

### **Activity (How Victims are Mobilised)**

The offence of trafficking in persons requires that the victim be moved from one place to another. This does not mean that the movement needs to be over a great distance or across borders. In fact, mobilisation may be across the room, within the same neighbourhood as well as over thousands of miles.

**Recruitment** - this is often the manner in which the process of trafficking commences. A victim may be encouraged through a formal advertisement for services or employment to apply for a job. This may be in the media, in various publications, over the Internet, etc. Informal recruitment also occurs such as through word of mouth.

**Transportation** - this may be in various forms such as over land, over sea, by air or on foot or on animals. The distance covered is not important and may be within a neighbourhood or community as well as overseas.

**Transfer** - this arises where a recruiter passes custody of the victim to another person in the trafficking process. This may be a person who accompanies the victim to the other transfer point or to the ultimate place of exploitation.

**Harbouring** - during the mobilisation process, a victim may be hidden from view by traffickers in a place designated for short term stays. This may be an abandoned house, a home or apartment or a formal hospitality institution such as a motel or inn.

**Receipt** - the victim is received by someone at the ultimate place for exploitation. This may be the brothel owner in the case of sex trafficking or the house owner in the case of involuntary domestic servitude.