



Speaking up for those who cannot speak for themselves.

***RE: Oral Presentation to Select Committee on Human Trafficking in NSW Parliament
Presented on the 29 May 2017***

Andrea Tokaji - Founding Director of FFJF and International Human Rights Advocate

Good afternoon Committee Members.

Fighting for Justice Foundation would like to thank you for this opportunity.

Fighting for Justice Foundation seeks to curb the demand of human trafficking by addressing gender based violence through social and legislative reform in the Australasia region through our Advocacy, Education and Outreach Projects.

Our recommendations stand as per our written submission, but we would like to endorse other recommendations made by other submitters, as per Anne's presentation:

ONE: Anne O'Connell - Director of Research and Policy with FFJF Presentation:

FFJF has noted that there are issues which are common to the majority of submissions to this enquiry. FFJF asks that these be actively considered by the Committee in its recommendations to the Parliament.

At the outset, you will have noted that FFJF, as with the majority of submitters has focused on trafficking in the sex industry. This is not to reduce the importance of trafficking in other industries, notably the hospitality industry, and the construction industry; but FFJF's focus is on the protection, education, and rehabilitation of women in the sex industry, and the elimination of the consequent exploitation and violence which these women suffer.

1. Statistical information, support services and resources

Several submissions address the issue of the paucity of convictions for trafficking. Collective Shout (27) notes that since 2005 there have been only 17 convictions for trafficking or slavery offences in Australia.

In relation to the actual prevalence of trafficking in NSW, The Law Society of NSW (18) quotes the NSW Police Force's evidence to the Legislative Assembly's inquiry into brothels in 2015. The report observed that the reporting of sexual servitude was increasing in NSW despite sexual servitude remaining an under reported crime.

The Catholic Women's League (24) observed that only 13 people were convicted for trafficking-related offences between January 2004 and June 2011, and concluded: "it is evident that trafficking in this country remains a major problem with little research or statistics available to reveal the true extent of the problem."

The contributing factors to low reporting include lack of opportunity to report and the means to do so. The AIC (26) notes that

“A national survey of community awareness and attitudes conducted by AIC in 2009 indicated that human trafficking is misunderstood and unrecognised, contributing to its low reporting”

Clearly, there is a need for raising community awareness about the recognition of human trafficking.

FFJF also submits that related to the lack of statistical information there is also the issue of sufficient resources to detect and prosecute offenders. Both the Commonwealth and NSW Government submissions identify admirable programs and strategies, but the real issue is the funding priorities for governments to implement these initiatives fully.

2. The nexus between prostitution and trafficking in women and children.

The Australian Christian Lobby, NORMAC, the Life, Marriage and Family Centre, Family Voice, CATWA all identify the central role of prostitution in the trafficking of women. They, along with FFJF, endorse the introduction of the Nordic legislative model, which has been adopted overseas, to reduce, if not eliminate the exploitation of women and children.

3. The Local Government /State/ Commonwealth Powers

Collective Shout (27) observes that many of the regulatory and enforcement functions of the state government are delegated to local governments which have neither the resources nor the expertise to regulate an industry which involves both local and international organised crime, and other interests.

HAGAR, (6) says that ‘the laws legalising certain kinds of sex work makes it easier in some areas for trafficking to take place unnoticed and complicates victim identification.’

There are two levels of government in each of the Australian States. The two territories have self-government. Adding the Commonwealth government to this means that there are fifteen separate law-making entities in this country. The submission by the Law Society of NSW (18) notes there are no fewer than seven legislative frameworks in NSW alone which regulate brothels in NSW. Added to this are the provisions of the Commonwealth’s Criminal Code Act. (There is currently a PJC Inquiry into whether Australia should adopt a Modern Slavery Act similar to that recently adopted by the UK so the Commonwealth arrangements may alter at some time in the future).

The difficulties in obtaining a consistent legislative and regulatory approach to any activity are obvious. Yet, in the current world, trafficking is a global concern. In the absence of abolishing the State governments, an unthinkable option, FFJF contends that the laws governing criminality in the sex industry should at least be harmonised as far as possible, and be based on the obligations to which Australia is a signatory under international law. Lack of legislative consistency will only provide more opportunities for traffickers, to slip through legislative gaps.

4. Organised Crime

The submission by Scarlet Alliance (17) contends:

“It is frequently the case that comments about the existence of organised crime in the sex industry come from moral viewpoints and misperceptions of the sex industry from people who do not actually engage with the majority of sex workers, if any. Large scale organised crime and ‘pimping’ is not a characteristic of the sex industry in NSW

While FFJF respects the Scarlet Alliance’s position, other submitters have stated otherwise, and the question arises, in the absence of extensive research, (see above) how would they know?

The decriminalisation of the brothel industry, it was hoped, would automatically lead to the removal of organised crime from the industry. As CATWA (7) observes, this has not eventuated,

and Family Voice (2) considers that “decriminalising the owning and operating of brothels has led to the increased involvement of organised crime .”

The AIC (28) observed:

“While the existing research is far from comprehensive, the role of organised crime networks in the trafficking process is complex. “

In fact, the AIC suggests that although organised crime groups ‘dominate the landscape of human trafficking offending internationally’ there is evidence to support what the AIC calls ‘significant unorganised crime in the Australian context. “ This consists of small unsophisticated and loosely connected groups (often family members) involved in organising the recruitment, transportation and exploitation. The AIC also suggests that loosely connected networks which include friends, relatives, or acquaintances from the same ethnic diaspora are similarly involved abusing existing trust network and cultural vulnerabilities.

The Law Society of NSW (18) cited evidence given by the NSW Police Force to the 2015 Legislative Assembly Inquiry on the regulation of brothels The then Deputy Commissioner Nick Kaldas told the committee of intelligence of organised crime, including outlaw motorcycle gangs, being involved in the sex services industry in NSW. The question must be asked: if there is such evidence, where are the prosecutions?

It is clear that the extent to which organised crime has infiltrated the industry has yet to be documented, although anecdotal evidence abounds. The issues surrounding statistical evidence mentioned previously also apply here, and FFJF endorses the Collective Shout recommendation that: “The NSW government ...commission research ...the extent of organised crime, trafficking victims, and foreign national involvement in NSW’s sex industry”. To this the FFJF would like to add: ‘And undertake appropriate legislative action without delay.’”

5. Victim support and compensation

The submission by the Scarlet Alliance observes that “Currently the Support for Trafficked People Program (STPP) requires a referral by the AFP in order to gain access to the support program. “

Among other requirements are:

- the trafficked person must be willing to participate in a criminal investigation in order to access the support through the STPP and
- the person must be an Australian citizen or hold a valid visa.

As the submission notes, these conditions create significant barriers to sex workers wishing to gain support. Further, FFJF contends, that the very nature of trafficking, puts those trafficked outside these parameters.

Providing safe and supportive avenues under which reporting and subsequent participation in court proceedings can be undertaken by victims would assist in identifying offenders and reducing trafficking and its attendant harms to the victims. HAGAR(6) Notes the need for survivor services generally, and in particular legal support for case workers from NGOs.

Red Cross (25) observes that support for children could also include access to longer term housing stability, education and transport. In addition, The Law Society of NSW(18) notes the need for legal assistance to trafficked persons. ACRATH(12) also notes the need for victim support, requesting a review of the Victims Rights and Support Act 2013 to provide that offences relating to human trafficking and slavery are included in those that are included in the category for all support provided in the legislation.

FFJF endorses these recommendations.

TWO: Andrea Tokaji - Founding Director of FFJF and International Human Rights Advocate

According to the Global Slavery index, there are 45.8 million slaves in the world today, and 80% of those are women and girls, and 50% of them are children!

78% of this 45.8 million slaves live in our region.

Whether a person is trafficked for labor, as a child bride, through adoption, or for sexual exploitation, they all experience sexual violence and exploitation.

In fact, sexual exploitation makes up 79% of identified forms of human trafficking, including forced prostitution, stripping, massage services and pornography.

So, Whether it is pornography, prostitution or human trafficking, there are often two common denominators: gender based and sexual violence and demand.

Australia is a demand nation for trafficked persons and consumers of child sexual exploitation material both online and as sex tourists.

In fact, Australia's demand and consumption of child sexual exploitation, as sex tourists, as consumers of pornography, live sex shows via webcam and prostitution is on the rise.

We know from Professor Michael Flood's research that nearly 1 in 6 men have paid for Sex, that they are average men, including professionals, managers, and that most have girlfriends, wives or are in long term relationships.

Men's motivations for buying sex are diverse, and some men see women as mere sex objects, they feel they have a right to women's bodies and some men are seeking to act out images they have seen in violent adult material online.

There are various push and pull factors to human trafficking, and I'm sure you have all heard about poverty - but have you linked gender based violence to human trafficking?

The World Health organisation cites that 1 in 3 women throughout the world experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non partner

Australia is no different, with women victims of domestic violence being murdered weekly last year.

Violence against women and their children affects us all - we all need to focus on prevention as a community

That is why it is so important to identify violence, especially sexual violence in pornography, prostitution and human trafficking as a gender based violence issue - it requires a human rights preventative and diversionary approach for all of community.

In fact, Australia's current prostitution laws are out of step with international best practices, they are not compliant with international human rights standards and in fact in direct violation of the Declaration of the Elimination of Violence Against Women

Article 2 of the Declaration on the elimination of Violence Against women clearly states that violence against women is understood to include not only the trafficking of women but also forced prostitution.

The Trafficking Protocol explicitly states that prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community.

Article 16 of the Convention for the suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others calls member states to adopt a human rights approach to preventing, protecting and redressing trafficking in persons, including providing an exit program for women working in brothels who wish to access other forms of employment and require rehabilitation and support.

There is clear evidence that the legalised models of prostitution in NSW and the decriminalised model of prostitution in Victoria has simply not worked. In fact, evidence shows us that it has created a safe harbour for traffickers, it has encouraged criminality through the industry, including links to bkie gangs, it has entrapped many vulnerable women and girls into debt bondage, it has further victimised vulnerable women and it has encouraged gender based and sexual violence in our communities.

Studies have shown that 78% of women working in the brothels of Victoria are simply there because they are trying to feed their babies, 50% are there because of homelessness like circumstances and 80% have experienced childhood sexual a use and assault.

Where is voluntariness in the choice of any of these women?

Through violent pornography, male sexual entitlement behaviours, through coercion, force, fraud and debt bondage, women are being groomed and subjected to a life of gender based and sexual violence.

The current legalisation models of prostitution are incompatible with Australia's said National agenda to combat domestic violence and it is totally out of step with our international obligations to the rights of women and as signatories to the CEDAW

Melissa Farley's research tells us that over 80% of women in prostitution if asked, would do anything else. The majority of women working in prostitution want to get out.

So, why are we as a society not facilitating their exit from their circumstances of daily sexual and physical violence?

We know from media reports and from survivors stories that women in prostitution experience abuse, assault, bashings, degradation, rape and threats on a weekly basis - what other work place do we allow such harmful behaviours? We know that prostitutes live with PTSD and are deeply traumatised from their 'workplaces'.

Our society has legalised prostitution, but if women want to get out of the industry, we discriminate against them.

For a lack of a CV and experience working in an office, women wanting to exit the industry are time and time again discriminated against by not only potential employers but also potential landlords.

How are they meant to get out?

And why, are organisations like Scarlet alliance facilitating the 457 visa processing of sex workers from overseas to enter Australia to work as sex workers here. Why do they have an office in Timor with a migration officer?

To my mind, this is facilitated human trafficking.

Australia has no other option but to implement the international best practice model which has seen a reduction of human trafficking by half, an abolition of involuntariness in prostitution and has turned criminal enterprise in the industry away

It has been so successful in fact, that it has been implemented by: Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Finland, Korea, Canada, France, Northern Ireland and endorsed by the European Parliament, and is being considered by: Italy, Israel, Luxemburg and Scotland

Australia has no other option but to implement the Nordic Model that curbs the demand of human trafficking and addresses gender based violence from a human rights and women's rights perspective, by criminalising demand and providing preventative and exit pathways for vulnerable women, while at the same time providing education to community, law enforcement and front line organisations as to the standards of respecting and protecting women as having freedoms and rights

For the approximately 20,000 women in prostitution in Australia, the legalised, decriminalised or regulated systems of prostitution does not work, for we know that the majority of women do not want to be there.

What is the standard we wish to see in our world for future generations?

Are we to continue buying and selling flesh like an archaic people from the Stone Age?
Will we continue to commodify women that enables, encourages and facilitates vileness and especially sexual violence against them?

As survivors have said: prostitution is paid rape.

Article 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others criminalises anyone who keeps, or manages or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel, or knowingly lets or rents a building or other place for the purpose of prostitution of others.

The NSW Government has a due diligence obligation to uphold these standards, and yet, the NSW Government is in contravention of this instrument - and is essentially engaged in a criminal act in allowing the buying and selling of persons, in facilitating brothel ownership, pimping and facilitating the sex trade.

Fighting for Justice Foundation submits that the agencies behind the legalisation and decriminalisation models of prostitution are supported by brothel owners its links to an economic vested interest in legitimising criminal and gender based violent operations.

What will the NSW Parliament do about this?

Will you choose money over the protection of the lives, safety, dignity and rights of vulnerable women and continue to allow that facilitation of the slave trade in your State under your watch?

Or will you choose to honour your commitments to uphold the rights, dignity, worth and value of all persons, protecting their right to safety, Liberty, and protection from all harm of criminals by implementing the international best practice model referred to as the Nordic model?

Organisations in support of the Nordic Model are all victim survivors based advocacy outreach organisations seeking to give a voice to victim survivors and wish to be catalysts for change to reduce the prevalence of victimisation into the future.

Will you listen to those making money off other people's misery, or will you listen to victim survivors?

In considering the states due diligence obligations under international human rights standards and principles, we call on the Committee and the Parliament to consider and implement the Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution report on Prostitution under International Human Rights Law: An Analysis of State's Obligations and the Best ways to Implement them.

Thank you.

THREE: SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NSW

Supplementary question responses:

- 1. In light of the evidence that was given at the 29th May hearing regarding reducing sexual trafficking, what preliminary steps would need to be taken to enable the Nordic model to be introduced in NSW?**

Thank you for your question.

In order to combat human trafficking, a consistent law enforcement and legislative response is required regionally and nationally, in consideration of human rights obligations within a gender equality framework.

Australia's due diligence obligation to prevent the crime of human trafficking and the existence of gender based violence within the context of exploitation is well recognised through case law by the European Court of Human Rights and within the American jurisdiction.

The cases of: *Bevacqua and S. v. Bulgaria*¹ and *Opuz v. Turkey*² held national governments responsible for failing to exercise due diligence to adequately protect individuals from domestic violence. The decisions in these cases not only affirm the use of the due diligence standard as a tool for assessment, but also clarify the practical obligations of protecting victims from domestic violence and preventing, investigating, and prosecuting such violence.

The ECHR highlighted the need for enforceable measures of protection and a legislative framework that enables criminal prosecutions of domestic violence in the public interest in its decision making of these cases.

Most significantly, the decision in *Opuz v. Turkey* recognises that a State's failure to exercise due diligence to protect women against domestic violence is gender-based discrimination, violating women's right to equal protection of the law.³

¹ *Bevacqua v. Bulgaria*, App. No. 71127/01, Eur. Ct. H.R. (2008), available at: <http://cmiskp.echr.coe.int/tkpl97/view.asp?item=1&portal=hbkm&action=html&highlight=Bevacqua%20%7C%20v>

² *Opuz v. Turkey*, App. No. 33401/02, Eur. Ct. H.R. (2009), available at http://cmiskp.echr.coe.int/tkpl97/view.asp?action=html&documentId=851046&portal=hbkm&source=externalbydo_cnumber&table=F69A27FD8FB86142BF01C1166DEA398649.

³ *Opuz v. Turkey*, App. No. 33401/02, Eur. Ct. H.R. (2009), available at http://cmiskp.echr.coe.int/tkpl97/view.asp?action=html&documentId=851046&portal=hbkm&source=externalbydo_cnumber&table=F69A27FD8FB86142BF01C1166DEA398649, at 191.

In the same way, gender based violence experienced by women in the sex trade, through human trafficking and in legalised and decriminalised prostitution gives rise to Australia's due diligence obligation to preventing these crimes, and a responsibility within a human right framework to protect these victims of crime - to the full extent of their rights under the law.

In order to comply with international standards for the eradication of human trafficking⁴, the promotion of gender equality, and the abolition of the commodification of flesh, and in recognising in accordance with **Article 2 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women** that "violence against women" is understood to include the trafficking in women and forced prostitution, and in acknowledging the **Preamble to the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others**, which states that "prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community", and in consideration of Australia's mandate to "endeavour to develop and evaluate national projects to establish and promote best practices and policies aimed at the prevention of transnational organised crime as stipulated in **Article 31 of the the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime**, the Committee is called upon to consider the following:

Upholding the Rule of Law:

1.1 It has been recognised by the United Nations Security Council that human trafficking is most prevalent where the rule of law is weak⁵. It is shameful in our free democratic nation that we not only allow human trafficking to take place both into our country and across our State/Territory borders, but that we sit idly by and allow this assault on our rule of law without due response.

1.1.1 **Article 31.2 of the the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime** emphasises the need for State Parties to endeavour to reduce existing or future opportunities for organised criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures.

1.1.2 The Trafficking Protocol urges States to focus on the prevention of trafficking in persons, through comprehensive policies and programs, to undertake research, to educate, through mass media campaigns, social and economic initiatives, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims of trafficking from re-victimisation through cooperation with non-government organisations and civil society.⁶

⁴ As defined in Article 3 - use of terms, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

⁵ Part 1 - Trafficking in persons in conflict situations: forced labour, slavery and other similar practices - Security Council, 7898th meeting, 15 Mar 2017, at: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/security-council/watch/part-1-trafficking-in-persons-in-conflict-situations-forced-labour-slavery-and-other-similar-practices-security-council-7898th-meeting/5360604475001>

⁶ As defined in Article 9 - Prevention of trafficking in persons, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

1.1.3 The Trafficking Protocol goes one step further in the same Article⁷, stating that: ***States should discourage demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.***

1.1.4 Fighting for Justice Foundation puts to the NSW Government that the legalising prostitution fosters the demand of human trafficking, rather than discouraging the demand for purchasing people, for paid rape⁸ and encourages the commodification and exploitation of vulnerable women and girls who are forced to experience gender based violence on a daily basis - which in fact leads to trafficking.

1.1.5 In an effort to condemn discrimination against women, and in acknowledgment that women make up 80% of trafficking victims⁹ and that sexual servitude, sexual slavery and trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is the greatest form of human trafficking in the world today¹⁰, the NSW Government is called upon in compliance with the ***Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women***¹¹ to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.¹²

1.1.6 In recognition that Article 2 of the ***Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*** defines “*violence against women*” to encompass trafficking in women and forced prostitution¹³, the NSW Government is called upon to criminalise the demand of prostitution through a Nordic-like policy approach.

International best practice considerations:

1.2 Fighting for Justice Foundation calls on the NSW Government to give consideration to the implementation of the Nordic-like model approach to curbing the demand of human trafficking¹⁴ and prostitution first of all by considering the nuanced ways that it has been implemented in Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Finland, Korea, Canada, France, Northern Ireland and as endorsed by the European Parliament - in an effort to advise a Nordic-like model best suited for Australia.

⁷ As defined in Article 9.5 - Prevention of trafficking in persons, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

⁸ Rachel Moran - survivor of the sex trade.

⁹ As acknowledged by the Global Slavery Index, by the United Nations Security Council and others.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW), at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>

¹² Article 6 of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW), at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>

¹³ Article 2 of the *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*, at: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>

¹⁴ In an effort to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which requires a comprehensive international approach in origin, transit and destination countries, including measures to prevent trafficking, to punish traffickers and to protect the victims according to their rights under international instruments, as expressed in the Preamble to the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

1.2.1 In consideration of Australia's mandate in the **Preamble to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**¹⁵, the prevention, suppression and punishment of traffickers in an effort to combating the crime of human trafficking emphasises the need for the **prevention and combating of trafficking in persons**, paying particular attention to women and children; to **protecting and assisting the victims** of such trafficking, **with full respect of their rights**; and to **promote cooperation** among State Parties in order to meet these objectives.¹⁶

Criminalise demand, pimps and brothels:

1.3 In compliance with **Article 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others**, agree to penalise any person who keeps or manages, or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel, or knowingly lets or rents a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others, acknowledging obligations to criminalise the activities of pimps, brothel owners and those who buy and sell women in the sex trade.¹⁷

1.3.1 In application of the **Trafficking Protocol**, the criminalisation of trafficking is to extend to; attempting to commit to such an offence, participating as an accomplice in an offence established; or organising or directing other persons to commit an offence established.¹⁸

1.3.2 Ensure that traffickers are deterred from their criminal enterprise by enforcing a maximum sentence, and consider moving towards life imprisonment as a sentence to deter human trafficking occurring within, out of, and into Australia, as instituted in other States¹⁹.

1.3.3 Ensure maximum sentencing for pedophiles and Australian sex tourists who abuse and exploit women and children across our borders, restricting their freedom of movement and travel for the sake of public safety and the protection of innocent children from predators.

¹⁵ *Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*.

¹⁶ As stated in Article 2 - statement of purpose of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

¹⁷ Article 2 of the *Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others*, at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/TrafficInPersons.aspx>

¹⁸ As laid out in Article 5 - Criminalisation, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

¹⁹ Such as in Atlanta, Georgia in America, where An Atlanta man was found guilty on Monday of several counts of human trafficking, pimping and aggravated assault, among other charges, and was sentenced to two consecutive life sentences plus 113 years in prison by Fulton County Judge Tom Campbell, at: <https://patch.com/georgia/cascade/human-trafficking-verdict-man-found-guilty-receives-two-life-sentences-0>

1.3.4 Criminalise the exchange of money for sex based on the human right principles of dignity²⁰ of all persons, in order to address gender inequality power shifts that occurs when people are bought and sold.

A human right and gender equal approach to providing support to women exiting abuse:

1.4 In compliance with **Article 16 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others**, adopt a human rights approach to preventing, protecting and redressing trafficking in persons, including providing an exit program for women working in brothels who would like to access other forms of employment and require rehabilitation and support.

1.4.1 Provide exit program support for women wanting to get out of prostitution through multidisciplinary Advocacy Centres, emergency accommodation options, psychological and emotional rehabilitative support, legal advice and support, business and leadership education, training and empowerment and employment pathways.

1.4.2 Provide women's rights outreach programs to all brothels making all women aware of exit opportunities, together with referral information in various languages.

1.4.3 The protection of the victims of human trafficking is to extend to their privacy and confidentiality as to their proceedings, the provision of information to victims relevant to due process and the provision of assistance to enable their views and concerns presented and considered appropriately.²¹

1.4.4 Victims of human trafficking are also to be afforded adequate physical, psychological and social recovery, housing, counselling, medical and material assistance, employment and educational and training opportunities for their rehabilitation as victims of crime.²²

1.4.5 In compliance with **Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women**, the NSW Government is to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women, and to

²⁰ The *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in its declaration that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights", and the "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world" and that "reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" in its Preamble, at: http://www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_en_web.pdf

²¹ In accordance to Article 6 - Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons, in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

²² In accordance to Article 6.3 - Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons, in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

support the protection of witnesses of human trafficking, as long as they require to rehabilitate to a point where they feel supported to give evidence against their perpetrators - providing due process, effective protection, and adequate support²³.

1.4.6 To make every effort to improve the coordination amongst Government agencies such as the AFP, the Department of Immigration and NGOs cross-jurisdictionally in assisting trafficked women and girls wanting to exit working in brothels.

Diversionsary pathways offered:

1.5 We also urge the NSW Government to consider cooperation with Federal frameworks and to consider diversionsary pathways for referral of both victims and perpetrators to cognition education, targeting their psychological, emotional and mental rehabilitation.

1.5.1 Provide and fund a rehabilitation diversionsary education program²⁴ based in cognitive therapy practices for self-identifying men who purchase women, and have gender based violence tendencies in a bid to address male sexual entitlement behaviour in our communities.

1.5.2 These diversionsary education pathways are to work in concert with the courts, law enforcement and mutli-disciplinary font line services to ensure rehabilitation of perpetrators, in an effort to reduce the prevalence of gender based violence and demand for exploitation in our communities.

1.5.3 The government should also support awareness training for front line staff, and to take a more thorough prevention focus to human trafficking through supporting AFP anti Trafficking operations tot are a victim centred approach to the identification and assistance of victims.

Preventative community education:

1.6 In compliance with **Article 9.5 of the Trafficking Protocol**²⁵, provider a state-wide and nation-wide education campaign on the criminality of the exploitation of women and children, it's links to gender based violence practices²⁶, a violation of human rights principles and the reality of human

²³ In consideration of Article 24 - protection of witnesses, of the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

²⁴ These programs have worked in other jurisdictions such as the King's Country Seattle where Buyer Beware programs are assisting men to make health choices and are having overall positive impacts on community and a reduction in crime, more information here: <http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/buyer-beware-early-success-for-initiative-targeting-johns-instead-of-prostitutes/>

²⁵ Article 9.5 of the Trafficking Protocol states: "States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children that leads to trafficking."

²⁶ As cited in the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women Australia Report in 2017 here: <http://www.catwa.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/NORDIC-MODEL-2017-booklet-FINAL-single-page.pdf>

trafficking in Australia to curb dead and bring light to the purchase of people as a crime against humanity.

1.6.1 This National community education campaign on the links between the demand for exploitation and gender based violence and sexual entitlement behaviour requires all-of government, non-government, front line and civil society to be a part of the re-education of National standards of behaviour that does not accept the purchase of human beings as compatible with the rights, dignity and respect all persons deserve.

Provide compensation support to victims of crime:

1.7 In compliance with **Article 6(6) of the Trafficking Protocol** which calls for: 'Each State Party [to] ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation²⁷ for damage suffered', consider compensation for the victims of trafficking²⁸ as victims of crime.

1.7.1 The proceeds of the crime of human trafficking should be used for the compensation and rehabilitation of it's victims.²⁹

1.7.2 The **Trafficking Protocol** calls upon States to permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently³⁰ - in consideration of their humanitarian and compassionate circumstances³¹, as well as their rights to a fair trial and to be witnesses against their perpetrators.

²⁷ In accordance with Article 6.5 and 6.6 - Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

²⁸ Article 25(2) of the UNTOC states: 'Each State Party shall establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of offences covered by this Convention'.

²⁹ It is well reports that the international crime of human trafficking makes \$138 billion per year.

³⁰ In accordance to Article 7.1 - status of victims of trafficking in persons in receiving States, in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³¹ In accordance to Article 7.2 - status of victims of trafficking in persons in receiving States, in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

Legislate for the use of proceeds of crime to be used in preventative and diversionary programs:

1.8 The proceeds of the crime³² of human trafficking is to be funnelled into exit programs for survivors, as well as into a nation-wide community education campaign around the harms of purchasing flesh, its incompatibility with gender equality and human rights principles in order to curb demand and address gender based violence practices and sexual entitlement behaviour across Australia as part of our zero tolerance towards violence against women policy.

Cross-jurisdictional cooperation:

1.9 Fighting for Justice Foundation also calls on the NSW Government to give due consideration to cross-jurisdictional cooperation³³ of the prevention, investigation and prosecution of organised crime, and human trafficking³⁴ through law enforcement, legal training and data capture, including for victim survivors as well as perpetrators across not only our national state and territory borders, but also across our region, acknowledging that Australia is a demand nation into our region, and that we are surrounded by vulnerable developing supply nations.

1.9.1 That the NSW law enforcement cooperate cross-jurisdictionally with the AFP Anti Trafficking Taskforce and affiliates to report information about the location of traffickers³⁵, their financial transaction practices³⁶ and consider establishing a regional cooperation in Australasia of reporting, investigating, prosecuting and preventing the international crime of human trafficking.

1.9.2 That law enforcement is supported with further commitment to staffing specifically for anti trafficking and child protection matters, information and data sharing capacities through new technology capabilities.

³² In consideration of Article 12 - confiscation and seizure, Article 13 - international cooperation for purposes of confiscation, and Article 14 - Disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime or property, in the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³³ As stated by the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime* in their introductory remarks recognising "the negative economic and social implications related to organised crime activities, and convinced of the urgent need to strengthen cooperation to prevent and combat such activities more effectively at the national, regional and international levels", accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³⁴ As stated by the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime* in Article 3 - scope of application, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³⁵ In consideration of Article 16 - Extradition, of the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³⁶ As stated by the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime* in Article 7 - measures to combat money-laundering, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

1.9.3 That law enforcement is supported to undertake their tasks with a victim centred approach to law enforcement, with the provision of specialised human rights training and support in career opportunities in victim based crimes.

Information sharing and further legal training required:

1.10 The NSW government is called upon to regional cooperation³⁷ and information sharing³⁸ and development of a data depository of victim survivors and perpetrators/traffickers identification portal as per the leading practices in Europe³⁹.

In 2006, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development launched the Program for the Enhancement of Anti-trafficking Responses, Data Collection and Information Management in ten countries in South-Eastern Europe.

1.10.1 Consider a State-wide and Nation-wide data sharing scheme – to ensure traffickers do not abscond the NSW jurisdiction and re-offend elsewhere - particularly in re-trafficking victims of human trafficking domestically - without law enforcement being informed.

1.10.2 Information sharing should be in line with **Article 10 of the Trafficking Protocol**⁴⁰, where the exchange of information⁴¹ in relation to perpetrators or victims of trafficking, including the means and methods used by organised crime, the recruitment and transportation practices, routes and links between and among groups and the possible measures for detecting them is encouraged to be recorded, utilised and acted upon insofar as protection of victims of human trafficking, prevention of the crime of human trafficking and prosecution of the crime of human trafficking.

³⁷ In consideration of Article 19 - Joint investigations, Article 26 - Measure to enhance cooperation with law enforcement, and Article 27 - Law enforcement cooperation, of the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³⁸ In consideration of Article 28 - Collection, exchange and analysis of information on the nature of organised crime, in the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

³⁹ International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) - 2009, *Anti-Trafficking Data Collection and Information Management in the European Union – a Handbook*, at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/icmpd_data_collection_and_information_management_2009_en_1.pdf

⁴⁰ As defined in 10.4 - information exchange and training, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

⁴¹ As defined in Article 10 - information exchange and training, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

1.10.3 The NSW Government is called upon to institute compulsory up-to-date periodical training⁴² for all NSW Police officers to identify a trafficked person, a person in bonded slave labor, a domestic slave, a girl in forced marriage or a sexual slave in the daily operations of their law enforcement work.

1.10.4 Training is encourage by the **Trafficking Protocol** to be centred around methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, taking into account the need to consider human rights and child and gender-sensitive issues, encouraging cooperation with various organisations.⁴³

Further research and data capture initiatives:

1.11 The NSW Government is called upon to invest into further research on the rate and rise of the trafficking of persons in Australia, and Australia's contribution to sex tourism and exploitation of vulnerable women and children in the Australasia region and the patterns of operation of traffickers.

These considerations would have to be taken into account in relation to Federal laws, such as the:

1. Commonwealth Criminal Code Act 1995;
2. The Crimes Legislation Amendment (Slavery, Slavery-like Conditions and People Trafficking) Act 2013 (Slavery Act); and
3. The Crimes Legislation Amendment (Law Enforcement Integrity, Vulnerable Witness Protection and Other Measures) Act 2013 (Vulnerable Witness Act).

The NSW Government would also have to consider international standards around women's rights and human rights in general as cited in this submission, and the federal Government's current inquiry into the Modern Slavery Act⁴⁴ and calls for a National Anti-Trafficking Commissioner in step with the United Kingdom⁴⁵.

⁴² As defined in Article 10.2 - information exchange and training, especially the strengthening of training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking, under the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

⁴³ As defined in Article 10 - information exchange and training, of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime*, accessed at: <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>

⁴⁴ Inquiry into establishing a Modern Slavery Act in Australia, at: http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/ModernSlavery

⁴⁵ The United Kingdom's Anti-Slavery Commissioner, at: <http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk>

2. Can you nominate which models in the world have been the most successful in enabling women find pathways to leave prostitution?

CASE STUDY: FRANCE:

In April 2016, the French National Assembly passed legislation⁴⁶ that penalises the purchase of sex and overturned a 2003 law punishing public solicitation by prostitutes, following the lead of Sweden and other Nordic countries.

The law also forces clients caught by law enforcement to attend classes⁴⁷ about the dangers sex workers face and establishes a transition program providing cash stipends and other aid to prostitutes seeking to leave the industry.

Undocumented prostituted individuals in these exit programs may now obtain temporary residence permits⁴⁸ that allow them to find legal employment in France, a critical measure as 85% of France's estimated 30,000 to 40,000 prostitutes are victims of trafficking⁴⁹, with most from Eastern Europe and Africa. Over 85% of prostitutes in the country are women⁵⁰ and nearly 100% of those purchasing sex are men.

In France, 'Johns' or those who purchase sex are fined up to €1,500 and up to €3,750 for repeat offenders. People caught paying for sex are also forced to attend classes highlighting the harms of prostitution and how sex workers are often victims of trafficking and forced into working on the streets, in the hope it dissuades them from paying for sex.⁵¹

The Bill in France aims at "shifting the balance of power" - making passive soliciting illegal, and reinforcing the notion that sex workers are victims and not criminals, and acknowledges that assault and rape of sex workers is not "occupational hazard[s]," but rather violence against women.

The Bill emphasis the right for all victims of prostitution to be able to benefit from protection and assistance, and to act as witnesses in certain crimes without fear of being charged with an offense.

€4.8 million was committed by the State to to help prostitutes get out of prostitution, to help prevent prostitution and offer social and professional support for sex workers.

France's prostitution industry is full of foreign prostitutes - up to 80% of the 40,000 estimated sex workers working in the country are either from eastern Europe or Africa.

⁴⁶ The Law Library of Congress: Global Legal Monitor, accessed at: <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/france-new-law-to-punish-prostitution-clients/>

⁴⁷ The Local French News: "What you need to know about France's new prostitution law", 6 April 2016, accessed at: <https://www.thelocal.fr/20160406/all-you-need-to-know-about-frances-new-law-on-prostitution>

⁴⁸ The Law Library of Congress: Global Legal Monitor, accessed at: <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/france-new-law-to-punish-prostitution-clients/>

⁴⁹ BBC News, *France prostitution: MPs outlaw paying for sex*, 7 April 2016, accessed at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35982929>

⁵⁰ Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution Fact Sheet, accessed at: http://www.cap-international.org/uploads/4/0/6/7/40678459/cap-brochure_mars2017-en-web2.pdf

⁵¹ The Local French News: "What you need to know about France's new prostitution law", 6 April 2016, accessed at: <https://www.thelocal.fr/20160406/all-you-need-to-know-about-frances-new-law-on-prostitution>

If these foreign prostitutes accept to take the exit program, they will be offered six month residency permits.

In addition to explicit coercion and threats of violence by pimps, prostitutes who work primarily on the street level face structural barriers to leaving the industry, including economic necessity, lack of job skills and formal education, criminal records, and lack of documentation.

One study reports that up to 89% of sex workers want to leave the industry but are unable to.

Well-funded exit programs, job training programs, accessible health care, immigration laws, police retraining, public awareness efforts, and a strong social safety net all determine the effectiveness of policy.

The *Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution International Report*⁵² on the First anniversary of the French Act on prostitution and human trafficking: a progressive law becoming reality provides this breakdown of the new law protecting vulnerable women from exploitation:

Only one year after the adoption of the law, France has immediately implemented:

- Effective end to the arrests of prostituted persons for solicitation
- 937 sex buyers arrested and fined
- Recognition of physical and sexual violence against a prostituted person as an aggravating circumstance, which has been used in several trials

The Law of the 13th of April 2016, Aiming to Strengthen the Fight Against the Prostitution System and to Assist Prostituted Persons has:

- Decriminalised prostituted persons
- Reinforced the State's protection for victims of pimping and trafficking in human beings
- Offered access to protection's residency permits for foreign victims of trafficking
- Set up a national « exit policy » and developed new victims rights
- Recognised as a form of violence, and criminalised, the purchase of sex
- Established national standards for harm reduction, prevention and education, and training of professionals

The *Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution* successful campaign in France⁵³ highlighting the murder of prostitutes in an online campaign was also key in shifting societal attitudes and norms.

***“Prostitution can never be regarded as a job. Prostitution is exploitation.”*⁵⁴**

⁵² CAP International Report on the First anniversary of the French Act on prostitution and human trafficking: a progressive law becoming reality, accessed at: https://gallery.mailchimp.com/1e9a5d8a0e3242170e838c6fa/files/033f3bf1-1ccb-4d9c-a650-65388ba99bd3/CAPrelease1yearFRLaw_ZZ.01.pdf

⁵³ “Award winning #EndDemand campaign: Girls of Paradise fake escort site specialises in murdered women” - alerting clients of death of many prostitutes here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5C8fETpsWc&feature=youtu.be>

⁵⁴ Swedish Minister Asa Regner, United Nations Security Council, during 7898th meeting, 15 March 2017, at: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/security-council/watch/part-1-trafficking-in-persons-in-conflict-situations-forced-labour-slavery-and-other-similar-practices-security-council-7898th-meeting/5360604475001>

Additionally to the above, Fighting for Justice Foundation calls on the NSW Government to investigate the assistance Scarlet Alliance is providing to sex workers from overseas to access through 457 Visa options sponsored work opportunities to come and work as sex workers into Australia, arriving in Sydney and becoming a part of the prostitution industry - either by their own free will, or by force, coercion, deception or misleading and deceptive practices.

Scarlet Alliance have also declared in previous government submissions that they do not believe human trafficking exists in the sex industry, and yet have received generous funds from the Federal Government for anti-trafficking work.

Fighting for Justice Foundation also urges the NSW Government to closely monitor the outcome of the Federal inquiry into the Modern Slavery Act⁵⁵, and our strong support of a National Anti-Trafficking Commissioner, in step with the United Kingdom as leaders in this path.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter and I thank the Committee for choosing to take the lead on this important human rights and womens rights agenda in light of our Sustainable Development Goals⁵⁶.

I believe the trafficking of persons, particularly women and children, for forced and exploitative labour, including for sexual exploitation, is one of the most egregious violations of human rights that the United Nations now confronts. It is widespread and growing. It is rooted in social and economic conditions in the countries from which the victims come, facilitated by practices that discriminate against women and driven by cruel indifference to human suffering on the part of those who exploit the services that the victims are forced to provide. The fate of these most vulnerable people in our world is an affront to human dignity and a challenge to every State, every people and every community. I therefore urge the Member States to ratify not only the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, but also the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which can make a real difference in the struggle to eliminate this reprehensible trade in human beings.

Kofi A. Annan Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME AND THE PROTOCOLS THERETO United Nations, New York, 2004.

With thanks,



Andrea Tokaji - Founding Director - Fighting for Justice Foundation

International human rights advocate, lobbyist, legal trainer and speaker

Juris Doctor GDLP Masters International Law

PhD Candidate - Philosophy Law

www.fightingforjusticefoundation.com

⁵⁵ Inquiry into establishing a Modern Slavery Act in Australia, at: http://www.apf.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/ModernSlavery

⁵⁶ SDG 5: gender Equality; SDG 10: Reduce Inequality, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, at: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>