

1. SECTION 1 - Welcome!

1.1 Learning Goals and Outcomes



Notes:

Welcome to the first module of the *Online Training Initiative to Address Human Trafficking*.

The goal of this module is to help you:

- Recognize fundamental concepts related to human trafficking;
- Understand the scope of the problem in Ontario and across Canada;
- Differentiate between related ideas and understand their interrelations.

By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Define human trafficking;
- Differentiate between domestic and international human trafficking;
- Differentiate between migrant smuggling and human trafficking;
- Differentiate between different types of exploitation involved in human trafficking; and
- Understand and be comfortable applying the concept of the four pillars or 4Ps that inform the response to human trafficking.

Let's begin!

1.2 Where to find Transcript of the training



Notes:

You can access the transcript throughout the training by clicking on the “Notes” tab in the player. Or else, Click here to download full transcript for the training.

2. SECTION 2 - Definition of Human Trafficking

2.1 What is Human Trafficking?



Notes:

Human trafficking, also referred to as:

- “Modern-day slavery” is not a recent phenomenon. It has been around for a very long time, in different forms determined by the particular social, economic and political context at various points in history. Contemporary forms of human trafficking are interconnected with the global market economy, immigration policy, legislation and many other macro phenomena unfolding at a global level. No matter what the context, however, human trafficking always involves
- *A severe violation of human rights through the exploitation of vulnerable people for profit.* Traffickers buy and sell persons as commodities, control their movement and actions and force them into providing labour or

services.

- Anyone can potentially become a victim of trafficking, irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, age, gender, race, or socio-economic status. Traffickers range from opportunistic individuals taking advantage of a particular situation to small family criminal operations and large multinational organized crime networks. Human trafficking has been documented in virtually every country around the globe and is also happening right here in Ontario. It is estimated that millions of people worldwide are being exploited annually in the commercial sex trade, in forced labour situations, as well as for the purpose of organ harvesting and performing various illegal activities against their will.

2.2 Statistics



Notes:

People often wonder about the exact number of persons who are being trafficked globally, within Canada and in Ontario. Due to the clandestine nature of the crime and the movement of persons from city to city, region to region and country to country that is often involved in human trafficking, it is extremely difficult to accurately estimate the number of people involved. Although there are various statistics available, the numbers differ widely depending on the definition of human trafficking and the methodology and sources used to estimate these numbers.

In this training program, we refrain from adopting one single set of statistics as there is a risk involved both in overestimating and underestimating these numbers. What is certain is that human trafficking is a real issue. Numerous cases have been documented, and while overall numbers may be hard to come by, the reality of each individual case is disturbing enough to justify the need for measures that prevent and combat human trafficking. If you wish to consult the existing statistics and estimates, the Additional Resources section includes a summary of some of the more credible sources which you may refer to at any time. Click on the link on your screen to access this document now.

2.3 Definition of Human Trafficking

Definition of Human Trafficking		
Control	Exploitation	Threat to Safety
Recruiting Transporting Transferring Receiving Holding Concealing Harboring Control over movements Influence over movements	Causing to provide/offer to provide LABOUR or SERVICE	The person believes that their safety or the safety of a person they know is threatened if they do not provide the labour or service
FOR THE PURPOSE OF IN SUCH A WAY THAT		
No consent is valid		

Notes:

In Canada, human trafficking was included in the Criminal Code as a criminal offense in 2005. The Criminal Code definition of human trafficking contains three major elements:

- *control, exploitation and threat to safety.* According to the Criminal Code, human trafficking means the
- recruiting, transporting, transferring, receiving, holding, concealing, harbouring, or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation.
- Exploitation means causing a person to provide or offer to provide a labour or service by engaging in conduct that could reasonably be expected
- to cause the other person to believe that their safety or the safety of a person they know would be threatened if they did not provide the labour or service.
- According to the law, no one can “consent” to any of the activities that are part of the definition of human trafficking.

2.4 United Nations Palermo Protocol



Notes:

Canada’s laws against human trafficking were implemented after Canada signed and ratified the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children*, also known as the *Trafficking Protocol* or *Palermo Protocol*.

The Protocol was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, and ratified by Canada in 2002. As of July 2013, the Protocol has been ratified by 156 countries, all of which have an obligation to prevent and combat human trafficking. You can access the UN Trafficking Protocol through the Additional Resources section or by clicking on the link on your screen.

2.5 UN Definition of Human Trafficking

UN Definition of Human Trafficking		
ACT of	by MEANS of	for the PURPOSE of
Recruitment	Threat or use of force	Exploitation - including at a minimum:
Transportation	Coercion	- Sexual Exploitation
Transfer	Abduction	- Exploitation of prostitution
Harboring	Fraud	- Forced labour or services
Receipt of persons	Deception	- Servitude
	Abuse of power	- Slavery or similar practices
	Abuse of position of vulnerability	- Removal of organs
	Giving/receiving material benefits	

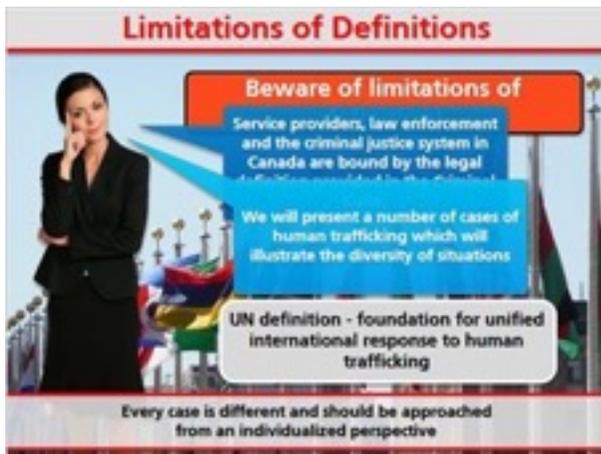
Notes:

The Protocol defines human trafficking as the *act* of “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons” by specific *means* that include “threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, [...] abduction, [...] fraud, [...] deception, [...] abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or [...] 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.

The protocol further defines exploitation as including, 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”.

The consent of the victim to the exploitative situation is irrelevant, to the extent that the means outlined in the definition have been used. For children less than 18 years of age the consent is irrelevant in all cases.

2.6 Limitations of Definitions



Notes:

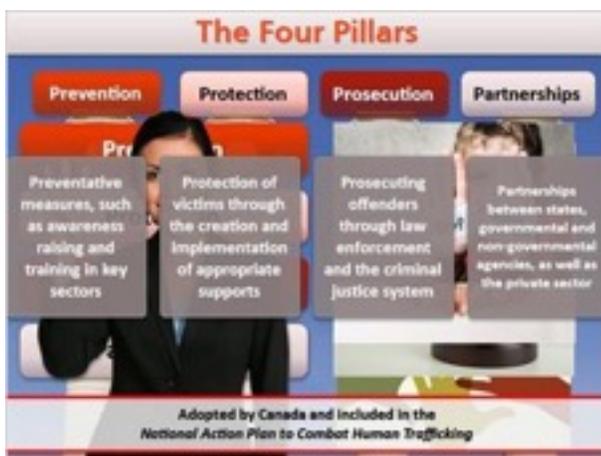
While the UN definition of human trafficking is useful in laying the foundation for a unified international response, service providers, law enforcement and the criminal justice system in Canada are bound by the legal definition provided in the Criminal Code.

It is also important to note that, like all definitions, both the UN and Criminal Code definitions are limited, as they summarize in very general terms the huge diversity of situations involving the exploitation of people. Service providers should be cautious in applying the definition too narrowly, as this might result in persons and situations falling through the cracks or being caught in the blind spots created in the attempt to define the phenomenon too narrowly.

Throughout this training we will present a number of cases of human trafficking which will illustrate the diversity of situations. As you go along, try to identify the elements of control and exploitation.

You will soon see that every case is different, and should be approached from an individualized perspective in order to provide appropriate protection and support to trafficked persons.

2.7 The Four Pillars



Notes:

In addition to providing a general definition, the *Palermo Protocol* also outlines the elements of a unified response to human trafficking in terms of what is generally known as the “4 pillars” or “4Ps”:

- Prevention
- Protection
- Prosecution; and
- Partnerships

These principles were adopted by Canada and included in the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking*, which will be discussed in more detail in the following module.

The idea behind the 4Ps is that efforts to combat human trafficking should approach the issue from all angles for an efficient and effective response. This should include:

- Preventative measures, such as awareness raising and training in key sectors;
- Protection of victims through the creation and implementation of appropriate supports;
- Prosecuting offenders through law enforcement and the criminal justice system; and
- Partnerships between states, governmental and non-governmental agencies, as well as the private sector.

3. SECTION 3 - Domestic vs. International Human Trafficking

3.1 Domestic vs. International Human Trafficking



Notes:

While the *Palermo Protocol* addresses human trafficking from an international perspective, it is important to note that the crossing of national boundaries is not a defining element of human trafficking.

In fact, movement itself is not a defining element, and often people are recruited and exploited without ever leaving their home communities. **Domestic trafficking** refers to the trafficking of a person within the boundaries of one country. This means that the entire crime, from recruitment to exploitation, occurs within the same country and no international borders are crossed in the process.

The trafficked person may be a citizen of that country, but he or she could also be an immigrant, permanent resident, temporary worker, international student, refugee or any person who is already in the country when they are recruited for the purposes of exploitation.

3.2 International Human Trafficking



Notes:

International trafficking always involves the crossing of at least one international border. This means that the trafficked person is transported through at least 2 countries - the country of origin, usually referred to as the **source country** and the country into which they are trafficked, usually referred to as the **destination country**. Often persons are being transported through one or more additional countries on their way from source to destination. These countries are referred to as **transit countries**.

Sometimes trafficked persons cross the border legally, with a valid visa and travel documents, and sometimes border crossing is illegal, with no documents or using fake ones. Being able to correctly distinguish between domestic and international trafficking is extremely important, as the needs of the trafficked persons will be different depending on their status in Canada. In addition, the legislation available for laying charges and prosecuting traffickers may also differ.

4. SECTION 4 - Human Trafficking vs. Migrant Smuggling

4.1 Human Trafficking vs. Migrant Smuggling



Notes:

When the crossing of an international border is carried out by illegal means as part of the trafficking process, there is an element of smuggling involved. However, in spite of this possible intersection between migrant smuggling and human trafficking, it is extremely important to distinguish between the two.

Migrant smuggling involves facilitating the illegal entry of a person into a country they are not a national or resident of, with the consent of the person that is being smuggled, and usually involving dangerous travel conditions. This can happen either clandestinely or through the use of fake travel documents. It is usually a business transaction between two or more individuals involving a financial or material benefit for the smuggler. In other cases, smuggling may happen for the purpose of family reunification or removing persons from dangerous situations in their country of origin, such as political prosecution or a conflict situation. The transaction usually ends once the destination country has been reached and any fees have been paid.

4.2 Trafficking vs. Smuggling - Key Distinctions

	Human Trafficking	Migrant Smuggling
Consent	No consent OR consent obtained through fraudulent means	YES
Transnational vs Domestic	International and Domestic	International
Exploitation	YES	NO But could turn into human trafficking and lead to exploitation
Payment	through repeated exploitation	POSSIBLE through one-time fee

Notes:

Smuggling can sometimes turn into human trafficking, when the person that initially consented to the transaction is subsequently deprived of their freedom and forced into an exploitative situation. However, this needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Here is a summary of the key distinctions between human trafficking and migrant smuggling:

- Smuggling always occurs with the consent of the person being smuggled, whereas in the case of trafficking either there is no consent, or consent is obtained through fraudulent means.
- Smuggling always involves the crossing of an international border, while human trafficking may occur either internationally or domestically.
- Human trafficking always involves the exploitation of the trafficked persons, while there is no exploitation involved in smuggling.
- Trafficking involves a material benefit to the trafficker, obtained through the repeated exploitation of the trafficked person. Although there is usually a material benefit involved for the smuggler, this is not always the case. Even when a material benefit is involved, this is in the form of a one-time business transaction that ends once the destination has been reached and the fees have been paid. However, the payment schedule can be enforced and prolonged by high rates of interest which opens up the potential for abuse, and could also lead to exploitative situations.

5. SECTION 5 - Human Trafficking in Ontario

5.1 Human Trafficking in Ontario



Notes:

People are being bought and sold right here in Ontario, although exact numbers are not available. Human trafficking cases have been documented across all regions of the province.

Across Ontario, anti-human trafficking coalitions have been formed, bringing together law enforcement, various governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, in order to build a unified response and offer protection to the victims. We take a closer look at these in the following module.

5.2 Vulnerable Groups in Ontario



Notes:

Just like anywhere else, in Ontario, too, anyone can potentially become a victim of human trafficking, but there are also certain groups that are more vulnerable than others.

- Poverty is a major vulnerability factor, as are all different types of discrimination, as well as minority status.
- Populations that are at particularly high risk are
- Aboriginal populations,

- Homeless youth and those living in protective care,
- Young people who have experienced different forms of abuse in early life, and
- Newcomers to Canada with limited knowledge of their rights, limited ability to communicate in English or French, and precarious immigration status. We will be looking at vulnerability factors in more detail in the third module of this training.

5.3 Common Types of Exploitation in Ontario



Notes:

Both domestic and international human trafficking cases have been documented in Ontario. Cases of persons smuggled into Ontario with their consent, who are subsequently trapped in an exploitative situation have also been encountered. The majority of human trafficking cases, particularly in large urban areas, involve the commercial sexual exploitation of Canadian young women and girls, with the Aboriginal population being at a particularly high risk. International cases of sexual exploitation are also common. Labour trafficking affects primarily migrant populations.

Other types of exploitation encountered in Ontario are domestic servitude and forced illegal activities. We take a closer look at these in the following section.

6. SECTION 6 - Types of Exploitation

6.1 Classification



Notes:

As we have mentioned before, human trafficking is such a complex phenomenon that classification is a useful tool for understanding the variety of situations that are included in the general definition. One useful criterion for classifying human trafficking is by type of exploitation involved.

The major forms of exploitation that have been identified in Ontario so far are:

- Commercial sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Domestic servitude
- Forced illegal activities

Click on each of the categories on your screen to find out more about these forms of human trafficking.

There are other possible types of exploitation that are not as common in Ontario. These are mentioned only briefly in this training, but you can find out more on these by consulting the Additional Resources section.

6.2 Case Study - Laura Emerson



Notes:

In 2009, Laura Emerson was charged with human trafficking and other related offenses for forcing three young women into prostitution in Ottawa and Gatineau. The girls were lured with promises that Emerson would take care of them.

The three women were held in a condo, where they were forced to service up to ten clients every day. They were sometimes transported to hotels and homes, too, and were expected to work eight to ten hours and make between 1000-2000 dollars a day. Emerson exploited the women's drug and alcohol dependencies in order to ensure their compliance.

When one of the victims tried to escape after an appointment with her parole officer in Ottawa, Emerson tracked her down and forced her to return. She dragged her back to her car and locked her in the trunk, forcing the other two women to beat her. Back in the apartment, the woman was tied to a table for two days and forced to smoke crack cocaine in order to comply.

Laura Emerson was found guilty of human trafficking and several related offenses, including living on the avails of prostitution, forcible confinement, assault and sexual assault, and sentenced to 7 years in prison.

Sources:

<http://www.unodc.org/cld/case-law-doc/traffickingpersonscrimetype/can/2009/emerson.html?tmpl=old>

<http://www.ottawacitizen.com/news/Ottawa+woman+gets+seven+years+teen+luring+case/1483290/story.html>

6.3 Commercial Sexual Exploitation



Notes:

A large proportion of human trafficking cases that have been documented both internationally and within Canada involve the commercial sexual exploitation of mostly women and girls, but also men and young boys.

Traffickers, who range from opportunistic pimps posing as boyfriends to large organized crime operations, prey on the vulnerability of people and lure them into the sex trade, where they are forced to perform sexual activities, usually working long hours, often in dangerous conditions, without being paid or being allowed to keep only a minimal portion of their earnings.

Traffickers control these persons by a variety of means including physical force, threats, and psychological and emotional manipulation. Commercial sexual exploitation happens in a variety of forms from street level prostitution to the production of pornography.

It occurs in a variety of locations such as the streets, nightclubs, massage parlors, strip clubs, escort services, residential brothels, or over the internet.

In Ontario, according to the information that is currently available, the majority of sex trafficking cases are domestic, involving Canadian young women and girls, although international cases and cases involving young men and boys have also been encountered.

6.4 Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution (1)



Notes:

We should note at this point that there is an undeniable connection between commercial sexual exploitation in the context of human trafficking and prostitution. The complex interrelations between the two are often at the core of public debates on the legal status of prostitution. Numerous non-governmental organizations and community agencies adopt a firm stance in this debate and carry out extensive advocacy activities from a variety of perspectives. The two most common perspectives are the abolitionist view and the sex workers' rights movement. Although the legal status of prostitution is outside the scope of this training program, we have included a number of additional resources in case you would like to explore this issue further.

Making a clear distinction between voluntary prostitution and human trafficking for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation is not a straightforward thing to do. While it is possible to contrast the two situations based on theoretical definitions, reality is often more nuanced. In the section that follows we present a number of differences to assist you in distinguishing between the two. Please remember, however, that these differences are often blurred in reality, and there are numerous intersections and overlaps between the two.

6.5 Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution (3)

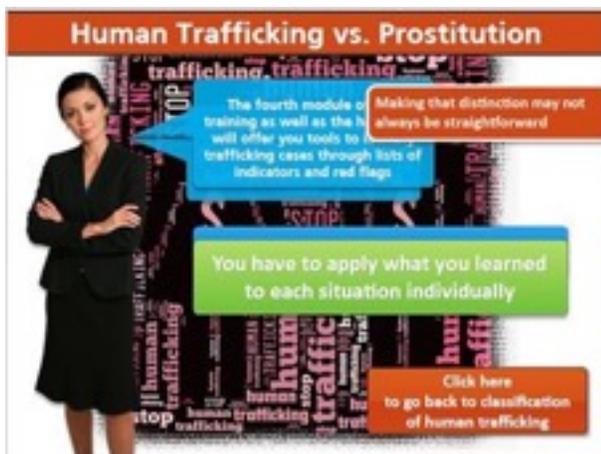


Notes:

In reality, it is often extremely difficult to draw a clear line between voluntary sex work and trafficking, and the majority of cases are positioned in a grey area of overlap between the two. Numerous cases have been documented in Ontario where people who may enter sex work voluntarily become vulnerable to exploitation by pimps due to the nature of the work they are doing or the circumstances that led them into prostitution in the first place, such as substance use or extreme poverty. In other cases, people may voluntarily enter a certain type of activity, such as exotic dancing, but end up being forced into other types of activities that they did not initially consent to, while being controlled through a variety of means, which will be explored in more detail in the following modules.

Even in cases where exploitation that would fall under the definition of human trafficking does not occur, people who engage in survival sex to fulfill their basic necessities or to feed a substance addiction may face significant barriers when trying to exit sex work. These may include the absence of a viable alternative source of income, stigma and marginalization associated with prostitution, addiction issues and many others.

6.6 Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution (4)



Notes:

In order to ensure that appropriate services are offered to your clients, it is essential to recognize that not all prostitution is a form of human trafficking. By correctly identifying the situation, with all its nuances and intersections, you will be in the best position to offer your clients the services they need and want. Remember, however, that making that distinction may not always be straightforward.

While people involved in the sex trade do generally self-identify, trafficked persons hardly ever do, since they may not be aware themselves that they are being trafficked. The fourth module of this training as well as the handbook will offer you tools to identify trafficking cases through lists of indicators and red flags. Ultimately, however, you will need to use the information that you have and apply it to each situation individually, as the circumstances will be different in every case.

6.7 Case Study - Domotor Case



Notes:

Tamas Miko is one of over 20 survivors of human trafficking for forced labour who were identified in the course of the largest human trafficking case that has been tried in Canada to date. The investigation resulted in the first conviction for human trafficking for forced labour. Tamas, along with several other Hungarian men of Roma ethnicity, was recruited in his native town in Hungary by Ferenc Domotor and members of his family. The men were all promised well-paying jobs and a better life in Canada. They were instructed to fly to Canada, claim refugee status based on discrimination in their home country due to their Roma ethnicity, and also apply for social assistance through Ontario Works. They were forced to work long hours on construction sites in and around Hamilton with little or no pay. The money received from Ontario Works was also taken by the traffickers. A number of the victims were forced to participate in robbing Canada Post mail boxes. The victims' passports and other identification documents were taken away. They were isolated and had little opportunity to come forward and seek help. They couldn't speak English, and their movements were constantly monitored and controlled. After some of the victims gathered the courage to speak up and contacted the Hamilton Police, the traffickers tracked them down in the shelter where they were being housed, and threatened them with violence if they did not return. Members of the criminal group in Hungary contacted the victims' family members back home with similar threats. The investigation revealed an organized family criminal group, recruiting vulnerable young workers in Hungary and organizing their coming to Canada, where they would profit by forcing their victims to work without pay and participate in various criminal and fraudulent activities.

6.8 Definition of Forced Labour

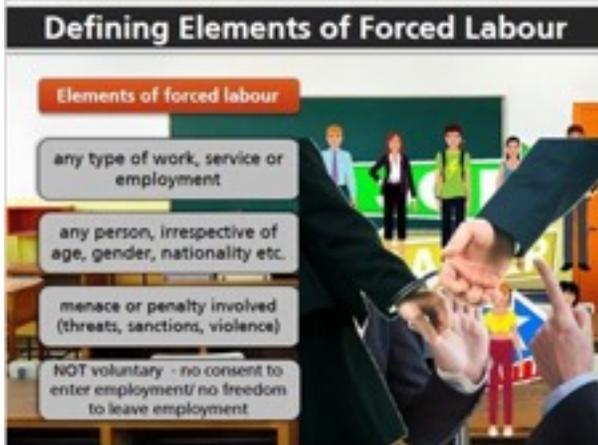


Notes:

Forced labour is another common form of exploitation in the context of human trafficking.

The International Labour Organization defines forced labour as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”.

6.9 Defining Elements of Forced Labour



Notes:

As with the definition of human trafficking that we looked at earlier, this very broad definition of forced labour is useful in framing the issue, but can pose problems when applied to individual cases. It is useful therefore to look at the elements of forced labour in this definition.

The presence of the following elements in a particular case will be a good indicator that it is indeed a case of forced labour:

- It covers any type of work, service or employment
- It applies to any person, irrespective of age, gender, nationality
- It involves some form of menace or penalty, which can range from threats to sanctions to physical and sexual

violence

- It is NOT voluntary - meaning the worker did not consent to enter the employment and they do not have the freedom to leave the employment at any time

On the issue of consent, it is also important to note, that even though a worker may consent to the employment, that consent becomes irrelevant if it is obtained through fraudulent or coercive means, such as deception, false promises, threats or physical force.

Source: <<http://www.fcjrefugeecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/The-situation-of-forced-labour-trafficking-internationally-and-the-work-of-the-ILO.pdf>>

6.10 Human Trafficking for Forced Labour



Notes:

While there have been very few cases to date in Ontario where traffickers were charged and prosecuted for labour trafficking, service providers across the province have come into contact with numerous persons who are victims or potential victims of labour trafficking.

Labour trafficking cases are generally international, and they usually involve temporary migrant workers who are recruited through false promises and fake contracts.

They are exploited in a variety of industries, most commonly in commercial agriculture, the hospitality and construction industry, as well as other non-unionized industries, in restaurants, factories and in domestic service.

Persons from countries in South-East Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe are among the most commonly encountered victims.

6.11 Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution (2)

Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution		
Prostitution	ENTRY	Human Trafficking
Voluntary - by choice or circumstance		Involuntary/forced
YES	CONTROL OVER WORKING CONDITIONS	NO
YES	CONTROL OVER PROFITS	NO
NO	CONTROL BY THIRD PARTY	YES
YES	OPTION TO EXIT	NO

Notes:

In theory, people can become involved in sex work either by choice or by circumstance, when they feel sex work is the only viable option that is available to them at a given point. Independent sex workers maintain control over their working conditions including their working hours, location, and clients and keep the money they make. They are free to leave the sex industry if and when they are ready or choose to do so.

Persons who are trafficked into the sex industry are often involved in prostitution, as well as other sex-related activities, such as pornography or erotic dancing. However, they do not enter the sex trade by choice, but rather are coerced into commercial sexual activities through the use of threats, physical force or deception. They do not have control over their working conditions, do not choose their clients and are forced to hand over all or most of the money they make to the trafficker or pimp. They are under constant control and monitoring, and do not have the option of exiting or feel that leaving would put them at considerable risk, as we will see in the following modules.

6.12 Case Study - Nanny



Notes:

The first case of human trafficking involving domestic servitude to be brought before the courts in Canada involved a Filipino nanny, Leticia Sarmiento. She first met her employers, Mr. Orr and Ms. Huen, in Hong Kong, where she worked for the family as a live-in caregiver for their three children, with regular work hours and decent wages. When the family decided to move to Canada in 2008, Leticia was asked to accompany them, and she was promised a higher salary, permanent residency and the possibility of bringing over her family in the future. Once in Canada, however, Leticia testified that she was made to work 16 hours a day, seven days a week, while being paid 500 dollars a month initially. The amount was later raised to \$700 per month, to match the salary she was earning back in Hong Kong. She was not allowed to leave the family home and was allowed one phone call to the Philippines per month. Her visitor visa expired after 6 months and was never renewed, and the family held her passport. Leticia called 911 in 2010, after an altercation with Ms. Huen, and an investigation followed, leading to a criminal court case. In June 2013, the jury found Mr. Orr guilty of human trafficking, while his wife was acquitted.

Sources:

<<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/story/2013/06/28/bc-nanny-trial-franco-orr-speaks.html>>

<<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/british-columbia/bc-man-convicted-of-human-trafficking/article12850990/>>

6.13 Domestic Servitude



Notes:

Exploitation in the context of domestic work is a subset of labour trafficking. Given the specific characteristics of this form of trafficking, it is useful to look at it individually. Domestic servitude is often referred to as an invisible form of exploitation due to the hidden nature of the work.

Numerous people are exploited in private households, performing housekeeping work and caring for children and the elderly. They are often kept captive in the house, work long hours with little or no pay, their identity documents are withheld, and they face constant threats and physical and emotional abuse. Both children and adults are held in domestic servitude, usually living with the employer or family that exploits them, in poor conditions, with no possibility of a private life, and under constant threat and monitoring.

Many of the domestic servitude cases that have come to light in Ontario involve international victims, often entering Canada through the live-in caregiver program.

6.14 Human Trafficking for Forced Illegal Activities



Notes:

Like domestic servitude, forcing people to perform illegal activities is also generally considered a subset of labour trafficking. The ILO definition of forced labour that we looked at earlier refers to “ANY type of work” whether legal or illegal. But there are some characteristics of this type of exploitation that set it apart from other forms of forced labour.

Most notably, the illegal nature of the activities people are forced to perform actually turns into a very effective method of control. Knowing that they are conducting illegal activities effectively prevents victims from attempting to escape or contact authorities. While this is also true to a certain extent of other forms of trafficking, in this case even service providers often have difficulties in acknowledging that persons trafficked in this context are victims rather than criminals, and providing services accordingly.

While people can potentially be forced into performing any type of illegal activity, some common types include petty theft, credit card fraud, working in marijuana growing operations, drug muling and drug dealing. It is also useful to note that while trafficking for the purpose of forced illegal activities exclusively does occur, it is not so common in Ontario.

In the majority of cases here, trafficked persons are forced into performing illegal activities in the context of labour or sex trafficking.

6.15 Other Forms of Trafficking



Notes:

There are numerous other types of exploitation that fall under the definition of human trafficking, which have been documented around the world.

One example is trafficking for the purposes of organ removal.

Child soldiers and child brides are also included in some classifications as distinct types of trafficking.

These are not covered in much detail in this training, as they are not common in Ontario. To find out more about these please consult the Additional Resources.

7. SECTION 7 - Conclusion

7.1 Intersections



Notes:

The categories that we have listed reflect the most widely accepted classification of forms of human trafficking. We have explored in more detail situations that have been documented in Ontario.

It is important to note here that in many cases the various types of exploitation intersect and overlap. While there

are many cases that can clearly be defined as sex or labour trafficking exclusively, there are many other cases where the same person is subjected to several types of exploitation by the same trafficker. For example, persons exploited in the sex trade may also be forced to perform other illegal activities, such as drug dealing.

Similarly, persons held in domestic servitude may also be sexually exploited by their employers. The way in which terms are defined also plays a role in classifications. For example, the International Labour Organization includes sex trafficking as a subset of forced labour, whereas other organizations do not.

7.2 *Victim Centered Approach*

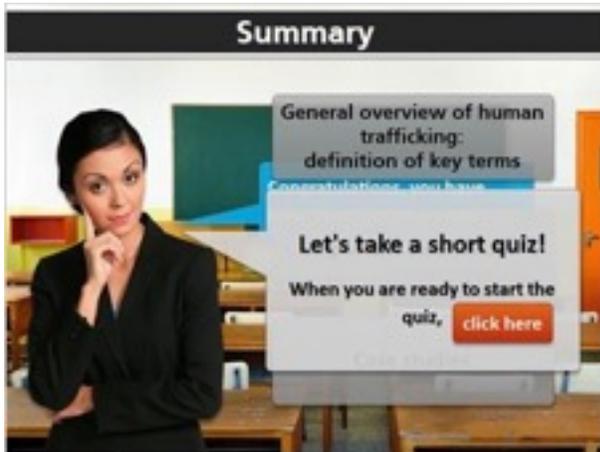


Notes:

The distinction between the various types of exploitation people are subjected to in the context of human trafficking can be a useful tool in determining the types of support people need and ensuring an appropriate response. However, please remember that such distinctions are only entirely possible in theory and should be used to the extent that they are useful in providing services. They should not turn into an obstacle in the process of dealing with an individual human trafficking case.

Every case needs to be dealt with from a victim-centered perspective. This means determining in each and every case what the person in front of you needs and wants and providing non-judgmental, compassionate and comprehensive services accordingly.

7.3 Summary



Notes:

Congratulations, you have now completed the first module of the *Online Training Initiative to Address Human Trafficking*. In this module we have presented a general overview of human trafficking, including definitions of key terms and important distinctions and differentiations between these, along with a number of case studies to illustrate the variety of situations you may come across in your work with trafficked persons. Many of these key issues will be explored in more detail in the following modules.

Before we move on, let's take a short quiz.

7.4 Feedback



Notes:

We will also send you a feedback form to find out what you think of this training and whether it has proved useful to you in your work. Your feedback is extremely important to us. We encourage you to fill out this form, as it will help us improve our training.

To complete the feedback form now, please click on the link on your screen.

8. Congratulations

8.1 Results Slide/Congratulations



Notes:

Congratulations! You are now ready to move on to the second module of our training where we look at human trafficking from a Canadian perspective, offering an overview of the current situation in Canada and Ontario as well as the institutions and organizations that are involved in efforts to combat human trafficking and support trafficked persons at the federal, provincial, and local levels.