THE LEARNING TOOLKIT

TACKLING DEMAND FOR SEXUAL SERVICES OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND GIRLS

With the financial support of the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme
European Commission - Directorate-General Home Affairs
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In Partnership with
ABOUT THE TOOLKIT

Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

This Toolkit is an easy-to-use training manual on human trafficking for sexual exploitation. It was created under the European Commission funded project Stop Traffick!, which aims at tackling the demand for the sexual services of trafficked women and girls. The toolkit was developed by the leading project partner, the Immigrant Council of Ireland, and tested through pilot sessions in several of the participating Member States. Other project partners are the Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation, Klaipeda Social and Psychological Services Centre, Lithuania, MONIKA, the Multicultural Women’s Association of Finland, and the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies, Cyprus.

The toolkit is designed for those who may come into contact with a victim of trafficking, especially buyers and potential buyers of sexual services. The aims of the toolkit are to:

• increase understanding of what human trafficking is
• assist people to identify where and how human trafficking may be happening
• Encourage action to help stop this crime.

Stop Traffick! is a transnational project on reducing demand for the sexual services of victims of trafficking. It explores the attitudes of buyers and potential buyers of sex towards trafficking, in order to inform awareness-raising initiatives on demand reduction. Comparative research on buyers’ perceptions and attitudes was carried out in each of the participating member states, and this research has informed the production of the Training Toolkit. The data and activities of the toolkit have been further informed by case studies collected by the project partners, which document the horrific experiences of women and girls who were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

“I didn’t have my own mind ... I didn’t know where to turn for help”

Victim of trafficking sold into the Irish sex trade for €3000

A further aim of the project is to strengthen the capacity of citizens and civil society organisations to challenge the demand for sex trafficking, which is the most wide-spread form of human trafficking in the EU. It particularly aims to encourage employers to pilot the demand reduction training as part of their corporate responsibility. Stop Traffick! has also developed appropriate referral mechanisms for buyers or former-buyers who wish to report sex trafficking to the authorities. Partners of the Stop Traffick! project provide support to victims of trafficking in their respective countries and assist them accessing appropriate protection.

The project’s main priorities are rooted in the concept of the 3 Ps: Prosecution, Protection and Prevention. Prosecution and investigation of offenders is an area in which huge improvement is needed across Europe, as rates of convictions of human traffickers are dismally low. Likewise Protection, support and assistance of victims once they have been identified is a vital strand of Anti-Trafficking work. The main goal of this project is to prevent sex trafficking from taking place, by reducing the demand which fuels the sex trafficking industry.
The present toolkit has been translated and adapted in all of the participating Member States.

For more information on the project, its partners, and other useful resources, please visit www.stoptraffick.ie

**MODULES**

The toolkit consists of six modules:

1. What is human trafficking?
2. The links between prostitution and sex trafficking
3. Human trafficking in the Irish context
4. Characteristics of buyers of sexual services
5. Learning the signs of human trafficking
6. What can you do?

After you navigate your way through the toolkit a short quiz is included at the end.

*We would appreciate any comments or suggestions that may help us improve this toolkit Please send your feedback to info@stoptraffick.ie*

*Let’s get started...*
MODULE 1:

What is Human Trafficking?
AIMS

The aims of this module are to:

• Define human trafficking
• Examine the barriers to prosecuting human trafficking
• Review the European approach to tackling demand for sex trafficking

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module participants shall be able to:

• Understand the three elements necessary to prove a case of human trafficking
• State the key factors that hinder the fight against human trafficking
• Explain why the law should target those who demand the services of trafficking victims

Human Trafficking has been defined by the UN in a Protocol adopted in Palermo, Italy in 2000. The definition contains three distinct parts as shown below.

1. ACTION
   ‘...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons ...

2. MEANS
   ...by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person ...

3. EXPLOITATION
   ...for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs’

U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Palermo 2000

All three elements must have taken place to PROVE that someone is a victim of human trafficking for sexual exploitation EXCEPT in the case of children: the ‘means’ does not apply here because children can never willingly consent to their own exploitation – a child in prostitution ALWAYS indicates human trafficking.
Trafficking differs from human smuggling when it comes to the issue of consent. Victims of trafficking are often forced into their situation through violence, coercion or deception while smuggled migrants are said to give their consent to their smuggler. In addition, while smuggled migrants are moved across borders, trafficking can take place both within and between countries. While smuggling is a crime against the state human trafficking is a crime against the individual, and is a severe violation of their human rights.

Due to the clandestine nature of the crime and the complex legal definition, there are few prosecutions of traffickers. There are several factors that make the fight against human trafficking more difficult:

- Instances of human trafficking are often confused with instances of people smuggling/illegal immigration.
- Victim cooperation is identified as being instrumental to successful prosecutions; however, it is difficult to obtain such cooperation as traffickers often leave victims in fear for their lives and those of their families.
- Investigating human trafficking often involves transnational cooperation to establish the various elements of the offence; this is made difficult where a police force lacks capacity, resources, or suffers from bureaucracy or corruption.

In Ireland there have been very few convictions to date and these have mainly been against child-traffickers

**WHY TACKLE DEMAND FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING?**

To prevent the crime of human trafficking the international community has agreed that the demand for services from trafficked people must be discouraged. This agreement has been reiterated in numerous internationally binding documents, including the Palermo Protocol (2000), the Council of Europe’s Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005), and the European Union Directive 2011/36/EU. We will now look more closely at the Council of Europe’s Convention.

Article 6 of the Council of Europe’s Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings states:

“To discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking, each Party shall adopt or strengthen legislative, administrative, educational, social, cultural or other measures...”
These other measures include:

- **a.** “research on best practices, methods and strategies;
- **b.** raising awareness of the responsibility and important role of media and civil society in identifying the demand as one of the root causes of trafficking in human beings;
- **c.** target information campaigns involving, as appropriate, inter alia, public authorities and policy makers;
- **d.** preventive measures, including educational programmes for boys and girls during their schooling, which stress the unacceptable nature of discrimination based on sex, and its disastrous consequences, the importance of gender equality and the dignity and integrity of every human being.”

The EU Directive of 2011 has adopted a similar approach to the 2005 Convention, but also recommends methods for tackling demand through criminalising those who use the services of trafficked persons. Article 18 (4) of Directive 2011/36/EU states:

> “In order to make the preventing and combating of trafficking in human beings more effective by discouraging demand, Member States shall consider taking measures to establish as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation… with the knowledge that the person is a victim of an offence…”

In other words, in order to reduce the demand for sexual services, the buyers of sex must be held accountable.

To prevent trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, we must shine a light on the actions of buyers of sexual services from victims, and deter these actions by highlighting their horrific consequences.
MODULE 2:

The links between prostitution and sex trafficking
AIMS

The aims of this module are to:

• Examine the close connection between human trafficking and the sex industry
• Look at the physical and mental health damage that is suffered by victims of prostitution
• Review the figures which show that sex trafficking is a growing transnational crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module participants shall be able to:

• Understand how women come to be exploited in the sex industry
• Gain an insight into the severe harm that is suffered by women in prostitution
• Explain the different forms of exploitative labour that trafficking supports

In her Report, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Aspects of the Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2006), Sigma Huda says:

‘For the most part, prostitution as actually practiced in the world usually does satisfy the elements of trafficking.
It is rare that one finds a case in which the path to prostitution and/or a person’s experiences within prostitution do not involve, at the very least, an abuse of power and/or an abuse of vulnerability’

Cecilia Malmström, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs said at the launch of the Stop Traffick! Transnational Research Report1 in 2014 that the figures point...

“to a very clear trend and links between prostitution markets, and exploitation, trafficking and organized crime”

Once in Ireland, victims of trafficking predominantly end up in the indoor Irish sex industry. Regardless of how women enter this industry once there they are violated and sexually exploited.

We see this by the levels of severe harm intrinsic to all sexual exploitation and prostitution. The sex industry is an inherently unsafe and dangerous environment.

1 The Full Stop Traffick! Research Report is available to read at www.stoptraffick.ie
Those who say prostitution is a job would find it hard to justify the tremendous physical and emotional damage women in prostitution suffer. The Women’s Health Services in Dublin collaborated with the Immigrant Council’s research (2009) and you can see some of their startling statistics on prostituted women’s health below:

37 per cent had bacterial vaginosis
31 per cent had candida infections (thrush).
22 per cent had hepatitis A.
20 per cent had hepatitis B.
14 per cent had Chlamydia.
10 per cent had urinary tract infections
6 per cent had cervical cell abnormality (CIN 1-3)
14 per cent had vaginal/genital warts

(Kelleher et al., 2009)

International research shows that mortality in prostitution is more than 12 times higher than that of the general female population. Other reports exploring the emotional trauma sustained by women in prostitution speak of post-traumatic stress disorder that appears at the same rate as it appears among soldiers participating in combat.

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A GLOBAL PHENOMENON**

- Women and girls account for about 75 per cent of all trafficking victims detected globally.
- Sex trafficking is 6 times more profitable for criminals than trafficking for forced labour- making nearly $100 BILLION for traffickers annually out of a total market of $150 billion.
- 27 per cent of all victims of trafficking are children and 2/3 of these are girls.
- The average age of entry into prostitution is 14.

IN EUROPE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS AN INCREASING CONCERN

- 76% of the victims of trafficking are for the purpose of sexual exploitation
- 14% of the victims of trafficking are for the purpose of labour exploitation
- 3% of the victims of trafficking are for the purpose of forced begging
- 1% of the victims of trafficking are for the purpose of domestic work
- Women and girls make up 80% of all the victims of trafficking

Source: EUROPOL Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union 2011
MODULE 3:

Human Trafficking in the Irish Context
AIMS

The aims of this module are to:

• Examine the role of sex trafficking in Irish society
• Review the current Irish legislation for prostitution
• Study the personal accounts of victims of sex trafficking in Ireland

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module participants shall be able to:

• Point out the limitations of current Irish law in preventing sex trafficking
• Highlight the prevalence of online networks of prostitution
• Reflect upon the harmful experiences of trafficking victims in Ireland

The 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report by the US Department of State revealed that Ireland is a destination, source and transit country for women, men and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour. Foreign trafficking victims identified in Ireland are from Nigeria, Cameroon, the Philippines, Poland, Brazil, Pakistan, South Africa, Lithuania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Kuwait and other countries in Asia and Eastern Europe. In addition several Irish children have been identified as victims of sex trafficking within the country.

Trafficking is criminalised in Ireland by the 2008 Criminal Law Act. However, the Government of Ireland meets only the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and in recent years has cut funding to NGOs which support victims of trafficking and prostitution.

The number of potential trafficking victims reported to the Gardaí was 66 in 2009, 78 in 2010 and 57 in 2011. Most of these cases were adult women (66%), with children being the second largest group (24%) and finally men accounting for 10%. The main type of exploitation reported during the period 2009-2011, both for adults and for children, was sexual exploitation.


Sexual exploitation is the most prevalent form of human trafficking in Ireland – accounting for about 75% of all cases:
In 2007/2008, 102 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were documented, 11 of which were children.

In 2009, 41 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were reported, 9 of which were children.

In 2010, 56 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were reported, 15 of which were children.

In 2011, 37 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were reported, 8 of which were children.

In 2012, 39 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation, 19 of which were children found in commercial sex work.


LEGISLATION IN IRELAND

While prostitution itself is not an offence under Irish legislation, The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act of 1993 prohibits the offering of sexual services in public places such as on the street or in a park. This criminalises the seller of sex, who is often a vulnerable woman who has been forced into these circumstances by a pimp or trafficker.

The operation of brothels is illegal and the advertisement of prostitution and brothels was prohibited by the Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act of 1994. However, Irish law does not do enough to tackle ‘indoor’ sex work.

The growth of ‘high-class’ online ‘escort’ services and prostitution networks have made the private purchase of sex seem more acceptable. However, victims of sex trafficking in Ireland predominantly end up in this indoor sex industry and face violence and harmful sexual exploitation. Currently, Irish legislation fails to prevent sex trafficking because it criminalises the sellers of sex and fails to target indoor sexual exploitation.


There are at least 1,000 women in indoor prostitution in Ireland at any one time.

The internet advertises at least 800 women, sexually explicit pictures of each woman and detailed lists of the sexual acts which can be bought.

51 different nationalities of women advertised.
Only 3 to 13% of the women are Irish, meaning that up to 97% are migrant women.

Women can now be ordered to the buyer’s home on a detailed form outlining her body, nationality and the sexual acts the buyer wants.


WATCH:

The animation “Two Little Girls”

‘Two Little Girls’ was shown as part of the photo exhibition ‘Not Natasha’ by Dana Popa in Dublin 2011 in partnership with the Immigrant Council of Ireland, the Department of Justice and Equality, and Autograph ABP. This hard-hitting and harrowing exhibition documented the experiences of sex-trafficked women from Moldova through photography and collected stories.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udHSutTF4Us


READ:

Two testimonies from interviews from the Immigrant Council’s 2009 research with migrant women, trapped in the sex industry in Ireland.

‘I feel like nothing. I feel dirty. I feel confused and upset all the time. I want to get out of this work. I want a normal life. I am tired of all the lies... lies, lies, lies to everyone, to my family, my friends in Brazil. How could I go back? What would I say I had been doing? I do not want to lie but how can I tell the truth. I have lived inside this world, this universe and the normal world outside is lost to me. I feel I have no future’

The Immigrant Council of Ireland 2009 Globalisation, Sex Trafficking and Prostitution: the Experiences of Migrant Women in Ireland
‘I was in the first agency for eight months. There were two girls in each apartment and you were available 24/7 to clients. Whether you were sleeping or cooking dinner, it did not matter; you had to answer the phone. The men were told they could do anything and if you refused they complained and you were fined €400’

*The Immigrant Council of Ireland 2009 Globalisation, Sex Trafficking and Prostitution: the Experiences of Migrant Women in Ireland*

To read further testimonies, please visit: www.turnofftheredlight.ie; www.ruhama.ie; www.equalitynow.org

**WATCH:**

Now watch a trailer from *The Price of Sex*, a documentary by Bulgarian Photojournalist Mimi Chakarova. She documents women as they tell their stories in their own words about being trafficked to the Middle East.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZGPEclrEEM

**REFLECT**

What do the videos tell you about the reality of prostitution and trafficking for the women involved?

What about the buyers?

Were you surprised by anything you saw in this clip?
MODULE 4: Profile of buyers
AIMS

The aims of this module are to:

• Chart the profile of those who pay for sex
• Examine the circumstances in which people purchase sex
• Consider what measures would deter people from buying sex

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module participants shall be able to:

• Name the characteristics of the typical buyer of sex
• Explain how the demand for paid sex fuels the industry behind human trafficking
• State the three key deterrents that could help to reduce the demand for paid sex

Human trafficking for sexual exploitation invites an important question: Who are the buyers of sex?

• They tend to be highly educated, incomes in the middle range, professionals
• 61% are married or in a relationship
• High proportion buy sex during the daytime and in the evenings after work
• 16% buy sex every two weeks or more frequently, 46% less than monthly
• 37% also pay for sex with women in street prostitution
• 54% visit pornographic sites on the internet
• Vast majority of the men are Irish and white
• One in 15 men in Ireland reported that they buy sex

Sources: Layte et al 2006, Escort Surveys 2006; The Immigrant Council of Ireland 2009
Globalisation, Sex Trafficking and Prostitution: the Experiences of Migrant Women in Ireland
ONLINE SURVEY

411 people in Ireland participated in a recent online survey as part of the research documented in the 2014 Stop Traffick! Report. Of them, 58 reported having purchased sex (14%).

The average Irish buyer is middle aged, earning over €20,000 (70%) with just over a fifth topping €40,000 per annum, college educated (41%), and more than likely in a relationship (with over half of the buyers stating they were in relationships).

Buyers were most likely to have contacted women involved in prostitution through the internet, while the transaction was most likely to have taken place in a private apartment.

Amongst younger buyers (those under the age of 25) sex was most frequently purchased in brothels or strip clubs.

The most likely destinations for purchase of sex were those with tolerant regimes towards prostitution and visible sex industries including the Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic and Thailand.

1 in 4 buyers (24%) have encountered women involved in prostitution who they believed were trafficked, controlled or underage.

WATCH:

Oscar-winning British actress, Emma Thompson portrays a victim of prostitution

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P_EvcmEBt6Q

REFLECT

Can you see why tackling the demand for prostitution can deter human trafficking?

WHAT WOULD DETER THE USER OF SEXUAL SERVICES?

The recent online survey showed that apart from contracting diseases, what Irish buyers feared most are:

- Being named in local media
- Criminal record
- Jail time

These findings suggest that a law criminalising the purchase of sex would deter buyers from doing so.
MODULE 5:
Learning the Signs of Human Trafficking
AIMS

The aim of this module is to provide participants with an understanding of how suspected victims of sex trafficking could be identified, and what to do and what not to do if you think human trafficking is taking place. This module may be particularly useful for persons employed in the transport and hospitality sectors, as they are in a unique position to detect instances of human trafficking (victims are often transported by air, bus, boat, etc. and are often brought to and through hotels). Efforts to be informed on this matter might provide a vital chance for a victim to escape the exploitative situation. However, the information provided can also be applied across every sector, as well as in personal and public settings.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module participants shall know:

- The indicators of a possible victims of sex trafficking
- Who are human traffickers
- What you can do to respond to human trafficking
- What not to do if you suspect trafficking

INDICATORS THAT SOMEONE MAY BE A VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Anyone can be a victim of trafficking, regardless of age, race, nationality, or sex. However, international research shows that the vast majority of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are women and girls (Women and girls account for 80% of all victims of trafficking in Europe, and 96% of victims of sex trafficking)\(^2\). As highlighted in module 1 trafficking does not necessarily involve crossing borders, though in some cases victims are transported across international borders. This means that someone of Irish nationality can be trafficked internally throughout Ireland, just as someone from Nigeria for example can be trafficked into Ireland, or an Irish national could be trafficked out of Ireland into another EU country. It is important to be conscious of the fact that anyone can be a victim of trafficking, in order to be fully alert and aware if it is taking place.

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2 Eurostat Report on Trafficking in Human Beings 2013
People who have been trafficked may:

- Show signs that their movements/actions are being controlled
- Show fear or anxiety, may appear ashamed
- Suffer injuries that appear to be the result of assault
- Be unfamiliar with the local language
- Seem unsure of where they are/what their destination is
- Not be in possession of their passport/identification documents
- Not answering questions directed at them- allowing someone else to answer instead
- Offer answers that appear coached and unnatural
- Seem unable to communicate freely
- Have no money of their own
- Seem alarmed by security/uniformed staff
- Wear inappropriate clothing (possibly for travel)
- Appearing very young but claiming to be an adult/ holding an adult passport
- Grooming is a common tactic used by traffickers, particularly when trafficking children or young girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In this case the victim may not seem fearful of who they are with, rather they may be too close, and the relationship may seem inappropriate.

WHO ARE HUMAN TRAFFICKERS?

Just as anyone can be a victim of trafficking so too can anyone be a perpetrator of the crime of trafficking in human beings. Human traffickers can be any person that views another human being as a commodity which can be exploited for their own profit. Traffickers can be male or female, young or old, of any race and of any nationality. They can be known to the victim, they could be a friend, a partner or even a family member. In other instances they may be an acquaintance or have only met the victim briefly before the trafficking takes place. They often are linked to or are members of criminal gangs which operate trafficking networks in one or more countries.

Human Traffickers may do one or more of the following things:

- Prevent victims from answering questions for themselves, answering instead
• Watch the victim and their movements constantly, ensure victim does not leave their eyesight

• Avoid uniformed staff/security/law enforcement agents

• Avoid answering questions, give vague evasive answers

• Handle all travel documents, prevent victim from holding their own documents

WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU SUSPECT HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

There are several things you can do to both be alert to human trafficking, and to respond to a situation where you suspect human trafficking is taking place. The first step is to learn about the signs of human trafficking and be aware of this crime. Knowing the indicators will help you assess a situation correctly and take the appropriate action. For persons working in the transport sector it is important to observe passenger behaviour, particularly women and children who may be travelling alone or with a person with whom they seem uncomfortable. It is very important to observe the interactions between a suspected victim and a trafficker, being alert in particular for signs that the victim is being controlled or threatened. Likewise, persons working in hospitality should observe guests’ behaviour for signs of human trafficking.

If you are concerned about a situation you have observed by simply attempting to converse in a friendly and non-confrontational way with the suspected victim you may be able to assess if there is cause for concern. Never try to interfere openly, as you may expose yourselves or other vulnerable people to risk.

If you genuinely suspect that human trafficking is taking place you should contact the Garda Síochána at once - more details below. For persons in the airline transport sector this may mean contacting the Garda National Immigration Bureau, which has offices in every Irish airport.

WHAT NOT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS TAKING PLACE

It is very important that if you suspect human trafficking is taking place that you do not endanger yourself or others and that you do not further endanger the victim of trafficking. Therefore do not confront someone you suspect is a trafficker, and do not attempt to save a victim. Do not alert the victim/trafficker to your concern, simply pass on all details you have to the Garda Síochána.

Sources: www.blueblindfold.gov.ie, Airline Ambassadors International airlineamb.org, Immigrant Council of Ireland internal documents.
MODULE 6:

What can you do?
There are a number of important things you can do to personally help the fight against human trafficking. Your actions really matter!

**Raising awareness:** Talk to your friends and family about the harm of prostitution and the reality of sex trafficking from what you have learned from this toolkit. Do not shy away from the problem!

**Know how to report** suspected trafficking or even just a concern you might have—see Handout 1

**Support/co-operation:** find out who provides support to victims, see if your company/organisation can support and co-operate with them—see Handout 2

**Solidarity with victims:** Join a campaign to change the law so that buyers are criminalised and demand is reduced—see Handout 3

**Inform your community/colleagues:** Host an awareness evening or public talk on human trafficking in your workplace or local community. Contact the Immigrant Council of Ireland for support at info@stoptraffic.ie or at 01 6740202—see Handout 4
**HANDOUT 1 – KNOW HOW TO REPORT SUSPICION!**

**REPORTING SUSPICION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**DUBLIN**

**The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB)**
An Garda Síochána Human Trafficking Investigation & Coordination Unit
13/14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2
01-6669192
Gnib_dv@gar da.ie

**The Blue Blindfold**
Call: 1800 25 00 25 or email blueblindfold@gar da.ie

**Immigrant Council of Ireland**
Independent law centre and human rights organisation
2 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2
01 6740200 (information and referral service), 01 6740202 (admin)
admin@immigrantcouncil.ie

**Ruhama**
Services to women involved in prostitution/sexual exploitation
Senior House, All Hallows College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9
01 836 0292, 01 836 0268
Admin@ruhama.ie
HANDOUT 2 – KNOW WHERE TO REFER VICTIMS FOR HELP!

OUTSIDE OF DUBLIN

Sexual Violence Centre Cork
5 Camden Place, Cork
021 450 5577: Text: 087 1533393: Freephone: 1800 496 496
info@sexualviolence.ie

Doras Luimní
Doras Luimní, Mount St. Vincent, O’Connell Avenue, Limerick
061 310 328
info@dorasluimni.org

The Men’s Development Network
30 O’Connell St, Waterford
00353 51 844 260/1
men@mens-network.net

ANY GARDA STATION

SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

STATE SERVICES (REQUIRING DISCLOSURE OF IDENTITY)

The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB)
An Garda Síochána Human Trafficking Investigation & Coordination Unit
13/14 Burgh Quay, Dublin 2
01-6669192
Gnib_dv@garda.ie

HSE Anti-trafficking Team
HSE Dublin South East, St Brocs: Vergemount Hall, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6
01 2680578
antihuman.trafficking@hse.ie

Any Garda Station around the country
ANONYMOUS CONFIDENTIAL SERVICES
(NO IDENTITY IS REQUIRED)

IN DUBLIN

Dublin Rape Crisis Centre helpline
The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre, 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2
1 800 778 888, 01 661 4911
rcc@indigo.ie

Immigrant Council of Ireland
Independent law centre and human rights organisation
2 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2
01 6740200 (information and referral service),
01 6740202 (admin)
admin@immigrantcouncil.ie

Ruhama
Services to women involved in prostitution/
sexual exploitation
Senior House, All Hallows College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9
01 836 0292, 01 836 0268, 0863813783- 24hr
Admin@ruhama.ie

Well Woman Centre
Women focused health care services
35 Lower Liffey Street, Dublin 1
01 872 8051, 01 872 8095
info@wellwomancentre.ie

Women's Aid services on the issue of violence against women
Everton House, 47 Old Cabra Road, Dublin 7
1 800 341 900 (helpline), 01 868 4721 (admin)
info@womensaid.ie

Women's Health Project
Clinic for women involved in prostitution (HIV/
STI screenings)
Baggot Street Clinic, 19 Haddington Road,
Dublin 4
01 6699515 Admin.whp@hse.ie

The Anu Centre (Refuge)
Blancherefuge@gmail.com

Aoibheanas Women's Refuge
01 867 0701
helpline@aoibheanas.org

Rathmines Women's Refuge
01 496 1002
womensrefuge@eircom.net

Saoirse Women's Refuge
01 463 0400
admin@saoirsewomensrefuge.ie

Call Crimestoppers hotline
Hotline: 1800 25 00 25 (9a.m to 9p.m)

OWUTSIDE OF DUBLIN

Sexual Violence Centre Cork
5 Camden Place, Cork
021 450 5577: Text: 087 1533393:
Freefone: 1800 496 496
info@sexualviolence.ie

Doras Luimni
Doras Luimní, Mount St. Vincent, O’Connell Avenue, Limerick
061 310 328
info@dorasluimni.org

SAFE Ireland
Unit 5 Centre Court, Blyry Business Park,
Co. Westmeath
+353 90 6479078
office@safeireland.ie

Bray Women's Refuge
01 286 6163, bwr@eircom.net

Rape Crisis Network Ireland
4 Prospect Hill, Galway, Ireland
1800 77 88 88
info@rcni.ie

ANY LOCAL RAPE CRISIS CENTER
The *Turn Off the Red Light* campaign was launched as a coalition of civil society organisations, coming together to firmly declare that exploitation and abuse of women and girls in the Irish sex trade must be stopped.

The campaigners recognise the practical advantages of the Swedish model of prostitution regulation that has a two-fold approach. Those who sell sex are decriminalised in recognition of their subordinate status and limited life-choices, while those who buy sex are penalised as a result of the unacceptable choice they have made when purchasing vulnerable people. This method leads to a decrease of prostitution and sex trafficking. The industry is dramatically reduced and criminal organisations are less interested in operating on the territory of the state which has such laws.

Most importantly, such countries have the real potential to raise new generations of young people who believe that prostitution is incompatible with human dignity and gender equality. The campaign has grown massively and now counts 70 organisations from all sectors of Irish society.

TORL has succeeded in shedding the delusions of the limited scale of prostitution and sex trafficking in Ireland, and has brought these issues to the forefront of parliamentary politics.

Join the campaign by following Turn off the Red Light on Facebook and Twitter and take action today by telling your local representatives that you support laws that target sex-buyers.

**TAKE ACTION:**

Take less than two minutes to email your TD’s and Senator, follow the link: www.turnofftheredlight.ie/action

- Follow us on facebook: www.facebook.com/turnofftheredlight
- And on twitter: @TurnOffRL
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HANDOUT 4 – FLYER

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A REAL PROBLEM ACROSS ALL AREAS OF IRISH SOCIETY

Help raise awareness in your company and community by hosting a STOP TRAFFICK! Training Session, delivered by the Immigrant Council of Ireland

- Learn about human trafficking and its most widely spread form - Sex Trafficking
- Learn about the links between prostitution and sex trafficking
- Examine sex trafficking in Ireland
- Understand the role of demand that fuels trafficking
- Find out what YOU can do to help fight human-trafficking

To request an info-session, please contact the Immigrant Council of Ireland at 01 6740202, or email info@stoptraffick.ie

For more information visit: www.stoptraffick.ie
QUIZ

What three elements defined in the UN Palermo Protocol are necessary in order to prove a case of human trafficking?

1. 

2. 

3. 

Give two reasons why these elements are difficult to prove:

1. 

2. 

Once in Ireland where do victims of sex trafficking end up?

What do they experience there?

List three health impacts on women in prostitution:

1. 

2. 

3. 
What is the average age of entry into prostitution?

In Europe, how many victims of trafficking are for the purpose of sexual exploitation?

How many women are for sale in Ireland at any one time?

How many women in indoor prostitution in Ireland are migrants?

What is the average profile of a buyer of sex in Ireland?

Can you see why tackling the demand for prostitution deters sex trafficking? Explain.
Name three things that would deter buyers from purchasing sex:

1. 

2. 

3. 

List four things you can do to help:

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

What is the Turn off the Red Light campaign's main aim?

What do you think about the Swedish model where men are criminalised for buying sex? (No right or wrong answer, please give your opinion)

Do you now know where to contact if you ever came across a woman who you suspected was a victim of trafficking?
List three of those contacts that may be useful to know:

1. 

2. 

3. 
YOUR ACTIONS MATTER!

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