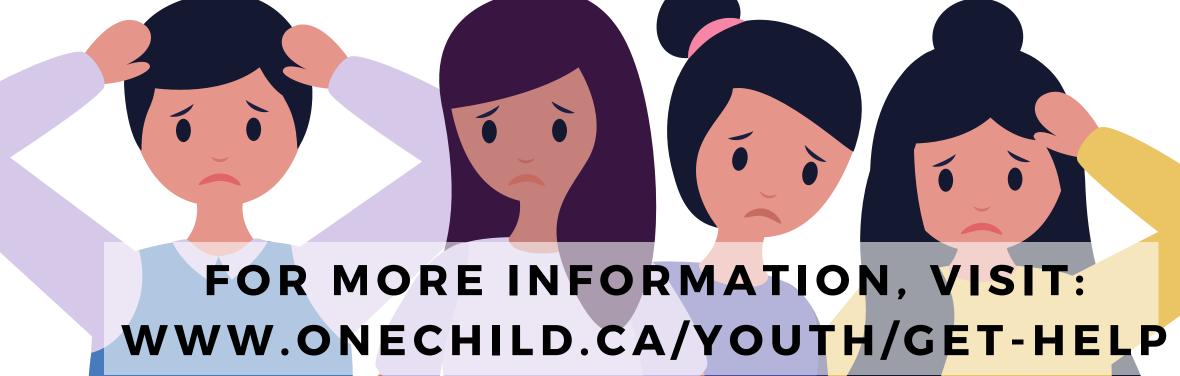
Call the police, Victim services 1-888-579-2888 Or a crisis line like the Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-833-900-1010

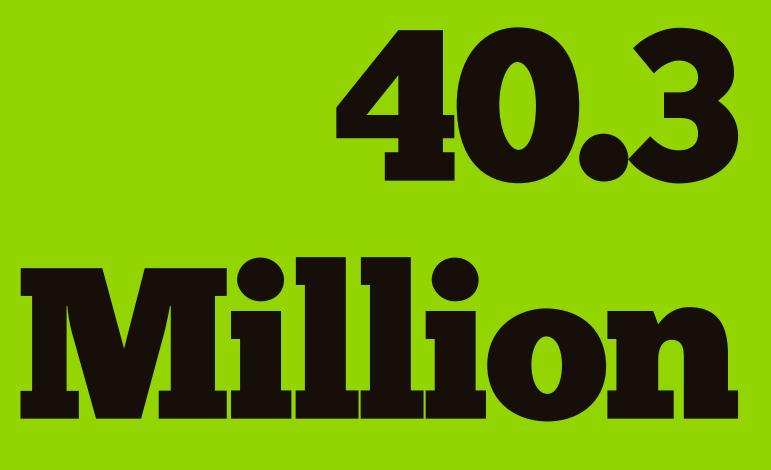


Stay Safe

Avoid situations where you might run into whoever put you in or wants you in a bad situation. Travel in groups & hang-out in public spaces!







People were victims of exploitation worldwide on any given day in 2016.

of those people, were children.



of those people were being sexually exploited.

TO REPORT SUSPECTED HUMAN TRAFFICKING, CALL



Canadian Human 1-833-900-1010

TO LEARN MORE, VISIT WWW.ONECHILD.CA/YOUTH



Sometimes, we see something that makes us uncomfortable and we need to tell someone. Othertimes, we find ourselves in a bad situation-maybe we feel really unhappy or kinda "off", maybe we feel scared, maybe we're being hurt, maybe we're in an exploitive situation.

If this applies to you or someone you know, please get help.

Talk to a trusted adult or reach out to any of the numbers below.

We all deserve to be happy, healthy, and safe.

FOR AN EMERGENCY: CALL 9-1 -1

Sexual Exploitation:

Canadian Human

Trafficking Hotline: 1-833-900-1010

Arise Ministry:

647-497-7312

CyberTip:

www.cybertip.ca

Male-only support line: 1-866-887-0015

Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673

General Assistance:

Kids Help Phone: 1-800-668-6868

Youthspace Night Support: Text 7787830177

Victim Service Support Line: 1-888-579-2888

Good2Talk: 1-866-925-5454

Lesbian-Gay-Bi-Trans Youth Line:

1-800-268-9688

Mental Health

Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255

Canadian Crisis Hotline: 1-833-353-2273

Big White Wall Support: www.bigwhitewall.ca

Download the "Lifeline" or "Better Health" App

Remember, there is no shame in getting help.
All of these numbers are listed on our website...
https://www.onechild.ca/youth/get-help





TRAFFICKING STAGES









LURE

Luring is the first and introductory phase. It appears as though someone is very interested in you upon meeting/connecting, but it is often targeted and planned.

























INTRODUCE

An introduction to the sex trade could look like a "one-time favour" or a "job" or a necessary way to "get rich" or even "stay together". Whatever it's called, if it involves youth & a coerced sexual act, its sexual exploitation.

















CONTROL

GROOM

Grooming happens once a

relationship is established. It often

involves flattery, expensive dates,

gifts, and lies about a future life

together.

This phase includes total emotional control, coercion, and potentially the use of violence or force in order to keep you in the sex industry and listening to the trafficker.









WHO IS A TRAFFICKER?



There is no one-size fits all description of a trafficker. But, usually they are someone the victim knows & trusts. Such as a romantic partner. These traffickers appear perfect at first but gradually the relationship turns exploitive.

Traffickers can be friends or other youth. They initiate a fast & amazing friendship, invite victims to parties & job opportunities... but it's all lies.





Traffickers & abusers can also be parents, guardians, & other family members. Sadly, not everyone has a home where they are safe and free of sexual exploitation.

Traffickers can be neighbours, mentors, community leaders, & celebrities. They can be any age, gender, ability, or race. Don't be fooled by someone's title or appearance.





Myths & FACTS Child Sex Trafficking Q

FACT



Child Sex Trafficking doesn't happen in "rich" countries. It doesn't happen here in Canada...

Child sex trafficking is happening in Canada, occuring most frequently in Ontario.





Only non-Canadians and people in really bad situations get trafficked.

All youth are vulnerable to being trafficked. But certain factors like race, ability, sexuality, and one's financial and living situation can make some even more vulnerable.





Traffickers kidnap children, restrain them, & quickly transport them to different cities, provinces, & countries before anyone knows what happened.

Traffickers are most often someone the victim knows and trusts.

Trafficking victims can still



Trafficking victims can still live at home & continue attending school.





Safe or Sketch?

Romantic Relationships

Are there times where you don't feel happy, respected, and safe in your relationship?

YES

Does your partner do things that make you feel this way? Pressure you to do things after you said no? Make you feel guilty? Say mean things to you? Threaten you? Hurt you? Say you owe them?

YES

These behaviours suggest that this relationship may not be healthy. You deserve to be happy, to feel safe, to experience love. Does this relationship really do that for you? Consider talking to a trusted adult or a professional using the numbers below.

Remember: A good

Partner wants whats

partner wants whats

best you, not whats

best for them. You

best for them. You

don't owe anyone

don't owe never have

anything. You never hou

to do something. You

don't want to do.

don't want to do.



NO

Great news!
A healthy relationship makes you feel happy because your partner respects you and your choices. You should always feel safe and supported! Even in an argument, a good partner listens and respects you.



Kids Help Phone: 1-800-668-6868

Victim Service Support Line: 1-888-579-2888

Safe or Sketch?

Image & Video Sharing:

Thinking of sending some flirty pictures or videos of you to someone?

YES

Once you send an image or video of yourself, you can't take it back. That photo can be sent to others, posted online, and seen by millions. Are you willing to take this risk?

YES

We can't stop you from sending pictures... but we can tell you about the dangers. Flirty pictures/nudes/sexting are used by predators as a form of manipulation. They collect the videos/photos and then demand more, sexual activity, and/or money or else they'll post the photos everywhere. Be smarter than this situation-- don't send the

pics.

Good thinking! Nudes or any flirty photos/videos might seem like a good idea at the time... but they are really dangerous. They can end up in the wrong hands or online and even prevent us from opportunities later in life. Keeping our pictures PG is a great way to stay happy, healthy, and safe!

NO



Notice some sketchy
behaviours? Feeling
uncomfortable?
uncomfortable?
1. Block them
2. Stop the convo
3. Use humour to
tell a story
move the convo
along

ONE CHILD EXPLOITED IS ONE CHILD TOO MANY.

Safe or Sketch?

Employment Opportunities:



Can you be absolutely sure that this job/opportunity/casting is legitimate? Would a trusted adult come to the same conclusion?

NO YES

YES

Can you find the job posting online? Can you find the company's details and staff members?

NO

This opportunity might be sketchy. Do your research, talk to a trusted adult about the opportunity, and have them accompany you to your interview/casting call. It is always better to be safe than sorry!

Remember: Traffickers

target vulnerabilities.

target vulnerabilities.

Money
Jobs = Money

that need \$\$

those that need red

most, may overlook red

most, may overlook red

flags. But, no matter how

flags. But, no matter how

bad your \$ situation is,

bad your \$ situation is,

it's not worth putting

it's not worth putting

yourself in danger.



Cool! Happy employment!

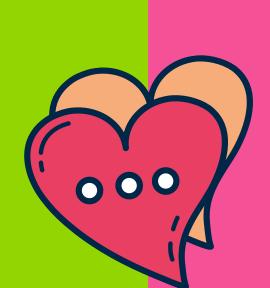
We only ask because sometimes traffickers use employment, modeling gigs, and other opportunities as a child trafficking recruitment tactic. A real job will have details, contracts, and a workplace. Don't go for anything less!





IS MY RELATIONSHIP HEALTHY?

Did you know that "Romeo" traffickers target & recruit their victims through romantic relationships? It's why knowing what a healthy relationship is & isn't can help keep you and others safe.



Ensure that your partner respects you & your decisions. If you want something, they should hear you out.

And, if you don't want something, they need to respect that.

Gifts are really fun... when there are no strings attached. If someone is buying your affection or trying to convince you to do something... that's manipulation & not cool.

If someone threatens you, hurts you, or says really mean stuff to you... this is abuse. Being upset or saying "it will never happen again" is no excuse.

A good partner wants what's best for you, not what's best for them. It's not your job to fulfill someone else's wishes.

ASK YOURSELF THESE Q'S



- Does your partner pressure you to do things?
- Do you ever feel afraid of your partner &/or how they will react?
- Does your partner ever make you feel like you owe them?
- Does this relationship make YOU better or worse?
- If you answered yes to any of these, talk to a trusted adult





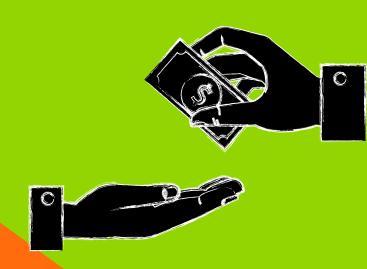
Kids Help Phone: 1-800-668-6868 Victim Service Support Line: 1-888-579-2888

SEC 101

What is the Sexual Exploitation of Children?

The sexual exploitation of children is a crime that involves a child taking part in any sexual activity in exchange for <u>something</u> (ie. cash, goods, in-kind favours, or even the promise of such) from another person or by the child themselves.





What is Child Sex Trafficking?

Child Sex Trafficking is the crime of recruiting, harbouring, transporting, obtaining, or providing a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Why should we care?

Every 2 minutes, a child is being prepared for their exploitation. This crime is happening in our cities, neighbourhoods, classrooms, and in our homes.









CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

INTERNATIONAL

FEDERAL

PROVINCIAL

MUNICIPAL

LAW

UN TRAFFICKING PROTOCOL (PALERMO PROTOCOL) (2003)

Broad international human trafficking law:

"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..."

3 basic elements:

- 1. the act: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt
- the means: threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception abuse of power or position of vulnerability, giving/receiving payments/benefits to achieve consent of a person having control over another person
- 3. **the purpose**: exploitation

"exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitations, forced labour or

CRIMINAL CODE Human Trafficking law (279.01)

 Recruitment, transporting, holding, or controlling the movement of women or girls for the purposes of (or facilitating) exploitation

Factors (added 2011) (279.04 (2))

To find exploitation, Court may consider whether accused:

(a) used or threatened force or another form of coercion; (b) used deception; or

(c) abused position of trust, power or authority.

- No receipt of financial or material benefit from exploitation (279.02)
- No withholding or destruction of identity documents (279.03)
- Sentences: 14-year max; 5-year mandatory minimum for trafficking minors; up to life if includes kidnapping, aggravated assault, or aggravated sexual assault

Prostitution legislation

- Sex trafficking cases are also prosecuted under the CCC. Common charges include sexual exploitation (s. 153), operating a common bawdy house (s. 213), various procuring offenses (including "living off the avails")(s. 212).
- Heightened penalties if victims is under 18.
- Sentence ranges from months to 14 years.

Child luring

 Criminal offense for anyone over 18 to attempt to contact minors through the internet to incite them to have sexual contact (CCC s. 172.1)

Immigration provision (IRPA s. 118)

- Human trafficking requires crossing Canada's border
- Temporary Resident Permits grant short-term immigration status to trafficking victims (180 days, renewable).

Varies by province

- Minors are under 18 (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, P.E.I.) or under 19 (all others).
- All provinces have relevant Child Welfare legislation with immediate protection possible
- Family Violence Acts in 6 provinces (AB, MB, NS, PE, NL and SK) and 3 territories (NT, YT and NU): cover sexual abuse, forced confinement.

British Columbia:

- Child, Family and Community Services Act (1996) Removal of child to place of safety if sexual exploitation or prostitution
- Victims of Crime Act (1996)
- Crime Victim Assistance Act (2001)
 General compensation/income assistance, not specific to human trafficking

Alberta:

Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act
Police/director of child welfare may
confine/protect child in prostitution for 5 days;
restraining orders or imprisonment of persons
furthering sexual exploitation

Manitoba:

- Child Sexual Exploitation & HT Act (2012)
 protective orders for victims possible (usual=
 three years); victim can sue trafficker in tort (no
 proof of damage required; disgorge profits).
- Child and Family Services Act: can apprehend child under 18 without warrant to protect; duty to report child porn
- Justice for Victims of Child Pornography Act
- Victims' Bill of Rights (2001): Victims' Assistance Fund for services
- Safer Communities and Neighborhoods Act (2001): holds property owners liable for nuisances, including prostitution
- Highway Traffic Act: can seize vehicle in course of prostitution-related offence

Varies by municipality

Vancouver

- City licenses sex selling under Business Licence Regime By-Laws. Very detailed regulations.
- Fees range from \$157 (social escort) to \$9,888 (bodyrub parlours, body-painting studios, model studios.)

Edmonton

- City licenses sex selling under Business Licence By-Law (2013).
- Zoning bylaw creates "separation rule"
- Fees range from \$721 (body rub centre) to \$5,651 (escort agency)

Winnipeg

- City licenses escort agencies, massage parlours and massagists under Business License By-Law 91/2008
- Zones sex selling in downtown core/surrounding area
- Fees range from \$190 (massagist) to \$4,260 (escort agency and massage parlour)

Toronto

- City licenses some sex selling under City of Toronto By-Law 545 (does not regulate escort agencies/dating/services).
- Fees range from \$355 (body rubber/entertainer) to \$11,795 (body rub parlour)
- No new body rub licenses will be issued.
- Inspections once a month for explicit sex sellers

Windsor

- City licenses adult entertainment and body rub parlours, escorts agencies and escorts
- Fee range: \$148 (escort) to \$366 (body rub parlour).
- Superior Court of Appeal (2005) struck down proposed higher city fees for sex industry participants.
- Inspections complaint driven

Montreal

- Highly complex due to 19 borough structure
- Each borough responsible for zoning, public order regulation and licensing of sex industry.
- Seen as tolerant of sex industry

INT	ERN	ΙΛΤΙ	$\bigcup N$	ΛΙ
$\mathbf{H} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{H}$	ヒハハ		\mathbf{O}	AL

FEDERAL

PROVINCIAL

MUNICIPAL

	convices eleveny or practices			
	services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude			
LAW (Continued)			Rescuing Children from Sexual Exploitation (2012) repealed after failed enter into force. (Would have given powers to confiscate vehicle used for prostitution and victim ability to sue). Child and Family Services Act (1990) Where risk of sexual exploitation, can bring child to safe place without warrant Quebec: Youth Protection Act Immediate removal of child for 48 hours where risk of sexual abuse (extendible; no warrant required) Nova Scotia: Family Services Act Social worker can remove child at risk of sexual exploitation for up to 5 days without warrant	Nuisance and public order bylaws lead to criminal records for sex sellers By-laws on commercial redevelopment, building subsidies, etc. exclude places "dealing in eroticism" Halifax no licensing process for selling sex. Halifax Peninsula Land Use By-law – regulates cabarets and massage parlours, but no land currently designated for such use. By-law respecting Nuisance (N-300) Dartmouth Strip clubs banned since 2006 due to public outcry To open adult entertainment business must request Development Agreement from community council
UNIQUE TRAITS	 Nuanced understanding of means Any child under 18 in sex industry is per se victim (proof of means not required) Eliminates consent as a defense Details measures for physical, psychological and social recovery (Art. 6) Requires comprehensive policies to prevent HT and protect from revictimization (Art. 9) Requires states to adopt/strengthen measures to discourage demand (9(5)) 	Criminal law provisions HT law: Broad conception of means but narrow requirement for exploitation, requiring that victim objectively believe that their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened. Not required for HT under CCC: movement, a border crossing, actual exploitation. Eliminates consent as a defense Prohibited behaviour also illegal under certain prostitution crimes (procuring, bawdy house laws)	Manitoba only province with specific provincial human trafficking law. Manitoba tort of human trafficking does not require victim to prove damage to bring case.	Some licensed activities explicitly allow for sex (the more expensive licenses), others do not (the less expensive) but are also reported as common fronts for sex selling Licenses for body rub parlours appear effectively create bawdy houses despite Canada's prostitution laws

INTERNATIONAL

FEDERAL

PROVINCIAL

MUNICIPAL

PROMISING PRACTICES	Art. 9: (see above) Promising country practices: Sweden (gender equality; legal framework for prostitution); NL (independent rapporteur); Germany (federal referral mechanisms).	Criminal code definition improving with recent amendments that expand conception of "exploitation." Prosecutions are picking up Temporary resident permits available (although few given thus far for sex trafficking)	Police work closely with local organizations who have contact with victims and/or trafficking expertise (BC, AB, MB, ON, QC) Proactive police investigations (Peel Region police). Provincial action plan to combat human trafficking (BC)	 Les Survivantes (Montreal) draws on the expertise of experiential women to train police, counselors, health care providers and other agency staff on the realities of sex trafficking City of Toronto's strategy to train municipal employees, including bylaw inspectors, fire department staff, shelter and social housing staff
GAPS	Many provisions, not mandatory. As states can still be in compliance of Protocol without implementing non-mandatory provisions, state laws often leave victims inadequately protected and prevention policies underfunded.	Safety requirement in Criminal Code provision at odds with common trafficker tactic of psychological coercion Criminal law imperfect: few benefits for victims; time bars; heavy burden of proof Immigration provision: ineffective in practice and focuses on border security rather than victims Concerns that TRPs tied to cooperation in prosecutions	Reactive police investigations ineffective approach (victim reluctance to come forward or even identify as victim). Law enforcement lacks good intelligence, particularly in ethnic segments of community Lack of resources for victims and frontline providers. Some provincial law enforcement consider trafficking as RCMP matter	Lax enforcement: few bylaw officers per city, most responsible for enforcing all of cities bylaws. (e.g., Toronto inspects body rub parlours once a month, but "holistic centres" once every 3 years) Study found many Independent sex sellers view licenses as "poor value" Human trafficking likely to fall outside of various regulatory schemes
LESSONS FOR TASK FORCE	Trafficking Protocol has good elements: broad law addressing wide range of trafficking techniques and victim's needs Encourages legal provisions for protection and prevention measures	Focus on improving Criminal Code provision Criminal provision only one tool for fighting sex trafficking that doesn't meet many victims' needs Prevention programs likely a good investment	Immediate intervention possible under child welfare and family violence laws if victim is child Encourage: prioritization of human trafficking for prosecutors and law enforcement comprehensive victim protection and empowerment police partnerships with NGOs/service providers	Licensing schemes vary by municipality: some do not license at all, some license only certain sectors of sex industry, others license widely and charge significant fees Adult Entertainment Association tries to eliminate or reduce scope of licensing Revised 24 May 2013