

Submission to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights on Human Trafficking in Canada

April 26, 2018

Introduction

The Evangelical Fellowship of Canada (EFC) is the national association of evangelical Christians, with affiliates including 45 denominations, 65 ministry organizations and 35 post-secondary educational institutions. It is estimated that there are 6,500 congregations that belong to our affiliate denominations across Canada.

The Evangelical Fellowship of Canada has long expressed concern for those who are exploited based on biblical principles that compel care for the vulnerable and inform the duty of care we owe one another as human beings.

We believe each person has human dignity flowing from our creation by God and His love for us. This human dignity compels us to respect and uphold each person's inherent worth, and to not treat them as objects for our gratification or profit.

God calls us to care for those who are vulnerable. He commands his people to seek justice and to defend the oppressed. We note that these principles are also reflected in Canadian law and public policy. It is from these principles of the dignity of all and care for the vulnerable and marginalized that the EFC engages on the issue of human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a form of modern slavery in which a person is exploited through forced labour or forced prostitution, by threats of violence, use of force, deception or coercion. Human trafficking exploits vulnerable people and violates human dignity.

Over the past two decades, the EFC has participated in parliamentary committee hearings on human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as the consultation process that led to the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking. We have also prepared reports and educational resources for our constituents. The EFC was an intervenor before the Supreme Court in the *Bedford* case, arguing that significant human rights violations flow from the legalization of prostitution and the direct correlation with human trafficking.

One of the EFC's goals is to work in broad coalition toward the elimination of all forms of sexual exploitation in Canada.

The EFC appreciates the opportunity to participate in the Justice Committee study on human trafficking.

Trafficking in Canada

Human trafficking is a serious violation of human rights. According to the U.S. State Department's 2017 *Trafficking in Persons Report*, "Canada is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking, and a destination country for men and women subjected to forced labor."¹

While the trafficking of humans is multi-faceted, international sources suggest that upwards of 80% of all trafficking victims are subject to sexual exploitation.² We recognize that forced labour is a growing concern in Canada, however, this submission will focus on human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

The vast majority of cases where human trafficking specific charges have been laid in Canada are domestic and involved sexual exploitation, according to the RCMP Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre. Of the 401 cases where human trafficking specific charges have been laid, between 2005 and January 2017, 382 (approximately 95%) were domestic and primarily involved sexual exploitation.³ This means that in Canada, it is primarily Canadian women and girls who are being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

Sexual exploitation in Canada is a deeply gendered issue, with the overwhelming majority of sex-trafficked and sexually exploited persons being young women and girls, and the overwhelming majority of purchasers being men. The exploitation of women and girls in the commercial sex industry is a form of systemic violence against women. The objectification, commodification and dehumanization of women that give permission to and perpetuate this exploitation underlie this violence and are a threat to the safety of all women and girls. Effective measures to reduce sex trafficking and sexual exploitation, then, are an important means of reducing violence against women.

Sex trafficking, prostitution and pornography are inextricably linked, as sexual exploitation occurs on a circular, interconnected continuum. Pornography fuels the demand for paid sex, which funnels women into prostitution and fuels sex trafficking.

Any study on trafficking must consider the factors that make individuals vulnerable to trafficking, as well as populations that are at particular risk. For example, we note that Indigenous women and girls in Canada are especially vulnerable to exploitation and must continue to be a particular focus. Our brief addresses vulnerability in a later section.

Canada's leadership role

In many ways, Canada has shown itself to be a leader in fighting sexual exploitation, passing a number of broadly supported initiatives throughout the last two decades. Human trafficking was first addressed in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* in 2002. Government legislation to add a human trafficking

¹ U.S. State Department, *Trafficking in Persons Report*, 2017, accessed April 2, 2018, <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271161.htm>

² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *A Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, prepared by the Policy and Analysis and Research Department of UNODC, February 2009, http://www.unodc.org/documents/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf, 6.

³ RCMP Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre website, accessed April 2, 2018, <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ht-tp/index-eng.htm>

offence to the *Criminal Code of Canada* was passed in 2005. Since then, Parliament passed Bill C-268 in 2010, adding mandatory minimum sentences for trafficking of minors. Bill C-310, passed in 2012, introduced extraterritorial jurisdiction to human trafficking offences, and enhanced the definition of exploitation by providing evidentiary assistance for the Court to consider when determining what constitutes exploitation.

The National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, which among other things, created an integrated law enforcement team and provided for better training and resourcing of law enforcement and first responders, was launched in 2011. And significantly, Canada passed the *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act* (PCEPA) in 2014, which explicitly addresses the demand for paid sexual services, a critical driving force behind sex trafficking.

We commend the government's recent commitment to fund the Canadian Centre on Child Exploitation's Project Arachnid, a critical tool for addressing child sexual exploitation online. Canada has been a leader, not only in accordance with international commitments, but because of our strong commitment to and respect for human rights.

Definitions and commitments

Human trafficking is an issue that calls for deliberate, coordinated action, both in Canada and around the world. Although Canada meets the minimum guidelines on human trafficking required by the United Nations, it is still considered to be a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking.

It is important that Canada's legal framework align with the "3 P's" identified by the UN: prevention, prosecution and protection; as well as align with current international legal definitions and conventions.⁴ Canadian legislation needs to prevent human trafficking, prosecute traffickers, and protect victims and those who are vulnerable to exploitation.

The UN *Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* requires signatories to "take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women." Canada ratified this treaty in December 1981.

Canada ratified the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* (The Palermo Protocol) in 2002. Article 3(a) of the Protocol defines trafficking in persons as

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;

There are varied definitions pertaining to human trafficking at both the international and national level, which presents challenges in terms of both enforcement and data collection. **We submit that it is critical**

⁴ Michelle A Clark, "Vulnerability, prevention and human trafficking: the need for a new paradigm", in *An Introduction to Human Trafficking: Vulnerability, Action and Impact* through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (New York, 2008), 59.

to maintain and use a definition such as the one in the Palermo Protocol, which is clear, comprehensive, and widely adopted. For example, the Palermo definition specifically references the unique vulnerabilities of women and children, and considers the abuse of someone’s position of vulnerability, whether that is due to their race, sex, age, poverty or other factors. It is essential that our efforts to combat human trafficking include an analysis of the power imbalances and forms of coercion – both visible and invisible - that are at play in human trafficking.

It is also critical to maintain the distinction between labour trafficking and sex trafficking. While both crimes involve the exploitation of vulnerable persons, we must not lose the ability to analyze factors unique to sexual exploitation, including violence against women, misogyny, gender inequality, and so on.

The Palermo Protocol recommends that legislation “define an offence of trafficking in persons along the lines of the definition contained in the Protocol,”⁵ which clarifies that the activity is for the purpose of exploitation.

Human trafficking is addressed in the *Criminal Code of Canada* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)*. The *Criminal Code* definition of human trafficking aligns with the Palermo Protocol, specifically defining human trafficking as an activity which is “for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation...”⁶

However, the IRPA definition lacks a reference to exploitation. Section 118(1) of the IRPA states that “[n]o 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.” Sexual exploitation, work conditions, bodily harm, and whether the activity garnered profit are only considered aggravating factors in sentencing.⁷ As a result, the definition of human trafficking within the IRPA does not currently align with international protocol or with the criteria in the *Criminal Code* as to what constitutes human trafficking.

Therefore, investigations have had the potential to focus on one piece of legislation or the other,⁸ which ultimately means that the entirety of the definition of human trafficking as outlined by the UN Protocol is not being enforced.⁹

The definition of ‘trafficking in persons’ in the IRPA should be revised to more closely align with the definition in the *Criminal Code*, in order to adhere to international standards set out in the Palermo Protocol, to maintain an internally consistent and adequate legal framework and to improve the coordination of investigations that lead to successful prosecutions.

⁵ Mike Dottridge, “Responses to trafficking in persons: international norms translated into action at the national and regional levels”, in *An Introduction to Human Trafficking: Vulnerability, Action and Impact* through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (New York, 2008), 103.

⁶ *Criminal Code of Canada*, s. 279.01(01).

⁷ *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, s. 121.

⁸ RCMP Criminal Intelligence, *Human Trafficking in Canada*, March 2010, page 42

⁹ RCMP Criminal Intelligence, *Human Trafficking in Canada*, March 2010, page 42.

Factors that Drive Sex Trafficking

Reducing the Demand for Paid Sex - International Commitments

As international bodies and NGO's, including the EFC, maintain, it is crucial to address the demand for trafficked women and girls, because it is this demand that fuels and supports sex trafficking. Decreasing the demand for paid sex is a crucial element of any efforts at eliminating sexual exploitation.

The Palermo Protocol includes a commitment to combat the demand that fosters trafficking in persons. It states that "States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking" (Article 9, paragraph 5).

United Nations General Assembly resolution 61/144 on trafficking in women and girls calls on governments "to eliminate the demand for trafficked women and girls for all forms of exploitation."¹⁰

The *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights states that "strategies aimed at preventing trafficking shall address demand as a root cause of trafficking."¹¹ It suggests that States should analyse "the factors that generate demand for exploitative commercial sexual services and exploitative labour" and take "strong legislative, policy and other measures to address these issues."

Canada already has legislation which is directly aimed at eliminating the demand for trafficked women and girls. The *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act (PCEPA)* fulfills the Palermo Protocol's commitment to addressing the demand for purchase of sexual services and must be upheld. International research points to an association between legal prostitution and increased human trafficking.

An empirical analysis of 150 countries concluded that "On average, countries where prostitution is legal experience larger reported human trafficking inflows."¹² A study of European cross country data shows that human trafficking is most prevalent in countries where prostitution is legalized.¹³ Another study of European Union data finds that, when other factors are controlled, legalized prostitution increases the rate of human trafficking.¹⁴ Traffickers are motivated by profit, and unrestricted demand increases the potential for profit.

¹⁰http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_61_144.pdf

¹¹ <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Traffickingen.pdf>

¹² Seo-Young Cho, Axel Dreher and Eric Neumayer, "Does legalized prostitution increase human trafficking?" *World Development*, January 2013, pp 67-82. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X12001453>

¹³ Niklas Jakobsson and Andreas Kotsadam, "The law and economics of international sex slavery: prostitution laws and trafficking for sexual exploitation," *European Journal of Law and Economics*, February 2013, pp 87-107. <https://link.springer.com/article/%2010.1007%2Fs10657-011-9232-0>

¹⁴ Rachel Tallmadge and Robert Jeffrey Gitter, "The determinants of human trafficking in the European Union," *Journal of Human Trafficking*, vol. 4, issue 2, 2018. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322705.2017.1336368>

Reducing the Demand for Paid Sex – Canadian Initiatives

The demand for paid sex is the direct cause of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, and it fuels the trafficking of women and children both within and across our borders.

Commercial sexual exploitation is a violation of the rights of women to safety, security and freedom, and is a fundamental barrier to women's equality.

In 2014, Canada directly addressed the demand for paid sex in passing the *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act (PCEPA)*. This legislation prohibits the purchase or attempted purchase of sexual services in order to decrease the demand for prostitution. The preamble to PCEPA notes that "it is important to denounce and prohibit the purchase of sexual services because it creates a demand for prostitution."¹⁵ PCEPA also targets those who profit financially and materially from those who are prostituted, in order to limit exploitation.

PCEPA is rooted in the recognition that prostitution is inherently exploitive and dangerous, that objectification of the human body and commodification of sexual activity cause social harm, and that prostitution violates human dignity and equality between the sexes. Similar to the Palermo Protocol, it specifically recognizes factors which contribute to vulnerability to exploitation, noting that issues such as poverty, addiction, mental illness and racialization are contributing factors to individuals entering prostitution.

Commercial sexual exploitation is immensely profitable. As long as there is a demand for paid sex, there will be traffickers, pimps and organized crime to guarantee a steady supply of persons who are available for purchase. If there was no demand for paid sex, traffickers would not have a financial incentive to sexually exploit vulnerable women, girls and boys. In short, sex trafficking happens because buyers are willing to pay for sex from trafficked women and children. As Dr. Melissa Farley has said, "Prostitution is where human trafficking happens."¹⁶

It is vital, then, that we consider human trafficking and prostitution together, recognizing their intersection. Attempting to de-link or delineate between prostitution and trafficking does not serve vulnerable women and children. Nor would decriminalizing or legalizing prostitution serve vulnerable women and children. Rather, it serves the commercial sex industry and those who profit from it.

If Canada were to legalize or regulate prostitution and remove measures that reduce the demand for paid sex such as PCEPA, the incidence of sex trafficking would surely increase to meet an unrestricted demand. Such a move would legitimize the power of primarily men to purchase primarily women and children for sex, which is anathema to an egalitarian society.

PCEPA contains a provision requiring a review after five years. The law has only been in effect since 2014, which is insufficient time for an accurate assessment, particularly when enforcement is not consistent across the country. **In order to ascertain a clearer picture of the legislation's effect, the government should direct provincial Attorneys General to ensure compliance, and conduct its review at the end of the five years mandated.**

¹⁵ http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2014_25/page-1.html

¹⁶ Presentation at the End Sexual Exploitation Global Summit, April 5, 2018.

There is room to improve PCEPA, for example, **we recommend the government amend the provisions which allow for continued criminalization of prostituted persons under certain circumstances (section 213)**. However, PCEPA's provisions that prohibit exploitative profit from prostitution and the purchase of sexual services play a critical role in protecting women's rights and combating sexual exploitation, and these must be upheld.

Vulnerable Populations

As the U.N. handbook for Parliamentarians on combatting human trafficking notes,

Vulnerable populations cannot be helped to protect themselves from harm unless there is a clear understanding of what makes them vulnerable in the first place. Any response to trafficking in persons must therefore be grounded in comprehension of the conditions or factors affecting vulnerability. In the context of trafficking in persons, the primary causes of vulnerability are economic, social, cultural, legal and political in nature.¹⁷

Women and girls who experience poverty, violence, racism, isolation and substance abuse are especially vulnerable. The section on Canada in the U.S. *Trafficking in Persons Report*, states, "Women and girls from Indigenous communities, migrants, at-risk youth, runaway youth, and girls in the child welfare system are especially vulnerable. Foreign women, primarily from Asia and Eastern Europe, are subjected to sex trafficking in Canada."

It is important to acknowledge that Indigenous women and girls in Canada are especially vulnerable to exploitation, because of poverty, violence, racism, isolation and substance abuse – the lasting effects of colonization.¹⁸ A 2007 report issued to the Canadian government stated concerns that aboriginal women are "at greater risk of becoming victims of trafficking within and outside Canada" due to the high number of missing persons reports filed for aboriginal women.¹⁹ **This vulnerability was addressed in the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, and must continue to be a particular focus in ongoing efforts.**

Children and youth in government care are vulnerable to trafficking. Although foster care is primarily under provincial jurisdiction, the federal government could strengthen the protection of these vulnerable youth through measures such as a national standard of care, data collection, etc. The government bears a particular responsibility to protect those under its care.

The Trafficking in Persons Protocol, Article 9, paragraph 4, states: "States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity."

¹⁷ *Combatting Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians*, United Nations, https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/bibliography/comb_atting_trafficking_in_persons_a_handbook_for_parliamentarians.html/UN_Handbook_engl_core_low.pdf

¹⁸ Delphine Collin-Vezina, Jacinthe Dion, and Nico Trocme, "Sexual Abuse in Canadian Aboriginal Communities: A Broad Review of Conflicting Evidence," *Pimatisiwin: A Journal of Aboriginal and Indigenous Community Health* 7(1) 2009, http://www.pimatisiwin.com/uploads/July_2009/04CollinDionTrocme.pdf, 31.

¹⁹ Yasman Ratansi, *Turning Outrage into Action to Address Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in Canada*, (Report of the Standing Committee on the Status of Women) (39th Parliament, 1st Session, 2007), 9.

Article 9.5 of the UN Palermo Protocol obligates countries to address factors that make individuals vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty and lack of opportunity, as well as to address the demand that drives exploitation. Canada ratified the Palermo Protocol in 2002.

A Public Awareness Campaign

We recommend that Canada develop a public awareness and education campaign to further combat the demand. The Palermo Protocol includes an obligation to “establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures” to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Article 9, paragraph 1). These measures, described in Article 9, paragraph 2, include “research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives.”

Canada has a good track record when it comes to public awareness campaigns around human trafficking, particularly to inform those who may be vulnerable to trafficking, for example, the Government of Canada’s Blue Blindfold Campaign and the RCMP’s ‘I’m not for sale’ campaign. But these have not focused specifically on the demand for paid sex that fuels trafficking, and we argue that no public awareness campaign is complete if it does not address this aspect of the issue.

There are examples of law enforcement agencies conducting campaigns specifically addressing demand, as well as campaigns by front-line service providers and NGO’s. For example, the Buying Sex is a Crime billboard campaign,²⁰ the Buying Sex is Not a Sport campaign²¹, which focuses on major sporting events, and the Edmonton Police Service’s Buying Sex is a Crime campaign,²² have all been intentional about addressing the demand for paid sexual services. In order to effectively combat human trafficking, we need to educate and inform both potential victims and the purchasers who make the crime profitable.

The Importance of Data Collection

Canada lacks central data collection, which hinders its ability to develop solutions and measure results.

Statistics Canada has indicated that there is a “lack of comprehensive, reliable and comparable data” in its 2010 report, *Towards the Development of a National Data Collection Framework to Measure Trafficking in Persons*.

The Horizontal Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking found “There are limited reliable and accurate data sources to map out the scope and nature of human trafficking in Canada, making it difficult for policy makers to implement effective federal responses to human trafficking.”²³ The Horizontal Evaluation identified some of the contributing factors as including the lack of a centralized database, under-reporting throughout the spectrum of human trafficking-related activities, and inconsistent definitions making data non-comparable.

The UN handbook for Parliamentarians on combatting trafficking in persons notes that, “Systematic data collection, analysis and dissemination are also key to ensuring that policies are evidence-based. Data

²⁰ <https://buyingsexisacrime.ca>

²¹ <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/grand-prix-prostitution-sport-campaign-1.3610402>

²² <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/billboards-campaign-sex-exploitation-edmonton-police-illegal-buy-1.4201789>

²³ *2016-2017 Horizontal Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking*, <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsracs/pblctns/vltn-nap-ht/index-en.aspx>

collection is also crucial to setting baselines against which progress in anti-trafficking measures can be monitored and assessed.”²⁴

Canada needs consistent definitions and methods of data collection. We recommend that the government work with NGO’s and frontline organizations, as well as with law enforcement agencies, Statistics Canada and the Canada Border Services Agency to improve and standardize data collection and reporting across the country. NGO’s and frontline organizations are a valuable source of information necessary to obtaining an accurate picture of human trafficking in Canada. The collection of data should be standardized, national and authoritative.

We need to understand who the victims are, as well as the perpetrators. Information should be collected about the age, race, sex, nationality of the victim, as well as whether factors such as poverty, homelessness, mental health, disability, addiction, or government care were in play. How was the victim recruited? What was their relationship to the pimp or trafficker?

All of this data should be collected centrally, by the Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre. Further, there should be mandated reporting to the National Coordination Centre when human trafficking charges are laid.

The Need for a National Action Plan

We recommend that the government revive and improve the expired National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking or develop a new action plan.

The 2016-2017 Horizontal Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking found that Canada has a continued need for a national action plan to combat human trafficking, as human trafficking is a persistent phenomenon.

A national action plan can facilitate a coordinated and collaborative approach to human trafficking among the many federal departments and agencies that are involved in areas related to human trafficking. The Horizontal Evaluation notes that the working committee under the NAP-HT acted as an effective hub for information-sharing and progress reports. A new national action plan could plan ways to disseminate data and to strengthen partnerships between federal and provincial governments and NGOs.

One of the valuable initiatives under the 2011 National Action Plan was the training of law enforcement and other frontline personnel.

We recommend a national action plan with increased investment in victim services and supports.

There is a shortage of safe house beds across Canada. We are fortunate in Canada in that there are many agencies providing support and services to victims of trafficking – most with limited funding – but it is a reality that many agencies simply do not have anywhere to house victims. Stable housing with trauma-informed support is particularly important since recovery is long and challenging.

²⁴ UN, *Combatting Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians*, https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/bibliography/comb_atiing_trafficking_in_persons_a_handbook_for_parliamentarians.html/UN_Handbook_engl_core_low.pdf

Expunging Criminal Records

Criminalization of those who are prostituted creates significant barriers to their exit from prostitution. Women who have experienced violence will have a reduced ability to leave exploitive situations if they have a criminal record. Prostitution-related offences on a criminal record often act as a barrier for women to gaining housing or securing employment.

We encourage you to allow prostitution-related charges to be expunged from the criminal records of prostituted persons. Many states in the U.S. allow convictions related to sex trafficking to be removed from the records of former prostitutes. We note also that the current user fee to apply for a record suspension is likely to be prohibitively expensive for prostituted persons who are trying to exit exploitive situations.

Recommendations:

1. Harmonize the definition of human trafficking in Canadian legislation, such as the IRPA, in alignment with the definition of human trafficking contained in the UN Palermo Protocol, as ratified by Canada in 2002.
2. Uphold the *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act* (PCEPA) as a critical tool in curbing the demand for paid sexual services, which is known to fuel sex trafficking. Conduct a review of the legislation at the end of the five years mandated.
3. Amend the PCEPA to remove the potential for criminalization of exploited persons under certain circumstances (s.213).
4. Expunge prostitution-related offences incurred prior to PCEPA from the criminal records of prostituted persons.
5. Develop and implement a method of collecting standardized, authoritative, national, multi-year data to inform solutions and measure results.
6. Renew or develop a new *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking*, which includes increased funding for victim services, and training of law enforcement and other frontline personnel.
7. Develop a public education and awareness campaign to address the demand for paid sexual services.

EFC Centre for Faith and Public Life, 130 Albert Street, Suite 1810, Ottawa, ON K1P 5G4,
ottawa@evangelicalfellowship.ca 613-233-9868

EFC National Office, Box 5885, West Beaver Creek P.O., Richmond Hill, ON L4B 0B8
efc@evangelicalfellowship.ca 905-479-5885

www.evangelicalfellowship.ca/humantrafficking