

e-Table: Comparison of anti-trafficking efforts in 3 countries

Human trafficking	Netherlands	United States of America	Canada
Estimated victims, n	3500 (2004)	14500–17500 (2004)	800 (RCMP); 800–1600 (NGOs)
Laws and policies	Dutch Criminal Law (Article 250a) Residency status (B9): • Temporary residence permit • Reflection delay* • Permanent residency	Trafficking Victims Protection Act (2000) Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (2003) T visa† provided	Criminal Code of Canada Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) Bill C-11 (2002)
Prostitution	Decriminalized	Prohibited	Prohibited
Governmental or police units	The Trafficking in Persons Unit, National Crime Squad (2003)	Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2001)	Interdepartmental Working Group on Trafficking (2004)
Prosecuted traffickers, n (yr)	• 106 (2003) • 756 (1995–2000)	153 (2004)	0 charged under IRPA; 19 under Criminal Code
Programs (US dollars)	Shelters/housing (\$45.9 million) Free legal assistance Benefits (residence permits) Preventive programs and education Awareness campaign for prostitutes	240 anti-trafficking programs in 75 countries (\$147 million) Training for NGOs Training for medical personnel, government officials Shelters/housing Legal assistance Immigration benefits Preventive programs, education	International anti-trafficking activities‡ Project Orphan§ offers some assistance (shelters/housing, medical assistance, etc.) to trafficked women, but no data are available on national programs for victim assistance
Health	Medical assistance and non-emergency medical care during recovery	Hotline, medical assistance Specific medical care, such as rape counsellors, psychiatrists	Ineligible, as most trafficked victims obtain a visitor's visa to enter Canada

Note: RCMP = Royal Canadian Mounted Police, NGOs = nongovernmental organizationst

*A period to recover and decide whether to collaborate with police (with housing, medical assistance and legal counselling provided).

†The US Department of Justice issues T visas, designed for certain victims who cooperate with law enforcement against those responsible for their enslavement. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 allows victims to remain in the United States if they could suffer "extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm" if returned to their home countries. After 3 years in T status, people may apply for permanent residency. Subject to some limitations, the regulation also allows them to apply for non-immigrant status for their spouses and children, and for the parents of those under the age of 21. More information is available at www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2002/January/02_crt_038.htm (accessed 2005 May 27).

‡Unable to find details on grants, funding or programs provided by Canada to source countries.

§A collaborative program between Status of Women Canada and other organizations.