

Human Trafficking in Sarnia-Lambton

A Community Response



*Sarnia-Lambton
Committee Against the
Trafficking of Women
and Children*

Acknowledgements

The Sarnia-Lambton Committee Against the Trafficking of Women and Children (SLCATWC) would like to sincerely thank the Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre Sarnia-Lambton for their guidance and leadership and for their ongoing commitment to bringing awareness to the issue of human trafficking locally.



The Committee would also like to thank the Ontario Trillium Foundation for their financial support.



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Not For Sale

Section 1:
Introduction



About the Committee

The Sarnia-Lambton Committee Against the Trafficking of Women and Children (SLCATWC) is a volunteer-based group of individuals and organizations dedicated and committed to raising awareness of human trafficking locally, nationally and globally. The committee as a whole does not work directly with victims of human trafficking (although some of its member organizations do) but works to educate the community on the issue through presentations and events.

Established in 2006 the committee has grown from three local women to include other concerned citizens as well as those who work in sectors where their clients may be particularly vulnerable to human trafficking (e.g. victims of abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, immigrants and newcomers, Aboriginal women).



www.humantraffickingawareness.ca



Sarnia-Lambton Committee Against the Trafficking of Women and Children



@SLCATWC



sarniaagainsthumantrafficking@gmail.com



519-337-3154

Why a Purple Rose?

Roses, by their very nature, were never purple. Purple roses were bred, made exotic by human will and exist not for their own evolutionary purposes but for the pleasure and profit of others. Women and children victims of trafficking are no different from the purple rose. They are reduced to becoming mere objects of pleasure and sources of profits for others.

Source: International Purple Rose Campaign, GABRIELA National Alliance of Women's Organizations, Philippines



Purpose of this Booklet

The goal of this booklet is to answer the question

How do we respond to and support victims of human trafficking in Sarnia-Lambton?

It is intended to be a guide for local service providers, organizations and the community at large when working with victims (or potential victims) of human trafficking and includes:

- ▶ Background on human trafficking
- ▶ Support services for victims of human trafficking
- ▶ Resources for further information

This booklet is *not* intended to be a directory of the local services available. Rather, its purpose is to provide an overview of the types of services a victim of human trafficking may need throughout their recovery process.

You may contact the Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre directly for the necessary referrals to local agencies:

Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre Sarnia-Lambton

420 East St. N. #11

Sarnia, ON N7T 6Y5

Phone: 519-337-3154

Fax: 519-337-0819

Toll Free: 1-888-231-0536

www.sexualassaultsarnia.on.ca



Guiding Principles

This community response to human trafficking is guided by the following principles:

Common Definitions

Clear, common definitions of human trafficking as well as a transparent understanding of the mandates and decision-making processes of all stakeholders coming into contact with victims of human trafficking are necessary for creating open communication and increasing available resources that support victims of human trafficking.

Advocacy

As a community, we are collectively responsible for ensuring that victims of human trafficking receive advocacy appropriate to their situation. This includes advocating for increased options for individuals as well as advocating for change at systemic and institutional levels.

Holding Perpetrators Accountable

Holding perpetrators accountable for their actions requires consequential legislation and its implementation as well as the safety and protection of victims of human trafficking involved in all manner of proceedings.

Respect for Diversity and Human Rights

Understanding and respect for diverse cultures and viewpoints of trafficked persons includes a human rights-centred approach and recognizing the dignity of victims of human trafficking and their right to safety and protection in Canada regardless of; gender; nationality; race; ethnicity; culture; ability; religion; sexual orientation; and financial status.

Client Empowerment

A client-centred, empowerment-oriented, non-judgemental approach is paramount to ensuring informed choice and the overall wellbeing (health, legal, financial) of victims of human trafficking. This may require that limited or existing structures and mandates extend accordingly to achieve this.

Evidence-Based

Evidence-based intervention practices include ongoing research, information and statistics gathering as well as the lived experiences (stories) of victims of human trafficking, including anecdotes for those whose rescue and/or other assistance has caused harm.



Section 2:

Background on Human Trafficking



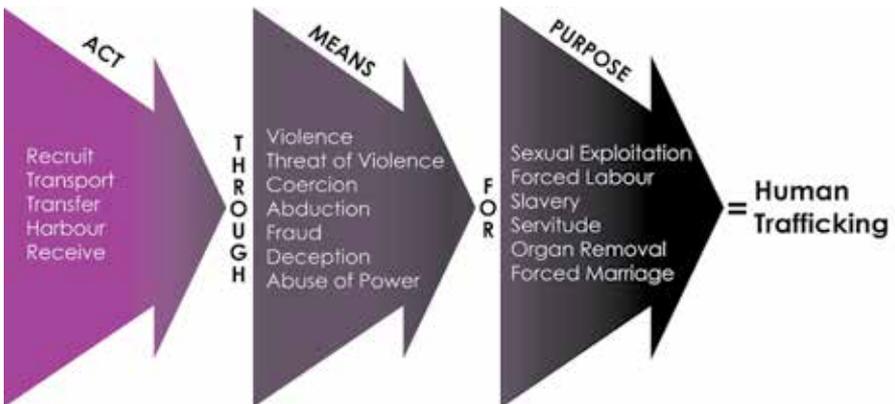
Human Trafficking Defined

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights defines "trafficking in persons" (or human trafficking) as:

"The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring 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."¹

A trafficker:

1. Engages in at least one **act** against another person, such as recruitment.
2. Using at least one **means**, such as violence.
3. For the **purpose** of exploiting that other person for financial gain or material benefit through, for example, forced labour.



1. United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, 2000



Human Trafficking By the Numbers

21-36 Million people estimated to be held in slavery worldwide today²

150 Billion dollars generated annually for traffickers³

78 Percent of victims worldwide are exploited for labour purposes⁴

55 Percent of trafficking victims are women and girls⁵

71 Percent of human trafficking cases in Canada involve domestic sex trafficking⁶

50 Cases in Canada in which human trafficking and/or related convictions were secured⁷

97 Individuals in Canada convicted of human trafficking or human trafficking-related offences⁸

2. International Labour Office Global Estimate of Forced Labour 2012; Global Slavery Index, 2014

3. International Labour Office (2014), *Profits and Poverty, The Economics of Forced Labour*

4. International Labour Office (2014), *Profits and Poverty, The Economics of Forced Labour*

5. International Labour Office Global Estimate of Forced Labour 2012

6. Perrin, B. (2010). *Invisible Chains: Canada's Underground World of Human Trafficking*

7. <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ht-tp/index-eng.htm>; retrieved December 12, 2014.

8. <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ht-tp/index-eng.htm>; retrieved December 12, 2014.



Types of Human Trafficking

There are many types of human trafficking but the most common form in Canada is sex trafficking⁹, followed by labour trafficking.

Sex Trafficking

When an adult is coerced, forced, or deceived into performing commercial sexual acts, that person is a victim of human trafficking. If the adult initially consents but is maintained in these acts through coercion, force and/or deception, he or she is still a trafficking victim. In Canada, sex trafficking is the most common form of human trafficking. Victims predominantly include Canadian-born women and children. Aboriginal women and children are particularly at risk of being victims of this crime.¹⁰ Victims can also be foreign nationals, who in Canada are mainly from Eastern Europe and Asia.¹¹

Labour Trafficking

Any adult who is forced or coerced - through physical or psychological means - to work is a victim of human trafficking. Whether or not the individual initially consented to the job or employment opportunity becomes irrelevant once coercion, deception, and force is used to keep an individual working. Victims of labour trafficking have been found in almost every job setting or industry imaginable including: agriculture, childrearing, construction, landscaping,

Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women in Canada

In 2013, the RCMP released a report on the disproportionately high number (1,181) of missing and murdered Aboriginal women in Canada between 1980 and 2012. Although Aboriginal women make up only 4.3% of the population, they represent 16% of the country's female murder victims and 11% of its missing women.¹² While these findings cannot be directly correlated to human trafficking, they clearly illustrate the vulnerability of Aboriginal women in Canada and the need for further investigation.

For more information visit the National Women's Association of Canada website www.nwac.ca.

9. RCMP (2012). *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking*, p. 6.

10. Sethi, A. (2007), Domestic Sex Trafficking of Aboriginal Girls in Canada: Issues and Implications. *First Peoples Child & Family Review*, Vol. 3 No. 3, pp. 57-71.; RCMP (2014), *Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview*, CISC (2008). *Organized Crime and Domestic Trafficking in Persons in Canada, Strategic Intelligence Brief*.

11. RCMP (2010), *Human Trafficking in Canada*, p.10.

12. RCMP (2013), *Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview*.



Types of Human Trafficking

elder care, medical facilities, factories, food processing, hotels, housekeeping, meat-packing, private homes, and restaurants. To date, Canada's largest human trafficking conviction was a labour trafficking case in Hamilton in 2012.

Project OPAPA

Project OPAPA was a 10 month RCMP-led investigation into a forced labour case in Hamilton. Between 2008 and 2010, an extended family originally from the town of Papa in Hungary recruited poor and unemployed men from their home town to Canada with the promise of good-paying jobs. Once they arrived, the men were forced to work long hours with no pay, were housed in overcrowded basements and were poorly fed. In total, 23 victims were identified and in 2012, 14 people pled guilty to various charges including human trafficking. Sentences ranged from 9 months to 9 years.¹³

Other Types of Human Trafficking

While sex and labour trafficking are the two most known and most common forms of trafficking in Canada, other types of human trafficking include:

- ▶ Child soldiers
- ▶ Debt bondage
- ▶ Forced marriages
- ▶ Organ harvesting
- ▶ Street begging

For more information on these types please visit www.humantraffickingawareness.ca.

Child Victims of Human Trafficking

Children are especially vulnerable to human trafficking in all of its forms. The use of children in the commercial sex trade is illegal in Canada and in most countries around the world and, therefore, any child (under the age of 18) in the sex trade is considered a victim of human trafficking; the use of force or coercion is irrelevant.

Children are legally able to engage in certain forms of work. However, forms of slavery or slavery-like work practices continue to exist and are a form of human trafficking, regardless of where this work is taking place and regardless of the relationship between the child and his or her traffickers (family or strangers).

13. <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/gazette/vol74n4/externalsubmission-reportageexterne-eng.htm>; retrieved January 5, 2015



Types of Human Trafficking

Begging, forced marriages and unlawful soldier recruitment are examples of human trafficking where children make up the majority of victims.

Human Smuggling vs. Human Trafficking

Human smuggling and human trafficking are two very different activities. A person who is smuggled receives help in getting into a country illegally, usually in exchange for money. When the final destination is reached the business relationship ends and the smuggler and individual part company. A victim of human trafficking, on the other hand, has no control over his or her life and is continually exploited for personal or commercial gain. The 'relationship' between a victim and his or her trafficker is ongoing. It can be the case, however, that a situation in which individuals paid to be smuggled across a border then find themselves being trafficked.

Human Trafficking vs. Prostitution

Human trafficking exists in prostitution if a person is coerced or forced to provide sexual services (or is under the age of 18). An individual who makes a choice to go into the sex trade, on the other hand, is not a victim of human trafficking. However, this relationship is a complicated one and there are those who believe that the idea of 'choice' in prostitution is an illusion.



Recognizing Signs of Human Trafficking¹⁴

Most trafficking victims will not readily volunteer information about their status because of fear and the abuse they have suffered at the hands of their trafficker. They may also be reluctant to come forward due to feelings of despair and discouragement, and a sense that there are no viable options to escape their situation. Even if pressed, they may not identify themselves as someone held against their will for fear of retribution to themselves or family members. However, there are indicators that often point to a person who is being trafficked.

Health Characteristics of a Trafficked Person

Trafficked individuals are treated as disposable possessions without much attention given to their mental or physical health. Accordingly, some of the health problems that may be evident in a victim include:

- ▶ Malnutrition, dehydration, or poor personal hygiene
- ▶ Sexually transmitted diseases
- ▶ Signs of rape or sexual abuse
- ▶ Bruising, broken bones, or other signs of untreated medical problems
- ▶ Critical illnesses including diabetes, cancer or heart disease
- ▶ Post-traumatic stress or psychological disorders

Other Indicators of Trafficking Victims

In addition to some of the obvious physical and mental indicators of trafficking, there are other signs that an individual is being controlled by someone else. Some red flags that might suggest a person is a victim of human trafficking are if she or he:

- ▶ Does not hold own identity or travel documents
- ▶ Suffers from verbal or psychological abuse designed to intimidate, degrade and frighten
- ▶ Has little or no money (as trafficker controls all the money)
- ▶ Is always in the presence of someone else and is unfamiliar with the area in which they live

14. The content of this section is adapted courtesy of [humantrafficking.org](http://www.humantrafficking.org) - a web resource for combatting human trafficking; http://www.humantrafficking.org/combat_trafficking; retrieved February 18, 2015.



Recognizing Signs of Human Trafficking

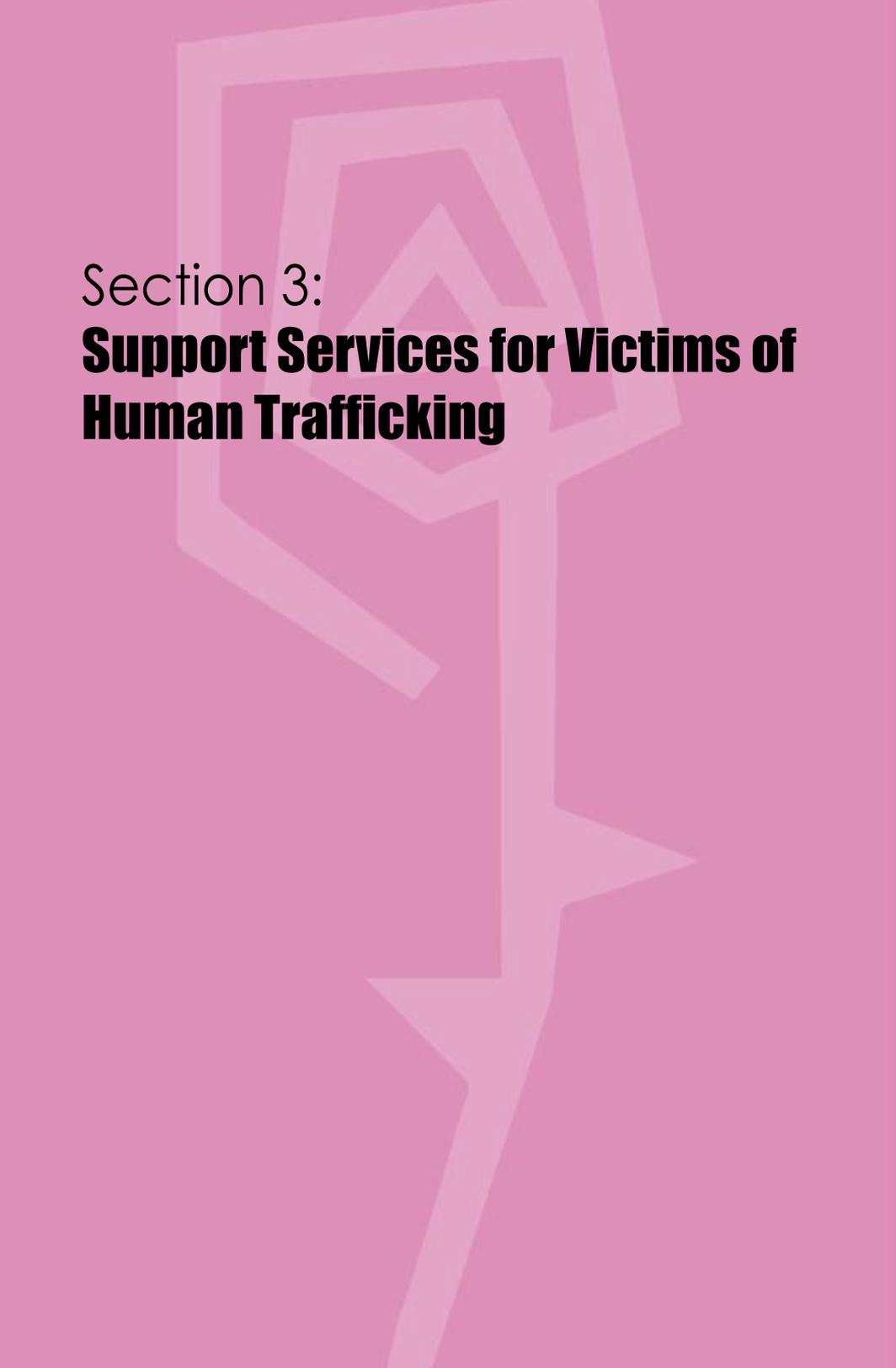
- ▶ Lives at the same place she or he works or is driven between living quarters and 'work' by a guard
- ▶ Is kept under surveillance when taken to a doctor, hospital or clinic for treatment; trafficker may act as an interpreter
- ▶ Works in a commercial establishment that has heavy security, barred windows, locked doors, isolated location and electronic surveillance
- ▶ Is prohibited from leaving the work site which may look like a guarded compound from the outside
- ▶ May not be able to communicate or speak the local language

Trafficking victims live a life marked by abuse, betrayal of their basic human rights, and control under their trafficker. The above indicators in and of themselves may not be enough to meet the legal standard for human trafficking, but they do indicate that a victim is controlled by someone else and the situation should be further investigated.

Questions to Ask Yourself

- ▶ Is the person free to leave the work site?
- ▶ Is the person physically, sexually or psychologically abused?
- ▶ Does the person have a passport or valid I.D. card and is he/she in possession of such documents?
- ▶ What are the pay and conditions of employment?
- ▶ Does the person live at home or at/near the work site?
- ▶ How did the individual arrive at this destination (if the suspected victim is a foreign national)?
- ▶ Has the person or a family member of this person been threatened?
- ▶ Does the person fear that something bad will happen to him or her, or to a family member, if he or she leaves the job?





Section 3:

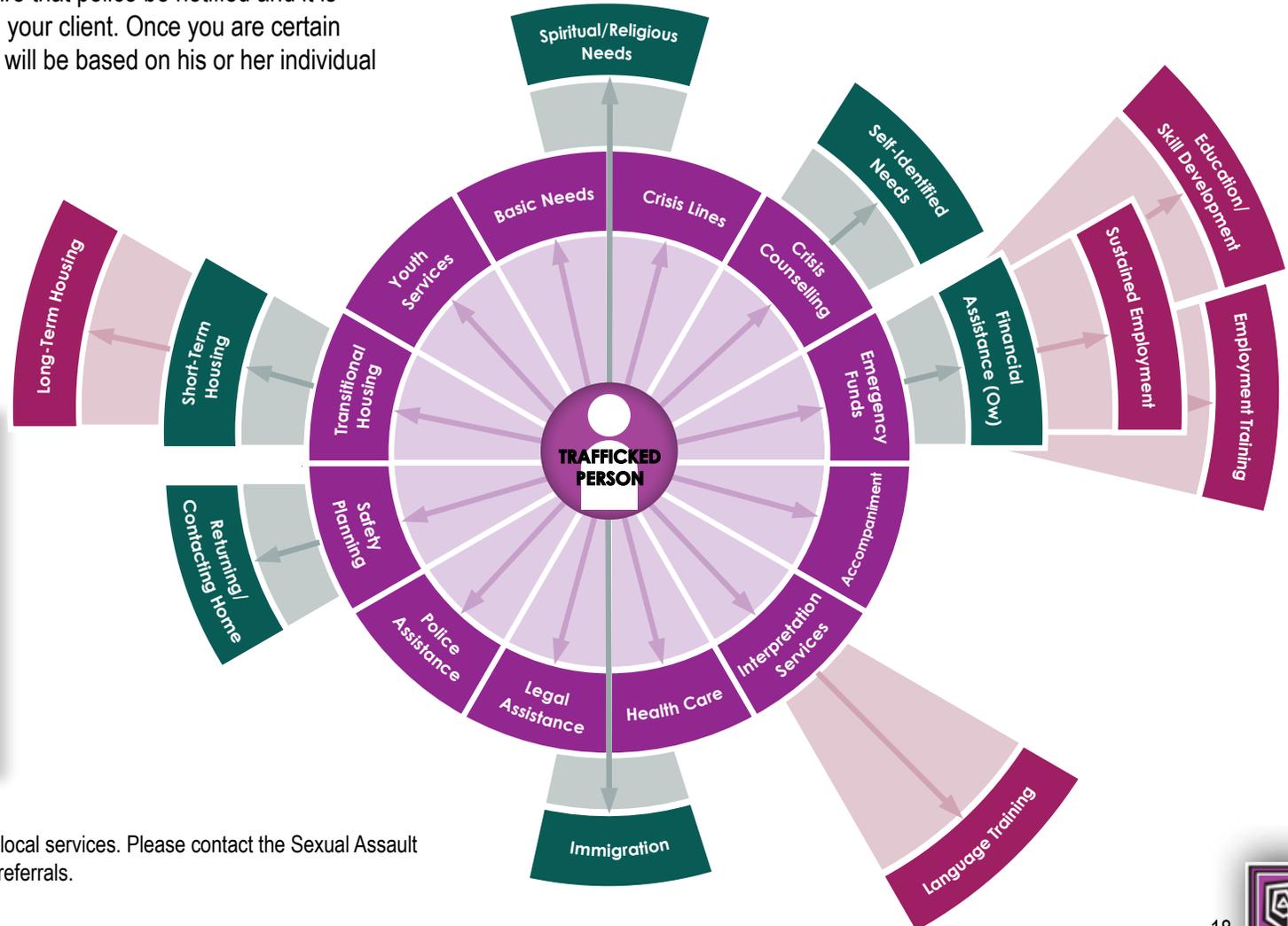
Support Services for Victims of Human Trafficking

Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking

Depending on their experiences and needs, victims of human trafficking will require different services and supports at different points as they exit their trafficking experience. The most important and critical need after leaving such a situation is safety! Safety must be established before any other need can be met. When working with a victim, you need to determine whether law enforcement is required and this must be discussed with your client, as some may not want police involved. However, agency policies may require that police be notified and it is your responsibility to share this with your client. Once you are certain your client is safe, support priorities will be based on his or her individual needs.

The following section offers a general outline and description of what a victim of human trafficking may require and is divided into three periods of time:

- ▶ **Crisis Intervention:** during their trafficking situation or instantly after
- ▶ **Immediate Needs:** within the first weeks and/or months after leaving a trafficking situation
- ▶ **Longer-term needs:** the first year(s) after leaving the situation



Keep in Mind
Victims of human trafficking often do not fit specific mandates of various agencies and you may need to advocate for your clients in different ways to ensure they are receiving the supports they require.

Note: This section is *not* a directory of local services. Please contact the Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre for appropriate local referrals.



Crisis Intervention Supports

Accompaniment: A victim of human trafficking may not be familiar with the community he or she is in and may therefore require assistance with transportation to appointments or with filling out necessary forms and documents (e.g. Temporary Resident Permit - see 'Immigration Status' under *Immediate Needs*).

Basic Needs: A victim often leaves the trafficking situation with only a few possessions and therefore requires basic needs such as food, clothing and toiletries. He or she may also have a child(ren) who will need age appropriate basic items. Local food banks and used clothing/household stores can assist in this.

Crisis Lines: If your agency does not provide immediate counselling or cannot provide it on a 24-hour basis, your client should be provided with crisis phone lines to access whenever his or her need for emotional support arises. There are specific crisis lines for human trafficking, mental health, and suicide:

- ▶ **Assaulted Women's Helpline:** 1-866-863-0511
- ▶ **Crysalis Anti-Human Trafficking Network:** 1-866-528-7109
- ▶ **Human Trafficking Support Line:** 1-866-528-7109
- ▶ **Kids Helpline:** 1-800-668-6868
- ▶ **Sexual Assault Survivors' Centre Crisis Line:** 519-337-3320

Crisis Counseling: A victim of human trafficking may wish to speak with someone in person about the trauma he or she experienced and will, therefore, require referrals to a counselling agency, should your agency not be able to provide this service.

Emergency Funds: When exiting a trafficking situation, most victims will have little to no money and will need emergency funds to sustain themselves until they can secure some form of income.



Crisis Intervention Supports

Health Care: Many victims of human trafficking will have health issues that require immediate attention. This could include treatment for physical injuries that have gone untreated while in the trafficking situation, sexual reproductive health problems as well as substance use/abuse, dental and eye care as well as and other health care needs.

Interpretation Services: Language barriers may exist between victims of human trafficking and the agencies supporting them, particularly if they have been trafficked internationally. It is crucial that a victim understand what is happening in their own language in order to ensure they are receiving the appropriate supports and services.

Free interpretation services exist locally through a London-based agency for all victims of human trafficking, sexual assault and domestic violence. For more information contact:

Across Languages Translation & Interpretation Service

129 & 131 Wellington Street

London, ON N6B 2K7

Tel: 519-642-7247

Fax: 519-642-1831

Toll Free: 866-833-7247

Website: www.acrosslanguages.org

E-mail: info@acrosslanguages.org

Legal Assistance: Some victims of trafficking may have criminal charges incurred during their situation and after leaving and will require support in getting/filing various documents and pressing charges against their perpetrators. Community legal groups are available to assist with these types of issues.

Police Assistance: Victims may decide to have police involvement although many may not feel comfortable with police if their actions while being trafficked were criminalized or if they are coming from a country where the police force is untrustworthy or corrupt. Although your agency's



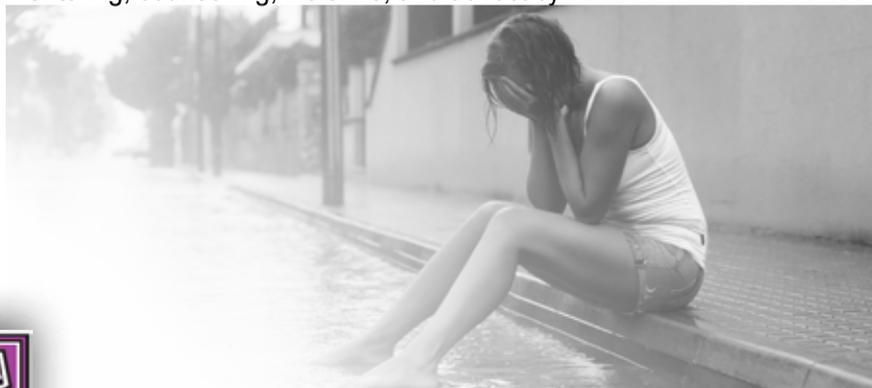
Crisis Intervention Supports

procedures may require that you notify police in certain situations, it is imperative in order to maintain the trust of your client that you keep them informed of this.

Safety Planning: Although, after exiting the trafficking situation, your client is not in immediate danger, he or she may still require assistance with developing a plan to stay safe in the days, weeks and months following their exit. Many local agencies that work with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault can assist clients with this.

Transition Housing/Shelter: Often victims will have no place to stay once they have exited the trafficking situation and any connections they have to shelter (friends, their apartment, etc.) may no longer be safe as traffickers often go looking for those who have escaped. Local shelters can offer a safe place to stay temporarily although sometimes it may also be necessary (for safety reasons) to move a victim outside of the community in which they have been trafficked.

Youth Services: In Ontario, under the Child and Family Services Act (CFSA), agencies and individuals have a 'duty to report' any suspicions that a child (under 16 years of age) is or may be in need of protection to the Children's Aid Society (CAS). This includes physical, sexual and emotional abuse, neglect and risk of harm. CAS has the authority to investigate allegations and protect children. Other services to support children and youth who have been trafficked could include youth shelters, mentoring, counselling, life skills, and advocacy.



Immediate Needs

Financial Assistance: Financial stability for victims of trafficking is key in helping them move forward and decrease the likelihood of them being trafficked again. Victims of trafficking would be eligible to apply for Ontario Works (OW) or, depending on their circumstances, Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP).

Immigration Status: If the victim of trafficking is not Canadian-born, you will need to find out his or her immigration status. If the victim has no status in Canada, he or she can apply for a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) through Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). The TRP is valid for 180 days and may be extended depending on circumstances. It provides the victim legal immigration status in Canada so he or she is eligible to receive health care (including trauma counselling) and can apply for a work permit at no cost. A victim may need assistance in filling out the application form for the TRP.

Returning/Contacting Home: For some victims, leaving the community or area in which they have been trafficked is a priority. If your client wishes to return to their home city or country, he or she will most likely require support and assistance to do so. Although cost may be a prohibitive factor, in some instances local agencies may be able to subsidize the transportation fees for victims if the distance is not too great.

Self-Identified Needs: Because victims have had a complete lack of control over their lives while being trafficked, it is extremely important to let them identify their own needs and provide appropriate supports. Along with those already listed, other needs could include (but are not limited to):

Addictions Counselling: Substances are often used by traffickers as a tool of coercion and control. Victims may also use substances to numb themselves from what they are forced to do. In these instances, addiction counseling and treatment is essential for victims' overall recovery.



Immediate Needs

Childcare: If he or she has children, the victim of trafficking may need childcare in order to go to appointments or attend to their other needs.

Emotional Support: Due to the nature of their abuse and mistreatment, victims of trafficking require trusted people for emotional support and their needs may be very high in comparison to other clients. Especially early on, victims of trafficking may need daily check-ins with someone as they have gotten used to their trafficker doing this. If their emotional needs are not being met, victims of trafficking become vulnerable to being trafficked once again.

Identification Documents: Often, traffickers will destroy the ID of those they are trafficking and victims may require assistance in getting birth certificates, health cards, passports and so on.

Trauma Counselling: longer-term counselling may be required for some victims of trafficking in order to live a healthy life and address issues which may have made them vulnerable to being trafficked.

Short-Term Housing: The move from an emergency or temporary shelter to more permanent housing is key in helping provide stability in the lives of victims of trafficking. Some shelters can provide transitional housing for their clients.

Spiritual and/or Religious Needs: In times of high need, religious or spiritual beliefs bring much comfort to individuals. When identified by the victim, providing access to resources and supports based on their faith is a very important component of their recovery.



Longer-Term Needs

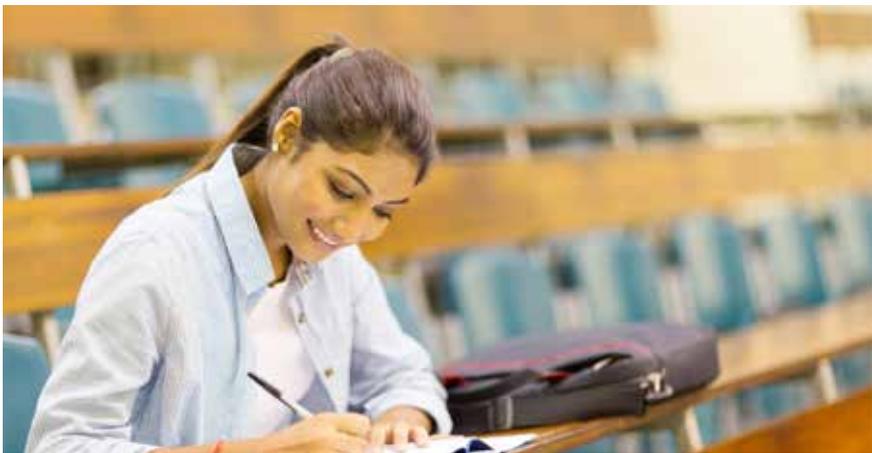
Sustained Employment: Stable and sustained employment is crucial for victims of trafficking in the long-term in order to mitigate the factors that make them vulnerable to trafficking. To achieve this, victims may require:

Education/Skills Development: This may include completing high school, accessing post-secondary education as well as developing other life skills. Many local agencies, funded by the provincial government (e.g. Employment Ontario) can assist clients in this regard.

Employment Training: There are a number of government programs that can support individuals with training or retraining for a career at no cost.

Language Training: If a victim of trafficking has a language barrier and has decided to stay in Canada, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes are available through federal and provincial funding. Depending on your client's status, these classes may be free of charge.

Long-Term Housing: A victim of trafficking may require assistance getting into a stable, long-term, and affordable place to live. Long-term housing opportunities could include subsidized housing, rent-geared-to-income housing as well as affordable rentals or the purchasing of a home.





Section 4:
Resources



Websites

There are many websites, books and videos that educate and raise awareness of human trafficking in all its forms all over the world. This list is not exhaustive and many more resources exist.

International Sites

Anti-Slavery	www.antislavery.org
End It: Shine a Light On Slavery	www.enditmovement.com
Fight Slavery Now!	www.fightslaverynow.org
Free the Slaves	www.freetheslaves.net
Human Trafficking Search	www.humantraffickingsearch.net
Not For Sale	www.notforsalecampaign.org
Palermo Protocol	www.palermoprotocol.com
Polaris Project	www.polarisproject.org
Stop the Traffik	www.stopthetraffik.org
UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)	www.ungift.org

Canadian Sites

Alliance Against Modern Slavery	www.allianceagainstmmodernslavery.org
Canadian Council for Refugees	www.ccrweb.ca/en/trafficking
Free Them for Freedom Sake	www.freethem.ca
Hope for the Sold	www.hopeforthesold.ca
MP Joy Smith	www.joysmith.ca
RCMP Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre	www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ht-tp/index-eng.htm

Sex Trafficking

A21 Campaign	www.thea21campaign.org
Canadian Women's Foundation	www.canadianwomen.org/trafficking
FAIR Girls	www.fairgirls.org
Prevent Human Trafficking	www.preventhumantrafficking.org



Websites

Sextrade 101

www.sextrade101.com

Walk with Me Canada

www.walk-with-me.org

Wellspring Living

www.wellspringliving.org

Labour Trafficking

Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST)

www.castla.org

International Labour Office

www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index/htm

Made in a Free World

www.madeinafreeworld.com

Forced Marriages

Forced Marriage.net

www.forcedmarriage.net

Who, If, When to Marry: It's a Choice

www.forcemarriages.ca

Child Soldiers

Child Soldiers International

www.child-soldiers.org

Romeo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative

www.childsoldiers.org

Human Rights Watch

www.hrw.org/topic/childrens-rights/child-soldiers

Child Trafficking

Love146

www.love146.org

Global March Against Child Labour

www.globalmarch.org



Books

A Long Way Gone: Memoirs of Boy Soldier, Ishmael Beah, 2008

Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy, Kevin Bales, 2004

Invisible Chains: Canada's Underground World of Human Trafficking, Benjamin Perrin, 2011

Memoirs of a Sex Slave Survivor, Tímea E. Nagy, 2010

Not for Sale: The Return of the Global Slave Trade - and How We Can Fight It, David Batstone, 2007

Terrify No More: Young Girls Held Captive and the Daring Undercover Operation to Win Their Freedom, Gary A. Haugen, 2010

The Johns: Sex for Sale and the Men Who Buy It, Victor Malarek, 2011

The Natashas: The New Global Sex Trade, Victor Malarek, 2004

The Slave Across the Street: The True Story of How an American Teen Survived the World of Human Trafficking, Theresa L. Flores, 2010



Documentaries & Movies

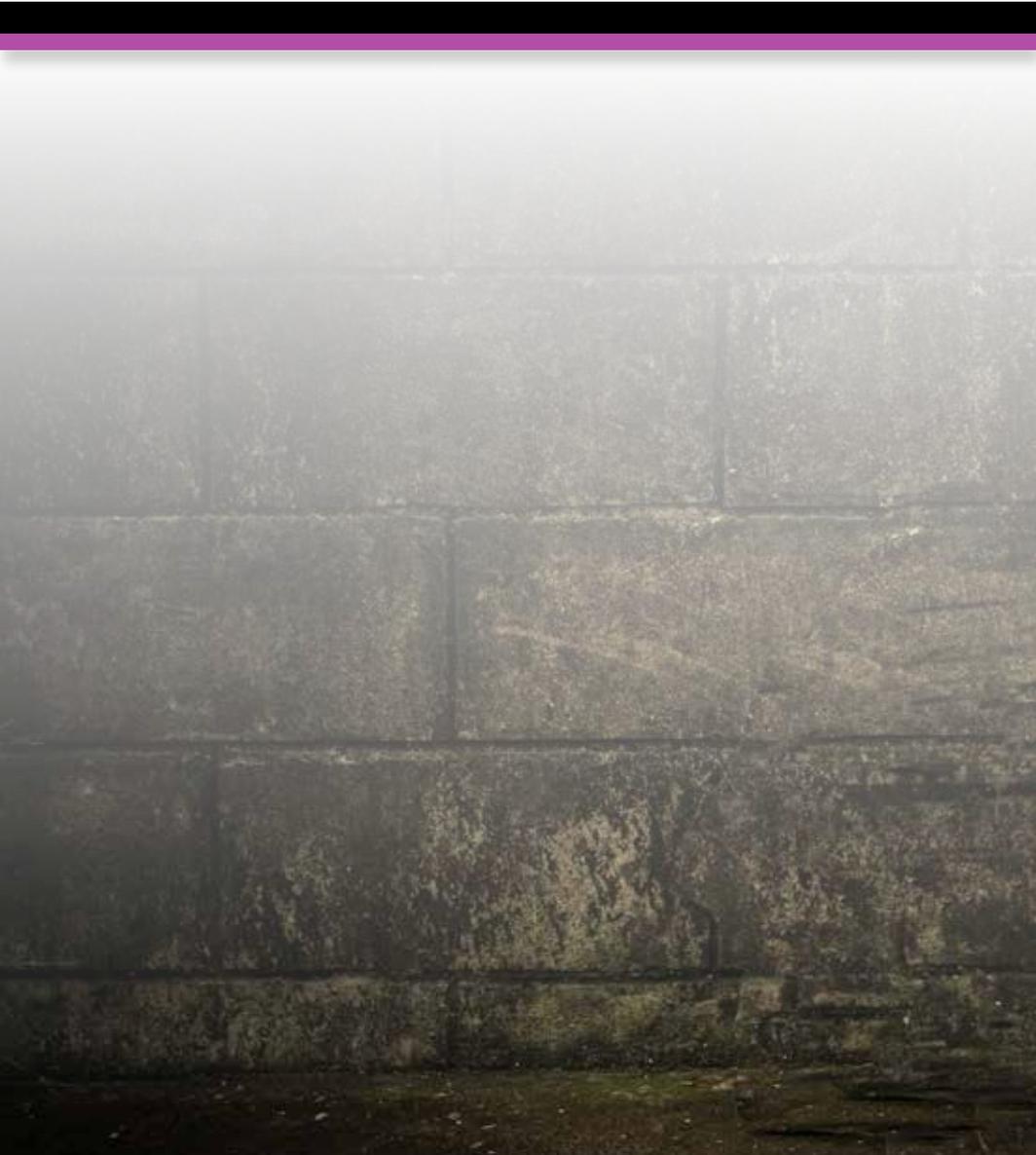
Documentaries

- ▶ Call + Response (2008)
- ▶ Enslaved and Exploited: The Story of Human Trafficking in Canada, 2010
- ▶ Not My Life (2010)
- ▶ Redlight, (2009)
- ▶ Sisters and Daughters Betrayed: The Trafficking of Women and Girls and the Fight to End It (1995)

Movies

- ▶ Taken (2008)
- ▶ Trade of Innocents (2012)
- ▶ Trade (2007)
- ▶ The Whistleblower (2010)





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Sarnia-Lambton Committee Against the Trafficking of Women and Children