

2014
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE
PREVENTION OF SEX TRAFFICKING

Local Private-Public Partnership Model for the Eradication of Sex Trafficking

Date _ July 3, 2014(Thursday) 13:00-18:00

Venue _ 1st floor, International Conference Hall
of Seoul Women's Plaza, Seoul, Korea



Ministry of Gender Equality & Family
Republic of Korea



IOM International Organization for Migration



Women's Human Rights
Commission of Korea

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Presenters

Laura Lederer

Laura Lederer is the President of Global Centurion and an adjunct professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center. She has been leading anti-trafficking activities in the United States through her research focusing on the demand side of human trafficking and the development of a policy agenda for the eradication of sex trafficking. Since 2013, she has also served as a related expert on trafficking in persons for the US Department of Defense. She has been actively engaged in efforts to eradicate human trafficking in both the public and private sector through a number of positions including: Director of the Protection Project (which she co-founded) from 1997 to 2001; Deputy Senior Advisor for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the US Department of State from 2001-2002; and Senior Advisor on Trafficking for the Office of Global Affairs of the US Department of State (2002-2009). She has served on advisory boards and the boards of directors of a number of anti-trafficking organizations including Stop Modern Slavery, the Triple S (Stop Sex Slavery) Network, and the Global Fund for Women.

Her major publications include “Sold for Sex: The Link between Street Gangs and Human Trafficking,” *Journal of Human Rights*, 2011; “Trafficking, Procurement and Coercion Legislation: An International Comparative Legal Analysis,” *Gender Issues*, Winter 1999; and “National Legislation on International Trafficking in Child Pornography,” National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Spring 1999.

In recognition of her contributions to efforts to eradicate human trafficking, she has received a number of awards including the 1997 Gustavus Meyers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America Annual Award for Outstanding Work on Human Rights; Distinguished Service Awards from the United States Department of State in 2005, 2006, and 2008; University of Michigan College of Literature, Science, and Arts Humanitarian Service Award in 2009; Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Study (SAIS) The Protection Project’s 2009 Human Rights Award in 2009; and the Outstanding Scholar Award of the University of Toledo in 2011.

Andrea Burkhart

Andrea Burkhart, the Executive Director of the Action Coalition on Human Trafficking Alberta Association (ACT Alberta), provides consultation to the federal and provincial governments of Canada on responses to human trafficking, including on Canada's National Action Plan on Human Trafficking, and is working to develop innovative, community-driven and government-supported models to address human trafficking. Between 2006 and 2010, Andrea Burkhart coordinated programs for immigrant women and victims of human trafficking at Edmonton Immigrant Services Association and Changing Together.

She had made presentations at major conferences both within and outside Alberta, including the Metropolis Conference on Services for Trafficked Persons in 2009, the Alberta Specialized Law Enforcement Training Human Trafficking Conference in 2010, and the Public Safety Canada National Forum on Human Trafficking in 2014.

ACT Alberta was established in 2010 to address human trafficking and protect the rights of trafficked persons by bringing together law enforcement, governments, NGOs, and volunteers.

Margo Brodie

Judge Margo Brodie obtained her Juris Doctor degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School and is currently serving as the US District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. Prior to her appointment as a district court judge, she served as an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of New York and as a federal prosecutor with the US Attorney's Office. In addition, she has been teaching Legal Writing at Brooklyn Law School since 2009.

During her 12-year career as a federal prosecutor, Judge Brodie directed investigations and prosecutions of public corruption, fraud, murder, narcotics trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking, and supervised and mentored Assistant Attorneys in investigations of cases involving civil rights, violent crime and terrorism.

On behalf of the US Department of Justice, Judge Brodie operated as a Legal Advisor to Nigerian prosecution agencies from 2005 to 2006. She has provided training to prosecutors and other law enforcement officials in a range of regions, including Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Caribbean.

Judge Brodie is a former President of the Association of Black Women Attorneys in New York and is currently a member of the City Bar of New York and the Metropolitan Black Bar Association.

Indrani Sinha

Indrani Sinha is a co-founder and the Director of SANLAAP (meaning ‘dialogue’ in Hindi). She began her career as a high school English teacher after majoring in English Literature at college, but soon discovered that her true interest was in social progress. Since then, she has worked for a number of non-profit organizations including Terre des Hommes (a network of organizations safeguarding the rights of children and promoting equitable development free from discrimination) and Oxfarm India Trust. In 1987, she joined in the creation of SANLAAP in order to commit herself to research and training on women’s issues. The succeeding research on women and children victims of sexual abuse, which was funded by the Netherlands Embassy in India, directed her attention to brothels and prostituted victims in Kolkata. Since then, she has dedicated herself to the promotion of the human rights of prostituted women and the establishment of a related support system, as well as to the provision of training and rehabilitation support for prostituted women and their children.

In recognition of its contributions to the rights of prostituted victims, SANLAAP received the National Award for Child Welfare from the President of India in 1997 and the National Award for Women’s Empowerment and Promoting the Cause of Women from the National Commission for Women in 2002.

Lee Segyun

Lee Segyun began his career as a public official in 1977 and has held a number of positions within the Chuncheon City Government, including Director of the Departments of Public Transportation and Administration, Accounting, and General Administration, as well as Audit Officer. He has been the Director of the Department of Welfare of the Chuncheon City Government since 2013. In his current position, he supervises the women- and welfare-related affairs of the city government, including those targeting sexual violence, domestic violence, and the protection of victims. He is also actively involved in efforts to establish a social safety net through partnerships with other stakeholders in order to create a safer community for women and children. He was one of the major actors in the closure of the red light district in Chuncheon City.

Program

2014 International Symposium on the Prevention of Sex Trafficking

13:00 - 13:30	Registration
13:30 - 13:50	Opening Ceremony Moderator: Park MiHyung (Head of Office, Republic of Korea) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Opening Remarks<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chair of the Board of Directors of the Women's Human Rights Commission of Korea, Republic of Korea- Welcoming Remarks<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minister of Gender Equality and Family, Republic of Korea• Director General of the International Organization for Migration, Switzerland- Congratulatory Remarkks<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congressperson
13:50 - 14:10	Photo Session
14:10 - 14:40	Keynote Speech Moderator: Park MiHyung (Head of Office, Republic of Korea) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning of the Integration and Cooperation of Local Community to Eradicate Sex Trafficking<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laura Lederer (President, Global Centurion)
14:40 - 15:20	Measuring the Local Level of Social Integration Strategy Towards the Eradication of Sex Trafficking in South Korea and Other Countries Moderator: Park Sun-young (Professor, Hansei University, Republic of Korea) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- [Alberta, Canada] Alberta's Private-Public Cooperation to Prevent Youth Sex Trafficking<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andrea Burkhart (Executive Director and Founder, ACT Alberta)- [New York, United States] Investigation System for Supporting and Rescuing Sex Trafficking Victims<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Margo Brodie (Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York)
15:20 - 15:40	Break
15:40 - 16:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- [Kolkata, India] Economic Rehabilitation and Reintegration Model for Sex Trafficking Victims<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indrani Sinha (Executive Director and Co-founder, SANLAAP)- [Chuncheon, Republic of Korea] Red Light District Closure through Private-Public Sector Cooperation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lee Segyun (Welfare Director, Chuncheon City)
16:20-16:40	Break
16:40-17:40	Comprehensive Discussion Moderator: Park Sun-young (Professor, Hansei University, Republic of Korea)
17:40-18:00	Closing

2014 International Symposium on the Prevention of Sex Trafficking

Keynote Speech

Meaning of the Integration and Cooperation of Local Community
to Eradicate Sex Trafficking

- Laura Lederer (President, Global Centurion)

Meaning of the Integration and Cooperation of Local Community to Eradicate Sex Trafficking

Laura Lederer
President, Global Centurion

Hello everyone. I would like to thank you for this opportunity to speak with you today about integration and cooperation of local communities to eradicate sex trafficking. It is an honor and privilege to share my insight on this subject with such a passionate, engaged, and informed group from whom I myself have a lot to learn. I want to thank all of you for your hard work, dedication, courage, and leadership in creating innovative solutions to end this scourge on humanity that robs people of their inherent dignity and worth. Thank you for all you do.

My own journey with the topic of sex trafficking began back in 1999, and since then I have been a scholar-activist seeking the most effective means to maximize prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership in the fight against human trafficking. I have worked on these issues in varying capacities in over five countries over the course of the past decade, and it is with this breath of experience that I come to discuss with you today ways in which local communities across the globe are partnering to eradicate sex trafficking.

Before I get started, however, I wanted to take the time to say that even the most sophisticated strategies and aggressive tactics are worth nothing in the absence of empathy, compassion, and an honest examination of our own hearts and minds. Before developing any anti-trafficking strategy at the local, national, or international level, we all need to critically assess, and continue to reassess how our own attitudes and beliefs may be contributing to a culture that exploits people for profit. We need to be honest with ourselves about the ways in which our own behaviors may be facilitating the normalization of commercial sexual exploitation

and objectification of women. And we need to remember that, above all else, our work is not about the means, but about the end goal of restoring to the victims the life of freedom, dignity, and worth of which they have been robbed but which, like all of us, they so deserve. Ruchira Gupta, founder of Apne Aap in India, calls her the “last girl.” At the end of the day, the discussion of cooperation and integration of anti-trafficking work is not about the means, but about the end, it’s about the “last girl.”

With that, I will frame my discussion of local community partnership around the three “Ps” of anti-trafficking work: prevention, protection, and prosecution.

All anti-trafficking work starts with prevention, and we should think about prevention in two ways. We need to prevent the supply of trafficked victims and we need to prevent the demand for commercial sex. Arguably, the most effective long-term solution to preventing both supply and demand is attacking culture. It is the responsibility of all sectors of society around the globe to challenge traditional attitudes towards women that foster subjugation and objectification. This is a tall order and is going to require governments, faith communities, and especially advertising and media establishments to rally around policies and programs that challenge conventional notions of femininity and masculinity, and open up dialogue regarding gender roles and norms.

Beyond the tall order of changing culture, prevention programs are vast, and none of them can be accomplished without public-private-NGO partnerships. Let me discuss just a few. First, of course, are educational programs and curricula. Prevention is accomplished through educating children and youth, as well as women and girls, about the issue of human trafficking. Education programs can simply raise awareness, even among less vulnerable populations, or be aimed specifically at vulnerable populations to prevent the supply of trafficked victims. But none of these programs would be possible without cooperation across sectors. The education programs are developed by NGOs that received funding from private sector foundations, and are then taught in public schools with the consent of governmental bodies including departments of education and local school boards. Education programs that prevent human trafficking work only when all sectors are committed and working in concert to make it happen.

In addition to partnering across sectors, prevention can also be accomplished when artificial barriers are broken between different functional roles within these sectors. For example, until now, development work has not been integrated into anti-trafficking work, and vice-versa. But we all know that poverty reduction programs, vocational training programs, micro-lending programs, women's empowerment programs, etc. are also human trafficking prevention programs. There must be further integration of anti-trafficking education and vernacular built into existing development programs that, by their very nature, are preventing human trafficking.

Second, I will discuss protection. This is perhaps the aspect of anti-trafficking work that has suffered from the least amount of integration and cooperation. By protection, I am talking specifically about rehabilitation and reintegration programs for formerly trafficked victims. We still have a lot of work to do here. First, policymakers need to aggressively develop appropriate licensing and regulatory procedures for so-called "safe houses." To date, kind-hearted people have built or established aftercare shelters and have begun taking in trafficked victims suffering from severe trauma and abuse, with no adherence to standardized protocols, procedures, or regulations, in large part because they do not yet exist. Governments need to develop these licensing and regulatory guidelines in partnership and consultation with existing agencies that are using current "best practices."

These safe houses for the protection of trafficking victims are also very few in number across the globe. There are significantly more victims of sex trafficking than there are safe homes in which to place them for rehabilitation and reintegration. Private sector foundations, as well as governments worldwide, need to dedicate significantly more funds to these homes. We need more beds and more staff than we currently have, and if the goal is the full reintegration of these victims into society, we need to be committed to programs and shelters that are longer-term, including transitional programs and housing. Moreover, the protection programs must also serve the needs of the children of trafficking survivors. Many victims of sex trafficking are either in a cycle of generational prostitution, or their children are vulnerable to being trafficked for other reasons. In order to break this cycle, children of victims need services, as well.

But we also know that, by default, not all victims will get services in safe houses, but instead will end up in juvenile detention facilities, jail, or will otherwise be in state custody. This means that these various government agencies must be open to working with and giving access to NGOs to help determine whether someone in their custody is a victim of human trafficking, and help build awareness among girls and women that have been prostituted about the force, fraud, and coercion used by pimps and traffickers.

The other aspect of these protection programs is measuring their effectiveness, which also requires a greater degree of cooperation than currently exists in many places. There are, and should be, serious precautions taken to protect the confidentiality of individual sex trafficking victims. But there also needs to be greater effort and willingness to monitor and evaluate progress and make data available to analysts who can provide an unbiased and critical look at these programs. As it stands, access to data on services to victims is very limited. Governments should cooperate with researchers in developing data collection systems, devoid of personal identifying information, that can be used to monitor and evaluate the progress and effectiveness of protection programs.

Protection programs also include outreach programs to victims, and this requires strong collaboration between the public, private, and non-profit sectors. Some jurisdictions have passed legislation requiring or recommending that a human trafficking number be posted in all public places, including city buses and railway stations. But the private sector has the opportunity to show strong leadership here, too. Hotels, restaurants, doctors' offices, health clinics, private busing and rail companies, airlines, telecommunications and tech companies, and media corporations—those working in print or digital media, radio or television, online or offline—can voluntarily post trafficking hotline numbers and cautionary messages about human trafficking, including signs to look for, or ways to obtain help. They can partner with NGOs and international organizations to develop these messages. The private sector can also collaborate with NGOs to employ trafficking survivors, voluntarily train their employees so that they can recognize a suspicious situation, and implement codes of conduct that are enforced and carry real penalties for employees that engage in commercial sex while on official company business.

The third pillar of anti-trafficking work is prosecution, and here, again, there is great need for integration and cooperation. I will begin the conversation of prosecution first with a discussion of anti-trafficking laws. Globally, NGOs have done an excellent job lobbying governments to pass stand-alone human trafficking legislation, and to date there are very few countries that do not have a law that criminalizes human trafficking. But in many places, the risk of trafficking does not come close to outweighing the rewards. Traffickers are willing to take the calculated risk of a few years in prison in exchange for carrying out this criminal enterprise that generates massive profits. Thus, there is a need for stricter sex trafficking penalties at all levels of government that signal to the traffickers that this crime will not be tolerated.

In addition to laws that criminalize human trafficking, however, policymakers and NGOs need to work together to develop even more effective anti-trafficking laws that leverage the penalties of human trafficking to support the victims. The first way to do this is for human trafficking to be viewed as a civil offense, as well as a criminal one. As such, traffickers should be required to pay steep civil damages, pay restitution to the victims, and their assets should be forfeited. Traffickers are profit driven, so among the worst penalties, even worse than a prison sentence, is draining them of all their assets, and then using these assets to further support law enforcement's anti-trafficking efforts and victim recovery programs.

The second way to leverage the penalties of human trafficking to support the victims is by passing tough laws against the purchase of sex—purchasing a human being for one's own pleasure should also carry steep criminal and civil penalties. This starts with changing the vernacular around the issue of prostitution, and especially around male entitlement and privilege on issues of sex and sexuality. Beyond that, though, the civil penalties associated with purchasing sex should always be integrated with and redirected towards supporting anti-trafficking efforts; they can fund “john schools” or programs for victims. Legislative efforts on the demand-side of the issue need significantly more commitment and attention, but it is focusing on this half of the equation that is ultimately the most effective means to eradicate sex trafficking.

In addition to increased cooperation and integration on legislative issues, the third “P” of prosecution also includes increased cooperation and integration across different sectors to investigate cases of sex trafficking. In many areas, there has been excellent coordination among NGOs and law enforcement agencies to train police on the issue of human trafficking so that they can more effectively identify potential cases and use appropriate investigative techniques. But we must think about further ways to integrate the knowledge and expertise of NGOs and law enforcement for investigative purposes.

To date, there are a number of promising practices of NGOs developing collaborative relationships with law enforcement to provide tips regarding victims and perpetrators. Law enforcement then uses these tips to commence an investigation, which often culminates in a rescue and conviction. This is a wonderful start, as we all know that law enforcement cannot do this work on its own. But there is opportunity for much greater cooperation here.

In some localities, NGOs are actually the ones building informant networks, receiving tips, building a case, and conducting the raids and rescues in cooperation with the police. But this type of partnership can only happen when law enforcement opens its doors to working with NGOs in this capacity. We need to develop bonds of mutual trust and respect across these two sectors, wherein both law enforcement and NGOs recognize their relative strengths and limitations, and allow the other to step in when they can be most beneficial and effective.

Here, too, the public can be involved. Some NGOs have been highly effective at training local community groups or vigilance committees to recognize and report suspected cases of trafficking in their communities. Given its underground nature, sometimes it is only those individuals that live in the area and observe the surroundings as part of their daily life who can detect a possible case of human trafficking. Many domestic slaves also double as sex slaves, or are otherwise sexually exploited, and it is often the case that neighbors or other good Samaritans in the neighborhood report when something is wrong. Thus, NGOs and law enforcement should also seek ways to integrate the general public in their efforts through the formation of well-trained community vigilance committees.

The private sector also has an important role to play in the investigation of human trafficking cases. In particular, the technology sector can bring to bear its expertise in developing computer and software programs and systems that utilize advanced facial recognition technology and sophisticated algorithms to proactively investigate cases of sex trafficking. Given the increasing sale of sex trafficking victims online, it is nearly impossible for law enforcement to sift through the thousands of ads posted every day to identify those cases most likely involving minors, or those that are otherwise likely to be trafficking cases. The private sector can therefore either donate or provide for lesser cost the types of programs and systems that help digitize this process and more efficiently and effectively sift through the ads.

There is also an increased threat of recruitment and grooming of sex trafficking victims online. Technology companies can also partner with NGOs and law enforcement in providing low cost or donated advertising that raises awareness among youth of the dangers of meeting people online and sharing information about themselves with strangers. It is time for a massive online advertising campaign about the dangers of the Internet, and private sector technology companies can provide proactive leadership in this regard.

Finally, many Internet sites, whether social networking or search engines, are beginning to realize the need to monitor their sites for illicit or illegal behavior. This has certainly been the case with child pornography, and this needs to increase in the context of human trafficking cases, as well. Tech companies need to partner with NGOs and law enforcement as “first responders” in human trafficking cases, detecting suspicious activity on their sites and bringing that information to the attention of law enforcement and their trusted NGO partners.

Prosecution also requires increased coordination and integration between prosecutors and law enforcement. These two bodies should be working hand-in-glove with each other from beginning to end in a trafficking case. Prosecutors cannot do their job without investigations that yield evidence that is effective and admissible in court, and the efforts of law enforcement will ultimately be for nothing if prosecutors do not take on these cases. Therefore, when it comes to investigating and prosecuting sex trafficking cases, it is imperative that local anti-trafficking units integrate the expertise of all sectors from start to finish so that the most airtight case can be built.

Finally, prosecutors should coordinate with NGOs when a sex trafficking case is going to trial. Grassroots NGOs can mobilize people to come to court for the trial to provide moral support to the victim just by their presence, and this also serves as an effective strategy to show juries and judges that the mass public supports the victim and wants a guilty verdict for the perpetrators.

I have discussed many different avenues of integration and cooperation of local anti-trafficking efforts in every aspect of anti-trafficking work from prevention, to protection and prosecution. We can look to organizations and agencies globally who are doing amazing work on some of these fronts, but we still have a long ways to go. I do believe that as we focus our hearts and minds on “the last girl”, differences within and among sectors will be set aside, turf battles will subside, and the pride and territoriality that unfortunately sometimes characterizes this work will slowly die. We will begin to celebrate each others’ unique expertise and contributions, and we will celebrate our victories together. The “last girl” will be set free to realize her dreams and visions, and in the process she will remind us why we do this work in the first place.

Thank you.

Measuring the Local Level of Social Integration Strategy Towards the Eradication of Sex Trafficking in South Korea and Other Countries

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[Chuncheon, Republic of Korea] Red Light District Closure through Private-Public Sector Cooperation

- Lee Segyun (Welfare Director, Chuncheon City)

[Alberta, Canada]
**Alberta's Private-Public Cooperation
to Prevent Youth Sex Trafficking**

Andrea Burkhart
Executive Director and Founder, ACT Alberta



**Alberta's Private-Public
Cooperation to Prevent Youth
Sex Trafficking**

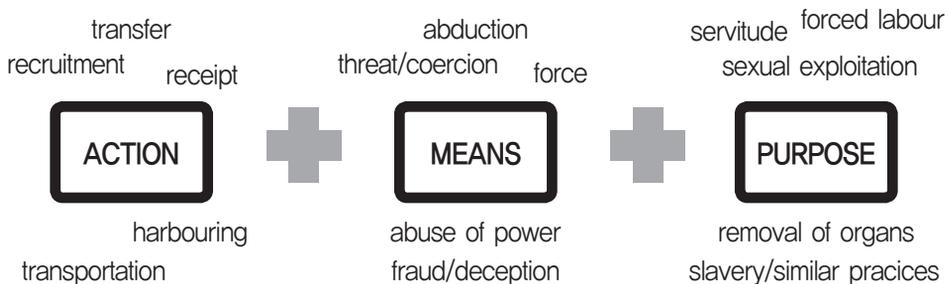
Andrea Burkhart
Executive Director
ACT Alberta

Outline

1. Human trafficking in Canada and Alberta
2. About ACT Alberta
3. ACT Programs to Prevent Youth Sex Trafficking
 - a) Engaging Youth and those who work with youth
 - b) Public/Private Cooperation to prevent human trafficking
 - c) Community Action Plan in Edmonton
4. Conclusion

Human Trafficking is:

Traffickers undertake **ACTION** using **MEANS** for the **PURPOSE** of exploiting people.



Sensationalizing Human Trafficking



<http://www.zuzeko.com/2011/12/human-trafficking-and-organized.html>



http://www2.usdayton.edu/news/articles/2009/10/Modern-Day_Slavery.php

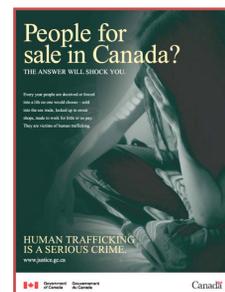


<http://scm-13.technorat.com/11/06/29/46573/prisoner-human-trafficking.jpg%3Ft%3D20110629131556>

Human Trafficking in Canada

- Palermo Protocol
- Federal legislation
- 2005-2012: 25 convictions
- 2012 National Action Plan

- Research, Resources and Programs
- Online training www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/octip/training.htm
- Multiple forms of trafficking
- Demographics
- Ongoing challenges



Human Trafficking in Alberta

- High job vacancy rate and booming economy
- Natural resource extraction and agriculture
- Sparsely populated + geographically large
- Labour and/or sex trafficking
- Legal and illegal establishments
- Canadians, visitors, TFWs, students
- Internal migration of trafficked persons
- Recent trends and growth



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alberta>

ACT Alberta:

Mission: ACT Alberta will increase knowledge and awareness on human trafficking, advocate for effective rights based responses; build capacity of all involved stakeholders and lead and foster collaboration for joint action against human trafficking.

Values:

1. Rights based and victim-centered
2. Collaboration and partnerships
3. Diversity and inclusivity
4. Evidence-based and research informed

Supported by: *Alberta*  Government

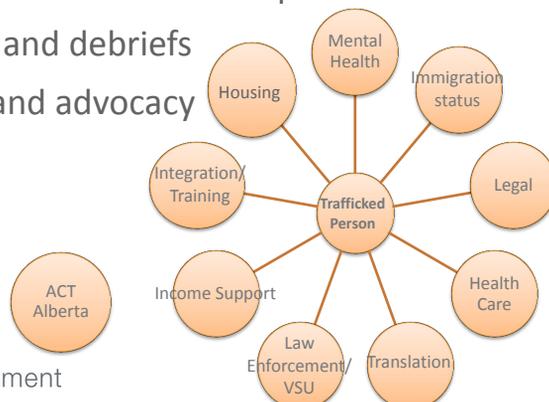
About ACT Alberta

Research based
Victim centered



ACT Alberta

- Red Deer, Calgary, Edmonton; Provincial outreach
- Relationships, referral networks and protocols
- Case coordination and debriefs
- Systemic analysis and advocacy
- Capacity building



Alberta Government

ACT: YEP! (Youth Engagement Project!)

- Youth Engagement Project
- Developed by youth for youth
- Based on human rights norms and legislation
- Youth are trained to deliver presentations to peers
- Includes interactive game on human rights
- Piloted in schools, youth groups
- Successes and challenges



ACT: YEP! (Youth Engagement Project!)

Factors in success:

- Experience in building education and awareness programs
- A developed Community Educator Program

Challenges:

- Lack of resources



Public/Private Cooperation

-ACT reaches professionals who might be identifying trafficked youth, including:

teachers, social workers in hospitals and schools, doctors and nurses (in particular pediatricians) law enforcement and child protection workers, Employment Standards and Bylaw Inspectors, members of the public, classmates/peers

-ACT provides tools, resources, and training to for-profit organizations likely to come in contact with victims of trafficking, such as :

banks, hotels, apartments



Image credit: educationalannex.net

Public/Private Cooperation

Factors in success:

- Strong connections in community
- Preexisting awareness program

Challenges:

- Have to teach awareness from the ground up
- High turnover rates within organizations
- Minimal resources. Have to wait for them to reach out
- Confusion around definitions



Image credit: educationalannex.net

ACT: Community Action Plan

- Engaging Community: Edmonton Community Plan to Prevent and Reduce Sex Trafficking of Women and Girls
- Consultations with front-line service providers and those with lived experience to learn what is and isn't working
- Partnership with City of Edmonton, multiple community NGOs, survivors and law enforcement
- Develop Community Action Plan
- Implement one of the strategies identified



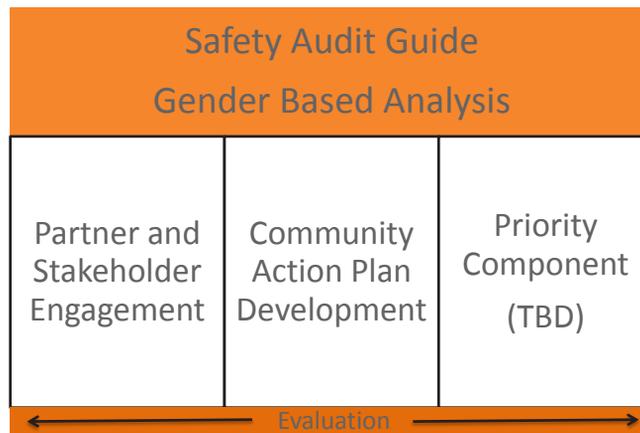
Status of Women
Canada

Condition féminine
Canada

Canada

ACT: Community Action Plan

to Prevent and Reduce Sex Trafficking of Girls and Women in Edmonton



Status of Women
Canada

Condition féminine
Canada

Canada

ACT: Community Action Plan

Factors in success:

- Long history of work on exploitation in Edmonton
- Strong partnerships with service providers

Challenges:

- Lack of resources of partners and ourselves
- Complex subject matter
- Losses in human resources
- Potential difficulties in implementing project plan
- Potential for disappointing stakeholders



Status of Women
Canada

Condition féminine
Canada

Canada

Conclusion

Effective Partnerships to Address Sex Trafficking of Youth

- Collaboration and communication
- Shared power and equal capacity
- Common agenda and shared understanding
- Research and evidence
- Coordination
- Time



Image Credit: rightstartups.com

Acknowledgements

Contact

www.actalberta.org

andrea@actalberta.org

+1.780.474.1104

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Thank you to our funders for their support:



Alberta Government



Status of Women
Canada

Condition féminine
Canada

Canada

[Alberta, Canada]

Alberta's Private-Public Cooperation to Prevent Youth Sex Trafficking

Andrea Burkhart
Executive Director and Founder, ACT Alberta

Trafficking is a violation of human rights and a source of extreme human suffering. Globally, human trafficking is second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable illicit activity and has been recognized as the fastest growing crime worldwide. As we have seen throughout the course of this conference, this is not a problem that is isolated to a specific area of the globe. Canada faces enormous challenges when it comes to human trafficking.

Human Trafficking in Canada

Canada was among the first signatories to the United Nations Palermo Protocol and has two separate provisions that criminalize this activity. In 2001, the Government passed the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, or IRPA, making transnational human trafficking into Canada illegal. In 2005 our Criminal Code was amended to include four prohibitions related to human trafficking: it is a criminal activity to traffic in persons, receive material or financial benefits from trafficking, and withhold or destroy a person's documents for the purposes of trafficking. Trafficking of a person under the age of 18 is also a specific offence.

Much is unknown about this crime in Canada due its hidden nature, the lack of adequately supported research, and the lack of consensus on what constitutes human trafficking. However, it is widely accepted and understood that internal and international trafficking, particularly of women and girls, exists in Canada.

As of April 2012, there have been 25 convictions under human trafficking specific offences in the Criminal Code, involving 41 victims. There are 56 cases before the courts involving 85 accused and 136 victims; at least 26 of these victims were under the age of 18 at the time of the offence. An additional 3 charges have been laid under IRPA.

Human trafficking has multiple faces in Canada. While it can broadly be demarcated into sex trafficking and labour trafficking, these manifest in many forms. Victims can be found in fraudulent marriages and spousal sponsorships, in the Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) and Live-In Caregiver programs, and within family groups, including ritual abuse and torture (RAT) cases.

ACT Alberta has assisted many international victims that have been trafficked into Canada from overseas, including those from countries including North Korea, the Philippines, India, and the United States, who are lured by traffickers with hopes of a better life. Victims of trafficking can also be found within Canada whose experiences with trafficking have occurred entirely within our borders. These victims of internal trafficking tend to come from marginalized and disadvantaged backgrounds, including from our Aboriginal communities, youth who are coming out of the child protection system, substance abusers, and newcomers to Canada who are unfamiliar with our laws and languages.

In 2012, the Government of Canada announced a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking. Despite this, significant challenges exist across Canada and much work remains to be done, including providing training and increasing capacity for law enforcement and the judiciary, developing case law, strengthening coordination and communication between stakeholders, providing appropriate and accurate awareness raising, adequately supporting victim services and undertaking quality research.

Human trafficking in Alberta

ACT Alberta is based in the Canadian province of Alberta, which has been attracting migrants for generations and is home to a diverse and growing population. In recent years, workers from across Canada and around the world have been recruited in ever growing numbers to fill the jobs that are sorely needed in the booming oil and gas sector and the supporting service sector. Alberta is home to around a quarter of the population of Temporary Foreign

Workers in Canada. In 2011 alone, over 25,000 Temporary Foreign Workers entered Alberta to help fill the 77,500 jobs created in the province in that year. This massive population of newcomers and migrant workers can unfortunately be at heightened risk for recruitment into forced labour and sex trafficking.

Human trafficking victims in Alberta are subjected to sex and labour trafficking in agriculture, construction, processing plants, retail, restaurants, the hospitality sector, domestic servitude, and gangs. Increasingly, victims of trafficking are experiencing exploitation for both sex and labour, further deepening the complexity of this abuse.

Victims of human trafficking are forced into illegal sectors where they remain hidden from the eyes of service providers and law enforcement, such as gang activity and drug trafficking. However, they may also be found in legal establishments such as restaurants and construction or agricultural businesses. It can be so difficult to uncover human trafficking and lay charges that many of these legal establishments act with impunity to use exploited labour.

Human traffickers target the most vulnerable people in society, and victims are often found in the spaces where endemic sexism, racism, and classism intersect. Although victims of trafficking come from all walks of life, those in disadvantaged and marginalized situations are particularly at risk. Many victims are impoverished or illegal migrants, youth who grew up in the child protection system or have dropped out of school, runaways, substance abusers, and those with mental health issues. Aboriginal peoples in Canada are well-documented to be at disproportionately high risk due to entrenched legacies of colonialism and racism.

This is also a distinctly gendered issue that primarily affects women and girls. Roughly three quarters of the clients referred to ACT Alberta are women. Globally, 80% of victims of trafficking in the criminal justice processes are female. Increasingly, ACT Alberta is coming into contact with women who face sexualized violence, even in situations where they are being trafficked for labour purposes.

Over the course of the past six years, ACT Alberta has assisted numerous victims of human trafficking across the province. Between 2011 and 2012, our victim referral rate increased by nearly 520 percent. Comparing the first quarters of 2013 and 2014, our referrals are nearly

double. Roughly 65 percent of the individuals we have assisted have been trafficked for sexual exploitation, including nearly 9 percent who are children. A third of those whom we assist are trafficked for forced labour.

ACT Alberta

In 2007, a local immigrant serving organization called “Changing Together” responded to the rumors that human trafficking was happening in our region of Canada. They initiated a scan of front-line service providing agencies and inquired if human trafficking occurring. The answer that they received overwhelmingly indicated a need for more training and awareness on human trafficking in Alberta. Our organization was formed with this as a primary goal.

ACT Alberta’s mission is to increase knowledge and awareness on human trafficking, advocate for effective rights based responses, build capacity of all involved stakeholders, and lead and foster collaboration for joint action against human trafficking.

We use the 4-P approach, which is a best-practice developed by the United Nations and which streamlines our work into 4 key areas:

- (1) Prosecution: We support law enforcement in their efforts to bring traffickers to justice and connect victims to the Criminal Justice System.
- (2) Protection: We provide case management and direct assistance, in addition to coordinating services for victims of trafficking. We develop protocols and referral pathways with government and NGO partners. ACT Alberta also administers a Victim Assistance Fund which can support victims with needs otherwise unmet by existing systems and services.
- (3) Prevention: We engage in public education and awareness raising campaigns and have special training that we provide to front-line service providers, policy makers, and law enforcement. In addition, we have provided training and education to teachers and students; nurses and doctors, including pediatricians; social workers; employment standards inspectors, police officers (federal and municipal); private sector groups such as bank and hotel employees; and the general public.

(4) Partnerships: We recognize that there are many stakeholders that are already working on related issues. Rather than reinventing the wheel, we aim to create partnerships within the community and work with front-line service providing agencies to help them identify and respond to human trafficking in a collaborative way. We operate on a coalition model, and these partnerships within service providers, law enforcement, and government are fundamental to the way we operate. Our prevention, prosecution and protection programs are facilitated through partnerships.

ACT Alberta funded primarily through the Government of Alberta, Victims of Crime Fund. We also receive project-based grants from the Federal and Provincial Governments, and donations from the public, faith and private sectors.

Related initiatives in Alberta

ACT Alberta is fortunate to work in an environment where there are strong partnerships and a history of community and government work on sexual exploitation. Here are three examples of related local, provincial and international initiatives that we benefit from in Alberta:

a) Local NGO - CEASE

CEASE (the Centre to End All Sexual Exploitation), has the vision of a community where there is hope, respect, and transformation for individuals, families, and communities affected by sexual exploitation, sex trafficking and social inequality.

The Youth Stop Trafficking and Exploitation Project, or YSTEP is a CEASE project coordinated by an experiential woman who meets with youth in schools, group homes, faith communities, addictions treatment centres and correctional facilities. She offers frank conversation, tips to prevent exploitation, and training on the signs to recognize the risks of being pimped, trafficked, or exploited by a peer (girl or boy) or an adult. CEASE also chairs the Sexual Exploitation Working Group, of which ACT Alberta is also a member. SEWG is a leadership group of experts working together to address sexual exploitation in Edmonton.

b) Government of Alberta

Under the Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act (PSECA), children involved

in prostitution are recognized as victims of sexual abuse and in need of protection. Programs and services exist not only to support youth in ending their involvement in prostitution, but also to assist those who are considered at risk to become involved. Such intervention includes education, risk assessment and appropriate service provision whether in community or confinement.

PSECA legislation allows for youth who are considered at immediate risk to engage in prostitution to be apprehended by police or a delegated Enhancement Act caseworker and taken to a protective safe house. Youth at risk may be confined from five to 47 days and then connected to community support services and placement services, if unable to return to the parental home.

The legislation also introduces legal penalties for ‘johns’ and ‘pimps’. An individual soliciting a child involved in prostitution or encouraging a child to become involved in prostitution is guilty of child abuse. These individuals may be fined up to \$25,000, jailed for up to two years or both.

c) Local-International partnerships

A Safe Place Women’s Shelter has long been a supporting partner of ACT Alberta. They are a women’s shelter that traditionally helps women fleeing domestic violence. They are leaders in Alberta in establishing protocols for women’s shelters to assist and transfer trafficked women. A Safe Place Director, Pat Vargas, also co-founded The Inter-American Network of Shelters, Welcoming Houses and Hostels which has established mechanisms towards increasing protection of women and their children victimized by violence and in situations of extreme risk, including women and children victims of human trafficking. RIRE, along with similar networks of shelters in Africa and Asia are also part of the Global Network of Women’s Shelters. Through Ms. Vargas’ leadership work in this area, we have been able to facilitate international transfers of trafficked women to return safely to their countries of origin.

ACT Alberta programs/projects/activities to prevent youth sex trafficking.

ACT Alberta recognizes, and is grateful for, the history of work in exploitation and issues of violence against women and children. It is important that any work on human trafficking builds on these existing platforms.

While ACT Alberta works to address all forms of trafficking, we have several programs and projects that specifically address sex trafficking and the trafficking of youth. Three such examples include a pilot Youth Engagement Project, a collaborative project to create a Community Action Plan Project to Combat Sex Trafficking in Edmonton, and the public/private cooperative relationships that have been developed to raise awareness of and prevent human trafficking.

a) YEP!

The youth of Alberta are the future of this province. With this in mind, ACT Alberta has initiated the Youth Engagement Project (YEP!) that seeks to educate and engage youth on human trafficking in Canada. Guided by a human rights framework, this project draws on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the Alberta Human Rights Act in order to equip youth with the tools and skills necessary to understand and respond to human trafficking.

ACT Alberta is offering this free youth presentation to students. This interactive and age-appropriate presentation is one hour long and is presented by fellow youth. In this hour, students learn about human trafficking in Canada and how to use human rights-based strategies to present these issues to their own communities. Our presentation equips students with the skills needed to become active and responsible citizens who are aware of their capacity to affect change in their communities, society, and the wider world.

Factors in Success: ACT Alberta has extensive experience in building education and awareness programs which we were able to draw on in creating this program. In addition, we have already developed a Community Educator Program, wherein adult volunteers are trained to deliver human trafficking awareness to adult audiences, which we used to adapt to younger audiences. This was instrumental in the creation of YEP!.

Difficulties faced: As a pilot project, ACT Alberta does not have the resources to sustain this project once the grant term is completed. We are currently not supported financially to staff a Community Engagement Project, and are hopeful that support will come to ensure this good work can continue in Calgary, and across the province.

b) Public/Private Cooperation

We provide educational tools, resources, and training to organizations in the for-profit sector which are likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking. Human trafficking is a hidden crime, but it involves victims who walk among us. We are actively involved in cooperating with the private sector to increase awareness and understanding of human trafficking, develop sector specific resources, and raise the numbers of people equipped to spot the signs and symptoms of this abuse.

Traffickers make enormous profits through their victimizing and exploitive actions, which have to go through banks and other financial institutions which are uniquely situated to spot and potentially stop human trafficking. With this in mind, we have worked with banks to develop and provide training to staff.

A great deal of sex trafficking occurs in hotel rooms, and hotel staff are positioned to peek into the rooms where this abuse may be occurring. We have partnered with the local dh3 hotel chain to develop materials to educate their staff on the indicators of trafficking and what to do if they suspect it is occurring.

Victims of both labour and sex trafficking are often put up in apartments by their traffickers. By equipping apartment board staff of major apartment companies with the tools needed to recognize and respond to the signs and symptoms of trafficking, many cases can be uncovered. We have forged strong relationships with some local apartment companies, such as Boardwalk Rentals, and have provided training to their staff.

Success Factors: Over the years that ACT Alberta has been assisting victims of trafficking we have managed to forge strong connections with employees of for-profit companies. These connections are vital in starting conversations and creating partnerships. We have also been able to adapt our preexisting awareness and training program to the needs of these organizations in the private sector.

Challenges: Trafficking is a human rights abuse that remains unknown or unacknowledged by many Canadians. Typically, we have to teach awareness of this issue at the most basic level and work at raising understanding from the ground up. Turn-over is high, which means we must do regular re-trainings for new staff. We also struggle to find the time and resources to create and implement training and create connections with organizations and businesses.

c) Community Action Plan in Edmonton

The Status of Women Canada has funded a two year project in Edmonton which will involve core stakeholders working together to develop a meaningful and effective community plan to prevent the trafficking of girls and women for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

The Government of Canada has identified human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation as the most common manifestation of this crime.

In 2009, Edmonton Police Services charged three individuals in a city licensed massage parlour with human trafficking and related offenses in what officials described as modern day slavery. The women answered ads in their countries of origin (Fiji and China) which promised well paid work opportunities. Upon arrival, their passports were confiscated and they were coerced into providing sexual services. The victims of trafficking received assistance from community agencies and the accused were eventually convicted of lesser charges.

Objectives

1. To conduct a community based qualitative research study which will engage with and gather knowledge from
 - current literature
 - front-line serving agencies
 - women with lived experience
 - various ethnic groups
2. To collaborate with stakeholders to prepare a Community Action Plan which identifies implementable strategies to prevent sex trafficking of women and girls in Edmonton
3. To implement one of the strategies identified in the Community Action Plan
4. To evaluate the implemented strategy

Participants: Service providers who may come into contact with victims of trafficking, including members of government agencies, NGOs, and law enforcement, and those with lived experience.

Success Factors: The long history of work on exploitation in Edmonton, both sexual and otherwise, has created an enormous pool of resources that we can draw upon for this project. We have been successful in forging lasting and productive partnerships with many of the service providing agencies that work in this field and that may potentially come into contact with victims of human trafficking; these partnerships have been and will continue to be instrumental in ensuring the success of this project.

Challenges: Service providing agencies in Edmonton face limited capacity and resources in their work, which limits their ability to partner with us on this project. We further face challenges in ensuring we are protecting the privacy of participants. The contentious and complex nature of the subject matter also poses the risk of internal group conflict or divergent opinions on issues related to sex trafficking, as different stakeholder organizations have differing understandings on what constitutes human trafficking for sexual exploitation. This may prevent stakeholders from understanding or committing to this project. We have also experienced project coordination setbacks due to losses in human resources. Due to the breadth of the topic of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, there is a potential risk of developing a project plan that is challenging to implement in the 30 month time period. Lastly, there is the risk of disappointing some stakeholders when there can only be one priority component implemented.

Conclusion

It is widely recognized that collaboration or “Partnerships” are an effective approach to complex issues like human trafficking. However, a coalition model which involves all stakeholders takes time to establish. Though we all intuitively understand the value of collaboration, the challenge lies in attaining the resources for these activities. Relationships, communication, protocols and research are all mutually dependent and should be supported by victim centered analysis and quality research. Without a shared understanding of human trafficking and solid research on sex trafficking as it impacts youth, we remain challenged to respond collaboratively and effectively.

Contact

www.actalberta.org

andrea@actalberta.org

+1.780.474.1104

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Thank you to our funders for their support:



Status of Women
Canada

Condition féminine
Canada

Canada

[New York, United States]
**Investigation System
for Supporting and Rescuing
Sex Trafficking Victims**

Margo Brodie

Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York

**Investigation System for Supporting
and Rescuing Sex Trafficking Victims**

Margo Brodie

Judge of the United States District
Court for the Eastern District of New York

Victims of Trafficking

“The victims of modern slavery have many faces. They are men and women, adults and children. Yet, all are denied basic human dignity and freedom. . . . All too often suffering from horrible physical and sexual abuse, it is hard for them to imagine that there might be a place of refuge.”

— President Barack Obama; TIP Report 2010

Victim Identification: Essential Step in Fight to Stop Human Trafficking

- "When we bring victims out of exploitation, we are helping to create more stable and productive communities."
- 2013 TIP Report "focuses on victim identification as a top priority in the global movement to combat trafficking in persons."
- Only 40,000 of the estimated 27 million men, women and children have been identified as victims

2013 Trafficking in Persons Report

The Palermo Protocol --- 2000

- In 2000 the United Nations adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children - also known as the Palermo Protocol
- The Protocol required governments to incorporate **Prevention**, Criminal **Prosecution** and Victim **Protection** in their anti-trafficking laws – the 3Ps.

Challenges Faced When Investigating Sex Trafficking Cases

- Hidden crime
- Difficult to corroborate victim
- Victim's testimony is crucial but victim is reluctant to speak to law enforcement
- Sometimes evidence is in another country
- It is a combination of violent crimes, sex crime, organized crime, financial crime, alien smuggling, and labor exploitation

Objective of the Trafficking Investigation

- To obtain evidence to corroborate the victim's testimony and enhance victim's credibility
- To obtain evidence that can be used independently of the victim to convict the traffickers
- To use the evidence to identify, arrest, and successfully prosecute the traffickers

Importance of Victim

- Most important evidence in a human trafficking case is the victim
- You must earn and maintain the victim's trust in order to get the victim's cooperation
- Corroborate the victim as much as possible

Challenges to Identifying Victim

- The hidden nature of the crime
- Lack of awareness of the crime of human trafficking by the public
- Perception of victims –
 - many victims do not identify themselves as victims
 - others do not view victims as victims either
- Lack of resources

What Happens When law Enforcement Fails to Identify Victims?

- Viewed as undocumented or illegal immigrants
- Treated as criminals and subjected to deportation
- Viewed as prostitutes and charged with offenses, and jailed or detained
- Reinforces the messages they receive from traffickers that they will be treated as criminals if caught
- Enforces their perception that they are to blame
- Enhances the power and control of traffickers over victims

Issues With Obtaining Identified Victim's Testimony

Victim does not want to speak to law enforcement and does not usually give complete story initially because :

- Fear of law enforcement
- Fear of deportation
- Fear of prosecution
- Fear of trafficker
- Loyalty to trafficker
- Shame
- Trauma

Must Address Victim's Needs to Obtain Cooperation

- Housing/Shelter
- Medical Services
- Counseling/Support Groups
- Advocacy Services
- Legal Services
- Social Services
- Mental Health Services
- Security/Protection of Victims and Family Members

How to Address Victim's Needs

- Law Enforcement not equipped to address these needs
- Non-Governmental Organizations (“NGOs”) are our indispensable partners in this process. Among other things, they:
 - Identify victims and witnesses
 - Conduct community outreach to prevent human trafficking and explain how victims can receive protection under the law
 - Provide and obtain many essential services for victims and family members, which help to stabilize victim so that they can tell law enforcement what happened
 - Bridge the cultural, social, and linguistic divide between law enforcement and trafficking victims,
 - Aid in getting to the truth
 - Help to prepare victims to testify

How do NGOs Help Victims?

- Assist victims in obtaining permission to remain in the country
- Provide legal services
- Provide safe shelter where they cannot be found by the traffickers
- Provide counseling to help victims with their feelings of shame
- Provide access to medical and mental health services
- Ensure that they are treated as victims, not criminals, by the legal system

How Do NGOs Assist in the Investigation?

- Ask the difficult questions that the victim may not, at least initially, feel comfortable answering to law enforcement
- Obtain physical, documentary, and medical evidence to corroborate the victim, identify traffickers, or establish traffickers' involvement
- Ensure that the investigators have all relevant information, some of which may not come out during meetings with the victim
- Dispel inaccurate, misleading, or false information
- Advise investigators of any issues or needs of the victims that are not being properly addressed, especially potential threats or risks of harm

Law Enforcement and NGOs: Possible Sources of Tension

- Law enforcement may not believe that the conduct amounts to trafficking
- The victim's credibility is challenged or doubted
- Demands are placed upon the victim to provide assistance that the NGO deems unreasonable
- NGOs request that all communication with the victim go through his/her NGO attorney or case manager
- Timing and the need for law enforcement to take immediate action that requires the victim's assistance
- NGOs and/or victim's dissatisfaction with results of the investigation or case

Corroborating the Victim

- The victim's testimony is the most important piece of evidence, but alone it is usually not enough
- You must corroborate the victim, if you can
- It is difficult to corroborate the worst conduct
- The focus is on corroborating the surrounding circumstances as much as possible
- Investigators are always looking for "unimpeachable" sources of corroboration, e.g., audio or video recordings, computer records, phone records, etc.

Examples of Corroborative Evidence

- How did trafficker and/or victim enter the country?
 - Immigration documents
 - Visas
 - Travel records
- How did trafficker communicate with and/or control the victim?
 - Phones, computers
 - E-mail records
 - Letters from victim to family
 - Letters from trafficker to family, friends, acquaintances

Examples of Corroborative Evidence

- How does trafficker move/transfer money?
 - Bank records
 - Wire transfers
 - Ledgers
 - Receipts
- Where did trafficker keep the victim?
 - Leases
 - Rent checks
 - Security videotapes

Examples of Corroborative Evidence

What did trafficker do to the victim?

- Medical examination of victim
- Medical records of victim (historical)
- Photographs
- Videotapes

Examples of Corroborative Evidence

What kind of work was the victim required to do?
E.g., prostitution:

- Condoms and lubricants
- Lingerie
- Medications
- Tickets, travel documents, etc.
- Business cards
- Advertisements (frequently via the Internet)
- Accounts of money taken in brothels
- Utility bills such as gas, electricity, or phone bills
- Records of rent paid
- Records of bills paid for advertising
- Credit card details for customers
- Price lists

Investigative Techniques

- Financial investigations: review of bank records, wire transfers, etc.
- Immigration records: do you have records of victim and trafficker entering country together? did either apply for visa? obtain visa application?
- Search of garbage/trash: amazing what people throw in the trash. Bank records, paper documents with names, other helpful information

Investigative Techniques

- Search and seizure – via warrant or consent
- Interviews of other witnesses or individuals with information about the trafficker and/or victim, e.g., victim’s family members, neighbors, landlord, local business owners, first responders, health care workers, school counselors

[Kolkata, India]
**Economic Rehabilitation and
Reintegration Model
for Sex Trafficking Victims**

Indrani Sinha
Executive Director and Co-founder, SANLAAP

**Economic Rehabilitation and
Reintegration Model
for Sex Trafficking Victims**

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Broken Girl comes to us

Yami came to us at the age of 14 yrs. She was so small and so innocent that she was continuously clinging to the lawyer who she thought was strong and resembled her father. A father who she has heard about. Much later she realized these were stories her mother made up. Her mother had bought her when Yami was a baby and she did all that she was told to do. She was asked to take more than 12 customers a day.

COUNSELLING AND MOTIVATION

- ▶ WHEN THE VICTIMS COME TO US THEY ARE YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL
- ▶ THEY HAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR OWN SITUATION AND THEY ARE NOT TOLD WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO EXPERIENCE
- ▶ WE TAKE COUNSELLING AND MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAMMES VERY SERIOUSLY
- ▶ WE TRY AND KEEP THEIR SECRETS
- ▶ WE ENCOURAGE THEM TO FIND A FRIEND
- ▶ WE GIVE THEM THEIR ESSENTIALS IN A KIT AS A PRESENT

CHALLENGES IN THE BEGINNING

- ▶ Choice being limited we cannot give them lot hope before working on the case management
- ▶ Productive Initiatives being few we have to experiment quite a lot
- ▶ Production – Profit – Marketing are not the skills of the organization but the survivor needs to work on them and hence, we have tread on difficult but much needed path
- ▶ No, Profit Earning is ensured...we just try to work together

THE BASICS

- ▶ She needs medical aid, basic amenities and mental health support
- ▶ She needs to be assured that she might return to her family but only if she works with us to go back
- ▶ Legal battle is run but is very slow...we have to support her and continuously explain what is happening to her
- ▶ Victim protection, victim compensation, punishment of the trafficker or abuser happens but takes time

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE BECOMES GROUP ENTERPRISE

- ▶ In 1993 when the FIRST SHELTER HOME came up I decided to give up my personal business of running a block printing unit because it was already established and was making slow profit
- ▶ 10 young women got trained in one year and they started getting orders from local shops and boutiques which changed their lives
- ▶ At the block printing unit they learnt to print on textiles, make articles and sold them to buyers
- ▶ They kept the accounts also and learn to entertain customers

Creativity Young Therapists & Accomplished in the making

FROM HEALING PAIN TO POWER

- ▶ In 1994 a young woman dancer came to teach dancing and this was used as a Therapy.
- ▶ Within a year we could see that the survivors were enjoying and learning a skill.
- ▶ In 1999 this young woman established “KOLKATA SANVED” as an independent organisation with 10 survivors of Sanlaap
- ▶ Today they are therapists, individual dancers and they are preparing other dancers to live and earn independently.

Block Printing to Fashion Designing of Involving Designers of Repute

- The Block printing unit included other trainings like weaving, embroidery, cutting & tailoring and became an independent work unit for the girls under a designer of Repute who gave ideas and also brought them in contact with the market.
- Today this unit supplies dresses and other clothes to Sanlaap’s own shop and also takes order from business units.

Education

- ▶ This is very important part in rehabilitation. Most of the girls who come to the shelter are not even literate and thus we encourage them to join our non formal school within the premises of the shelter.
- ▶ Those who can are encouraged to join formal schools and many complete studying till the secondary standard.
- ▶ Within the education classes we also provide life skill training to the survivors which provides them the strength to survive and fight it out in the big bad world.

Working Girls Force within the Shelter training & Stay

- Last year we built a working girls hostel so that all those girls taking training or working in different projects within the shelter or outside can run their show independently but are also monitored closely before becoming totally independent and going out to live independently.
- Incidentally one of the survivors are looking after this shelter while working inside at the creative centre.

Beauty heals from within and women's natural flair for beauty creating professionals

- ▶ As a feminist organisation we try not to encourage women to become beautiful in the traditional sense.
- ▶ But quite a few of our young women have been trained to train women in taking good care of their health and beauty.
- ▶ They are not only working in beauty parlours but working as a beautician from their homes as professionals.
- ▶ They are strong women who are individual and able entrepreneurs.

HIV – EDUCATION

- ▶ A group of these girls and young women are trained to care for and do awareness raising on HIV and AIDS.
- ▶ Through this advocacy initiative today the State has come forward to cater to the needs of the HIV positive survivors at our shelter.

NETWORKING

- ▶ The dancers from the organisation have visited other countries (U.S.A, England and Wales, Asia) and taken part in shows and competitions.
- ▶ The objective of these visits were not only to perform dance recitals but also to propagate the mission of Sanlaap and talk about an alternative that they are practicing.
- ▶ Today they are individual artists, performers, therapists and have an income of their own.

International order comes from USA, EUROPE & ASIA

- ▶ International volunteers always spent time with the survivors at the shelter to explore rehabilitation alternatives.
- ▶ They have liked the programme and brought designers to train girls in making bags, scarves, files etc.
- ▶ Today there are regular orders from other countries which are executed by the women at the shelter.

Costume jewellery making and training by professional designer

- ▶ A group of girls have been trained by professionals in making costume jewellery which has a good market in India as well as in other countries.
- ▶ Raw Materials are identified and collected from within India, designs are visualised by designers and we sell the products in India as well as export them to other countries.

Quality control for international market

- ▶ It is important to mention that we have to maintain quality control on products so that they match international standards.
- ▶ A very minor defect might lead to rejection of an entire consignment. We have learnt through mistakes.

Bag making

- ▶ My passion for collection of bags from all over the world led to the conception of this initiative.
- ▶ Initially the women were trained to replicate the bags I had collected. Subsequently new designs were evolved and some of those were runaway hits.
- ▶ We make bags for fashion and also for academic institutions.
- ▶ We have steady orders from an organisation in U.S.A

Partnership with corporates Giants (CCD, AMUL, IOM, Ajanta)

- ▶ This is one of the unique experiences of Sanlaap.
- ▶ With the help of IOM we partnered with CCD and Amul and set up shops which was looked after by the survivors.
- ▶ Ajanta is a shoe making company which has hired and trained our young women who are working in their factory and living in a group home near the factory which they run independently.

Participation in World Social Forum

- ▶ The survivors from the shelter working as entrepreneurs represented the organisation in the World Social Forum.
- ▶ The dancers were part of a popular platform and are still remembered today. This was part of our networking activities in Sanlaap.

Catering for B.P.O

- ▶ 10 girls were natural cooks and were profitably engaged to run a food catering unit for a B.P.O.
- ▶ They were taught to cook pack, serve breakfast, lunch and dinner in a city with B.P.O
- ▶ They also manned the 24 hour snacks corner.
- ▶ Another smaller team ran a canteen in a renowned women's college of Kolkata, India.

HUB

- ▶ Today we have created an outlet of our own which will serve as a boutique selling products manufactured by our women.
- ▶ This also has a small tea/ coffee corner which we are planning to develop into a small restaurant.
- ▶ This place is frequented by our friends and volunteers who come regularly.

Overcome stigma of the word “sexual abuse and prostitution”

- ▶ We do not believe in branding our girls as our product.
- ▶ Sexual abuse and prostitution are still social stigma which re-victimises a survivor.
- ▶ Sanlaap believes that rehabilitation is empowerment and mainstreaming
- ▶ This mainstreaming can only happen when she is physically and mentally strong.
- ▶ All trained girls are empowered to live independently and take their own decisions.

Participatory and Rights based model

- ▶ Sanlaap's approach in all the initiatives of rehabilitation and reintegration had been conducted in a participatory mode right from the designing to implementation.
- ▶ The Rights of the women had always been a priority in our thought process while designing and executing a programme.
- ▶ Many of our initiatives have been acknowledged as replicable models – UJWALA

Case Study

- ▶ Nriyagram – One survivor is part of a famous Gurukul dance academy . After another three years she will become a Teacher herself at the Institution.
- ▶ Marriage – we have found that a few girls who had decided to marry and settle down in life.
- ▶ Working girls hostel – there are some 20 girls in our working girls hostel and many others who live all over the city.
- ▶ Working with the corporate does not come easily for a survivor but hard work has one of our girls working with a woman entrepreneur who runs a successful company.

LEARNING PROCESS

- ▶ Our journey for rehabilitation of survivors had been a learning process and we are learning every day.....

THANK YOU

[Chuncheon, Republic of Korea] Red Light District Closure through Private-Public Sector Cooperation

Lee Segyun
Welfare Director, Chuncheon City



Red Light District Closure through Private-Public Sector Cooperation

Lee Segyun
Welfare Director, Chuncheon City

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1. Overview of Chuncheon

2. Overview of the red light district

3. The process of closure by year

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1. Overview of Chuncheon

| Chuncheon City



Population	Approximately 280,000 persons
Size	1,116km ² (1.8 times the size of Seoul; 6.6% of Gangwon Province)
Transportation linkage	A highway from Seoul opened in 2009 and a light rail link from Seoul was completed in 2010 (making it part of the Seoul Metropolitan Zone)
Regional features	Dubbed 'Lake City' and 'City of Romance'

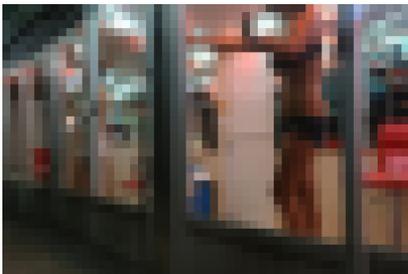
2. Overview of the red light district

| Gangwon-do

Region	2011		2012		2013		Registration
	No. of brothels	No. of prostitutes	No. of brothels	No. of prostitutes	No. of brothels	No. of prostitutes	
Wonju	15	23	15	22	19	31	Not registered
Sokcho	5	7	6	12	8	10	Not registered
Taebaek	4	4	4	2	3	4	Registered as hotel business
Chuncheon	17	42	15	42	21	60	Closed in August 2013

| Chuncheon

Location	Around the Chuncheon train station and the former Camp Page
Brothels	21 buildings (29 buildings in total)
No. of prostitutes	60
No. of brothel owners and workers	60



3. The process of closure by year

| 2011

- Attempted forced closure (violent conflicts)
 - Installed CCTV cameras to monitor brothel operation
 - Violent conflicts with prostituted women
 - Brothel owners and prostituted women arrested for obstruction of the execution of public affairs and violence



- 400 brothel owners and prostitutes took to the street to protest the closures



- Civic organizations called for the closure of Nanchochon



| 2012

- The closure of Nanchochon returned to the negotiation table.
- A plan to close down the red light district was devised.
 - A rationale for the closure
 - Strategic shift: forced closure → dialogue and communication, development of rationale



| 2013

- An on-site counseling center in Nanchochon by Chuncheon Giljabi House
 - Two counsellors deployed
 - Provided counseling and programs for prostituted women (January 2013)
 - * Brothel owners, building owners, prostituted women → dialogue
- Counseling
 - Explained the legitimacy of the closure of the red light district
 - Counseling, future planning, vocational training
 - Discussed the importance of family

- An ordinance for rehabilitation support for prostituted victims (Feb. 2013) established for the first time among local autonomous bodies

The Chuncheon City Ordinance on Rehabilitation Support for Prostituted Victims etc.

- Livelihood support: 10 million won per person
- Vocational training support: 1.5 million won
- Relocation cost support

- Agreement on the voluntary closure of brothels (May 2, 2013)

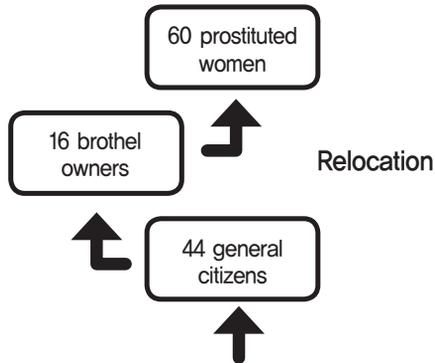
Brothel owners:

- Promised cooperation with the demolition of the site and re-purposing of the area (creation of a parking lot and a park).
- Admitted the positive impact of the city government's dialogue-oriented administration.
- Agreed to move out by the end of August 2013.



○ Compensation for lots and buildings

Proceeding to relocate brothel owners, prostituted victims, and residents



○ Demolition of the purchased buildings to prevent the return of brothel owners and prostituted women



○ Creation of a parking lot



○ News reports

- 1) The Dong-a Ilbo: “Nanchochon, the last red light district in Chuncheon closed down”

dongA.com

[강원]춘천 마지막 집창촌 ‘난초촌’ 문닫았다



2) The Gangwon Domin Ilbo: “Nanchochon in Chuncheon to become history after 60 years of existence”

강원도민일보

춘천 난초촌 60년만에 사라진다



3) The Dong-a Ilbo: “The city government’s dialogue-oriented strategy moves prostitutes”

춘천 마지막 집창촌 '난초촌' 8월말까지 자진철거 東亞日報

市の 대화-설득이 성매매여성 움직였다



4) The Gangwon Ilbo: “Strenuous persuasion and support brings about the voluntary closure of a red light district for the first time in the country”

 江原日報

2013년 9월 2일

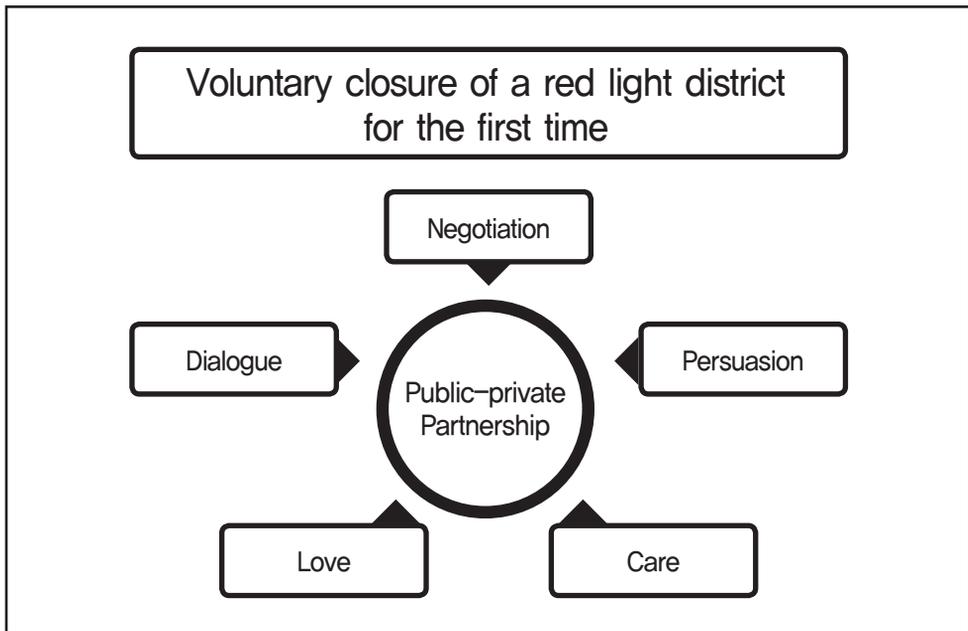
끈질긴 설득과 지원으로 전국 첫 자진 폐쇄 이끌어

The public servant in charge frequently met brothel owners to sustain dialogue and earned the nickname ‘The Fox’

The city government passed an ordinance for rehabilitation support for the first time among local autonomous bodies, providing 10 million won per person in livelihood support.



4. Conclusion



I'd like to express my deep gratitude to the citizens of Chuncheon, who gave unwavering support to the decisions and actions taken to close down the red light district, as well as to the counsellors and related organizations who cared for the prostituted women like members of their own families and helped them to thrive as sound members of society.

 춘천시 THANK YOU

[Chuncheon, Republic of Korea] Red Light District Closure through Private-Public Sector Cooperation

Lee Segyun
Welfare Director, Chuncheon City

I. Introduction

Chuncheon is an approximately one hour drive by car to the northeast of Seoul and is nestled around a mountain that has been described as resembling a phoenix, an imaginary bird revered by many Koreans. The population totals roughly 280,000.

Flanked by two rivers and beautiful mountains, Chuncheon is a peaceful city known to many South Koreans as “Lake City” or “City of Romance”.

In this beautiful town there was a red light district called Nanchochon, which began to form around 1953 at the end of the Korean War.

As a child, I was unaware of what transpired in Nanchochon, but the dim pink lights seen from a distance appeared somewhat inauspicious. When I grew up and came to understand what it was, I did not think much about the controversy surrounding its necessity.

Now at an age which is significantly past 50, I can recognize that Nanchochon was an area characterized by repeated frustration, violation of human dignity, and physical and emotional exploitation. The place finally became history in 2013, 60 years after its establishment... but the regret lingers that had the community paid more attention and reached out to the victims a little earlier, it could have been demolished even sooner.

II. The process of closing Nanchochon

Facing strong resistance, it took a considerable time for the Chuncheon municipal government to finally shutter the red light district. Conflicts erupted during negotiations with stakeholders, including with the prostituted victims and brothel owners. The city had to enlist support from the community to enforce the closure. Funds had to be secured through the consent of the city council to acquire the necessary compensation.

The following describes the process of closing down Nanchochon.

1. The prostitution industry in South Korea

A. Prostitution in South Korean society

Red light districts is a term which refers to an area with a concentration of brothels. Some regions resort to nicknames, and the local example in Chuncheon was known as Nanchochon.

Prostitution in South Korea was controlled by the 1961 Prostitution Prevention Act, which mainly focused on prosecuting prostitutes. The enactment of the Act on the Prevention of Sexual Trafficking and Protection of Victims and the Act on the Punishment of the Brokering of Prostitution in 2004 has shifted government policies regarding the issue from punishment to protection. It has served as a basis for policies regarding the prevention of prostitution as well as the protection and support for the rehabilitation of prostituted victims.

The status of red light districts in Gangwon-do

Region	2011		2012		2013		Registration
	No. of brothels	No. of prostitutes	No. of brothels	No. of prostitutes	No. of brothels	No. of prostitutes	
Wonju	15	23	15	22	19	31	Not registered
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Chuncheon	17	42	15	42	21	60	Closed in August 2013

B. The lives of prostituted victims (Gangwon-do)

Brothels continue to thrive across the country despite the banning of prostitution and governmental efforts to shut down red light districts. Conditions there are poor, and prostitutes are exposed to grave violations of human rights, including human trafficking, confinement, physical abuse, and financial exploitation.

As shown by fires in brothels in Gunsan's Daemyeong-dong in September 2000, Gunsan's Gaebok-dong in January 2002, and Seoul's Miari in 2005, which together claimed the lives of 24 prostitutes, brothel structures are often highly vulnerable to fire (The Conference for a 365-day Safe and Women-friendly Gangwon-do, Gangwon Women's Human Rights Support Center, 2013).

Prostituted women work for 10-11 hours per day, dealing with between two and seven clients, and share the resulting profits with their pimps (The Conference for a 365-day Safe and Women-friendly Gangwon-do, Gangwon Women's Human Rights Support Center, 2013)

While the women are commonly between their late 20s and late 40s, some are in their 50s or 60s. For most of the women, it is difficult to exit prostitution due to minimal education, no experience in other employment, and/or difficulty in adapting back into society (The Conference for a 365-day Safe and Women-friendly Gangwon-do, Gangwon Women's Human Rights Support Center, 2013).

C. Sex buyers (Gangwon-do)

Male sex buyers who use brothels in Gangwon-do range in age from their 20s to 70s and their occupations vary as well, spanning a range from office workers to service members and day laborers. The number of clients rises during the summer vacation season, on Fridays and Saturdays, and from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. (The Conference for a 365-day Safe and Women-friendly Gangwon-do, Gangwon Women's Human Rights Support Center, 2013).

D. Recent trends in prostitution

Since the establishment of the anti-prostitution act, a number of red light districts have been closed, shrinking the extent of prostitution and the human trafficking in-

dustry, and protection and rehabilitation support for victims have been strengthened. However, the abuse of prostituted women by pimps and sex buyers still persists. Most prostituted women enter prostitution due to debt, failure to find other employment, or through human trafficking.

Against this backdrop, Chuncheon City was able to reach peaceful agreements with brothel owners and prostituted victims regarding the voluntary closure of Nanchochon.

2. Voluntary closure and re-purposing of Nanchochon

A. Overview of Nanchochon

- 1) Location: the area surrounding 786-35 Geunhwa-dong, Chuncheon-si
- 2) Size: 29 buildings in 4,283㎡ (21 brothels and 8 residential houses)
- 3) No. of workers: 120 persons (60 prostitutes and 60 residents as of August 2013)
- 4) Year of establishment: 1953 (soon after the end of the Korean War)
- 5) Geographical features
 - The red light district reached about 200 meters toward the Soyang River along the two-lane road that passes the Chuncheon train station, which is the final stop on the Seoul-Chuncheon railway line.
 - A US military camp (Camp Page) was once located on the other side of the road. This camp was closed in 2005.
 - The area is one of the most dilapidated locations in Chuncheon and is situated on the outskirts of the city.

B. The process of closure by year

- 1) 2011
 - January: A preliminary joint investigation and field trip to Nanchochon was taken by related organizations, including the Chuncheon city government, Chuncheon Police Station, Chuncheon Fire Station, Chuncheon Giljabi House (a counseling center for prostituted victims), and Antrebom (a support organization for prostituted victims).

- March: The second joint investigation and a meeting with representatives from Nanchochon were conducted.
- May: A campaign for the closure of the red light district was carried out.
 - 250 people from NGOs conducted a campaign to raise awareness of and create public consensus on the necessity of the closure.
- May: About 400 people from Hanter, an advocacy organization for red light district, held a protest in front of the city hall, demanding measures to support the livelihood and relocation of red light district workers and a three-year grace period preceding any closure.
- June: A meeting was convened with related organizations (city government, police, NGOs) to decide upon strengthening the crackdown on prostitution. Measures taken included the installation of CCTV cameras and intensified parking control in the area. The police met with the representatives of Nanchochon and notified them it would be closed by June 30.
- July: CCTV cameras were installed in two spots to monitor prostitution-related activities.
 - The heads of Chuncheon Hanter visited the police in protest.
 - The police temporarily suspended the crackdown.
 - Brothel owners and prostitutes violently resisted the installation of CCTV cameras.
- The city government and police met with representatives of Nanchochon for the second time.
 - Nanchochon representatives demanded both removal of the CCTV cameras and livelihood and relocation compensation.
 - The city government explained the legitimacy of the closure, the establishment of a negotiation process, and a compensation plan. The compensation plan included vocational training for prostituted victims, purchase of the relevant lots and buildings, and support for relocation costs.
- The two sides negotiated over compensation for prostituted victims, the purchase of the properties, and livelihood and relocation support for brothel owners. In the meantime, the city government continued its crackdown on prostitution.

2) 2012

- October: A plan to demolish the walls of Camp Page was announced.
 - Camp Page was a US military base located across from Nanchochon. It was closed in 2005, but the walls remained and served as a protective boundary for Nanchochon.
- October: Heads of related departments in the city government met to discuss the re-purposing of Nanchochon.
- A meeting was held with representatives of the brothel owners in order to notify them of the city's re-purposing plan for Nanchochon.
- November: The re-purposing plan was confirmed.
 - Creation of a parking lot became the grounds for purchasing the buildings and lots
 - A rationale for support for the rehabilitation of prostituted victims was established.
 - The city enhanced its joint crackdown with prostitution-related organizations in the area.
- November: The plan for the area surrounding Nanchochon was revised.
- November: A meeting was held with prostituted victims and property owners.

3) 2013

- January: An on-site counseling center opened in the area.
 - Negotiations over support for brothel owners and prostitutes continued.
 - Two counsellors and two guards were deployed.
- February: The city announced an ordinance on rehabilitation support for prostituted victims, which included support for livelihood, vocational training, and employment.
- April: The plan to turn Nanchochon into a parking lot was approved.
- May: Hanter's Chuncheon office held a press conference on its decision to voluntarily shut down Nanchochon.
- Brothels in Nanchochon voluntarily ceased operations (August 31, 2013).

C. Major projects

1) Operation of an on-site counseling center in Nanchochon

- Location: 786-40 Geunhwa-dong (within the red light district)
- Facility: Two container buildings (one office and one program room)
- Human resources: four persons (two counsellors from Chuncheon Giljabi House and two guards)
- Major activities: counseling (return to former home, vocational training, individual needs survey), medical and legal assistance, status survey.

2) Provision of rehabilitation programs

- Those with needs for vocational training: provided vocational training fees after vocational aptitude assessment
- Those with needs for medical support: provided medical treatment through partner hospitals
- Those with needs for legal support: relayed to relevant organizations
- Those with needs for shelter: relayed to a relevant shelter

3) Counseling and support

- Counseling
 - Preliminary counseling: The status and needs of the women were identified.
 - Analysis of counseling cases
 - Provision of individually customized support: returning home, therapy, vocational training, medical/legal assistance, housing, provision of livelihood costs
 - Follow-up support measures continued in partnership with counseling centers, rehabilitation support centers, and other support organizations.
 - Improvement of the quality of life of prostituted victims through physical, financial, emotional, and social rehabilitation support

○ Status of support

Support type	No. of persons	Details
Legal support	2	Support related to bankruptcy and immunity
Medical support	29	Dental, obstetric, internal, and dermatological treatment
Business start-up	1	Snack cart
Entrance to shelter	1	Currently out of the shelter
Vocational training	1	Barista training
Obtainment of certificates and attendance at relevant schools	4	Drivers' license, official education qualification tests, preparation for Korea Polytechnics (2 persons)
Employment	2	Real estate agency, beauty service (semi-permanent make-up)
Returning home	6	Support for family business
Other	14	Some went on to private education institutes; some lived on public livelihood benefits; and some lost contact.
Total	60	

4) The city passed the first ordinance among local autonomous bodies in South Korea on support for prostituted victims (The ordinance took effect in February 21, 2013)

- Title: The Chuncheon City Ordinance on Rehabilitation Support for Prostituted Victims, etc.
- Goals: To provide support for the rehabilitation of prostituted victims
- Major content: Support for livelihood, vocational training, and employment

5) Final agreement on voluntary closure: May 2, 2013

- The brothels consented to the demolition of Nanchochon.
- They promised cooperation on the re-purposing of the area (creation of a parking lot and a park).
- The effectiveness of the city government's dialogue-oriented administration was demonstrated.
- The brothels agreed to move out by the end of August 2013.

- 6) Brothels voluntarily ceased operations by August 31, 2013.
- 7) Demolition of Nanchochon completed in March 2014 (29 buildings total)
 - Brothel owners, prostituted victims, and residents were compensated for relocation.
- 8) The city installed flower beds along the road and temporary parking lots at the demolition site.

D. Remaining issues if the Nanchochon case is to serve as a model for other cities

Nanchochon in Chuncheon was shut down after 60 years of operation and the process of its closure has established a model featuring the voluntary closure of a red light district through dialogue and negotiation between the public and private sectors. The site will be converted into a parking lot, contributing to the mobility of both city residents and tourists.

However, it seems still insufficient to be truly named a success story. This sense of lingering regret will fade and the story concluded only when everyone who has left Nanchochon comes to lead a happy life as a member of society.

Otherwise, the closure of Nanchochon could remain no more than a case of evicting vulnerable people who required protection and the demolition of physical buildings.

Replacing red light districts with fancy new structures and prostitutes with socially and economically affluent people is no indication that prostitution has been eradicated.

Sustained and multi-faceted efforts are needed by both governments and communities to allow prostituted victims and brothel owners to be truly re-integrated with other type of labor force.

III. Conclusion

Prostitution commercializes sex and violates the dignity and autonomy of individuals.

Unlike general perceptions of prostitution and prostitutes, a great number of women fall into the trap of prostitution as a result of sexual violence, domestic violence, running away from home, and poverty; they become subject to physical and mental confinement and sexual exploitation.

The claims that the closure of red light districts will simply encourage prostitution to go underground should not be offered as an excuse to neglect prostitution or erode our commitment to eradicating red light districts.

No effort should be spared in order to prevent prostitution from going underground, to prosecute sex criminals, and to support the rehabilitation of prostituted victims.

Due to the diminishment of international borders and rapid globalization, sex trafficking is spreading rapidly. This means that in order to eradicate prostitution, it is necessary to establish cooperative law enforcement systems between countries in partnership with community and private-sector stakeholders.

Public advertisement and education on the illegality of prostitution should also be expanded in order to correct misperceptions of sexuality, promote protection of prostituted victims, and expand the public consensus surrounding the need for the elimination of prostitution.

Sex should symbolize respect and love between adult individuals, not commerce. I hope this becomes the social norm. A consensus on the gravity of the issue of prostitution needs to begin at home, spreading the understanding that any family can become the perpetrators and/or victims of prostitution.

The Act on the Prevention of Sexual Trafficking and Protection of Victims and the Act on the Punishment of the Brokering of Prostitution were enacted in 2004 with an aim to prevent prostitution and sex trafficking and protect the human rights of prostituted victims. I truly hope that someday the goals of these two acts can be achieved so that they become functionally obsolete.

* Translator : Jinouk Chung

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성착취 인신매매 근절을 위한 해외 각 도시의 민·관 협력모델

Local Private-Public Partnership Model for the Eradication of Sex Trafficking

발행일 2014년 6월

발행인 여성가족부 장관

발행처 여성가족부

(110-760) 서울특별시 종로구 세종대로 209 (세종로)

TEL. 02-2100-6000

<http://www.mogef.go.kr>

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여 성 가 족 부
Ministry of Gender Equality & Family

(110-760) 서울특별시 종로구 세종대로 209 (세종로)
209, Sejong-daero(Sejong-ro), Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea (110-760)

www.mogef.go.kr



한국여성인권진흥원
Women's Human Rights Commission of Korea

(100-859) 서울특별시 중구 서소문로 50 센트럴플레이스 3층
3F Central Place Building, Seosomun-ro 50, Jung-Gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea (100-859)

www.stop.or.kr