**Human Trafficking Basics**

*Opening our eyes to the reality of human Trafficking*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Knowledge**  **Attitude**  **Practice** | After working through this lesson:   1. Participants will know all forms of Human Trafficking, (HT) that may be happening around us 2. Participants will understand their role in preventing and addressing HT 3. Participants will be able to look into more training to address HT in their own contexts | |
| **Overview for facilitators** | This is a lesson in TOT Women cycle of Life or a general lesson to start conversation about HT. It does not intend to exhaust information on causes. prevention, recovery, or details that will be further explored in specific training. | |
| **Materials** | * Poster-size paper, markers, and masking tape * Starter * Handouts on Human Trafficking topics * Other materials | |
| **LESSON** | | **Clock 1 HOUR** |
| **STARTER** (5 minutes)  Instructions: Give participants a quiz to explore their knowledge on the realities of Human Trafficking   1. Questions:    1. **How many people live in slavery today in the whole world?** 30 Million. 40 Million 50 Million    2. **How much money is generated per year through the business of Human Trafficking?**   200 Million US dollars per year-  500 Million US dollars per year-  150 Billion US dollars per year   * 1. **Victims rescued from any type of slavery:**   1 out of 10.  1 out of 100  20 out of 100  **Correct answers:**  **50 Million**  **150 Billion US dollars**  **3. 1 in 100**   1. Ask SHOWD    1. What did you **S**ee?    2. What was **H**appening?    3. Does this happen in **O**ur place?    4. **W**hy does this happen?    5. What will we **D**o about it? (most of the participants may not be aware that it happens in their own back yard, but data shows that HT is present in the whole world, some countries consume, some produce and some are transit for victims to be trafficked) | | |
| **What Is Human Trafficking?** (10 minutes)  Instructions: Discuss as large group, and after they have answered, have the Palermo protocol definition written in a big poster paper or as a handout.   1. **How would you define Human Trafficking in few words?**    1. It is a form of slavery    2. It happens in countries where people are very poor and sell other people    3. Taking advantage of other people for your own profit, making them loose their freedom    4. Not only the person that exploits another person, but also those that capture, host and transport slaves are included.    5. We hear more about sex exploitation but there are other forms.   PALERMO PROTOCOL DEFINITION:  Human Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit.   1. **How many different types of human Trafficking can you identify?(Write them in columns)**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Sex** | **Labour** | **Forced**  **Crime** | **Child**  **soldiers** | **Selling Organs**  **Tissue, or fluids** | **Forced**  **marriage** | **Forced**  **begging** | **Domestic**  **Servants** | **Rest-**  **avek** |  * 1. Sex trafficking   2. Labour trafficking   3. Forced crime (specially with children)   4. Child soldiers   5. Sell of Organs and human fluids   6. Child or forced marriage   7. Domestic servants   8. Restavek (child slavery in Haiti)   9. Forced begging  1. **In your country, (city or neighbourhood, depending on your group diversity), which forms of trafficking do you believe that are being mostly used in your area? (Have participants go to the front and put their country or city´s initial or name by the type of human trafficking that they see happening around them). Give them 3 or 4 papers so they write on more than one if they want to do so.** 2. **Distribute the following statements among participants and ask them if it is truth or false (they are all false)**  Human trafficking is a global problem. There is nothing I can do to help. It is a global problem, but there is much that can be done by the whole population. Everyone is needed to stop this crime   * Trafficking includes some form of travel or transportation across borders.   Human trafficking does not require movement or border crossing. If someone is forced to work or engage in commercial sex against their will, it is trafficking.   * Victims must be held against their will using some form of physical restraint or bondage.   While some traffickers physically hold the people they exploit, it is more common for them to use psychological means of control. Fear, trauma, drug addiction, threats against families, and a lack of options due to poverty and homelessness can all prevent someone from leaving. Some individuals who experience trafficking may also be manipulated or believe they are in love with their trafficker, which can make them resistant to seeking help.  Some traffickers use more subtle methods of trapping and controlling people, such as:   * Isolating them from family, friends, and the public by limiting contact with outsiders and making sure that any contact is monitored * Confiscating passports or other identification documents * Threatening to shame them by exposing humiliating circumstances to their families * Threatening imprisonment or deportation if they contact authorities * Debt bondage through enormous financial obligations or an undefined or increasing debt * Controlling their money * Victims will be desperate to escape their trafficker and ask for help when they need it.   Individuals who experience trafficking may not readily seek help due to a number of factors, including shame, self-blame, fear, or even specific instructions from their traffickers regarding how to behave when interacting with others. They do not always self-identify and may not realize that they have rights.  OTIP encourages social services and law enforcement to take time to [**look beneath the surface**](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/partnerships/look-beneath-surface) and build trust with individuals who may be experiencing trafficking before making judgments about their situation.   * If someone is paid or consented to be in their initial situation, it’s not trafficking.   Initial consent to commercial sex or labor before the trafficker used force, fraud, or coercion is not relevant.   * Human trafficking is the same as smuggling.   Human smuggling and human trafficking are distinct crimes under federal law.  Human smuggling refers to an illegal border crossing, while human trafficking involves commercial sex acts or labor/services that are induced through force, fraud, or coercion, regardless of whether or not transportation occurs.   * **Human trafficking is the same thing as sex trafficking.**   Human trafficking also includes labor trafficking, which involves children and adults compelled to perform labor or services by force, fraud, or coercion.   * **Only women and children experience trafficking.**   Anyone can experience human trafficking, including men. Traffickers prey on the vulnerable, often with promises of a better life. Risk factors for trafficking include: prior history of abuse or sexual violence, generational trauma, poverty, unemployment, and unstable living situations, or homelessness.   1. **Share with participants: There is no trafficking where there are no vulnerabilities. What do you think makes people more vulnerable to Human Trafficking?**    1. Poverty    2. Abuse    3. Verbal, physical, sexual abuse since childhood    4. Low self-esteem    5. Bulling    6. Need for affection, loneliness    7. People with disabilities 2. **DIVIDE IN THREE GROUPS. EACH GROUP WILL HAVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (10 minutes for the groups and 10 minutes to present up front)** | | |
| * 1. **What can family members do to prevent or address vulnerabilities that can lead to human trafficking?** * Monm and Dad as anchor and refuge, as a wall and counter attack * We claim the authority we have to cover them in prayer * We learn: - how to prevent others from harming them   + How to raise their self- esteem and give importance to everythin that concerns them   + How to guid them in the use of online devices, in friendships, in job and dating searches,   + We believe them when they tell us something or someone makes them feel uncomfortable   + We defend them when they are accused of having done it with pleasure   + We seek help when something happens that could hurt them and we don´t have the tools to face the situation alone   + We choose them if there is abuse within the family, and we remove them from the situation, making sure that the abuser NEVER AGAIN does it with any other child, (DEVELOPING A CULTURE OF REPORTING)   1. **What can the church do to prevent or address vulnerabilities that can lead to human trafficking?**   + Fighting against the vulnerabilities of its neighbourhood and its people   + The church should formulate a child protection plan, building a protective wall around our children: Who approaches them, how do we prevent abuse within the church context, what do we do if it happens, do we cover it up or put it in evidence to show the child that he/she is of utmost importance to safeguard?   + Prevention through information, emotional support, social, work and spiritual alternatives that are offered,   + Training of active volunteers in the education of parents, youth, adolescents and children   + Train in Cybersecurity, grooming, sexting   + Prevent Child Sexual abuse and slavery in all its forms, by teaching appropriately to each age group.   + Learning what to do if discovering a case of abuse or exploitation   + Learning how to detect a pimp or a person at risk of being trafficked.   + Where to go to denounce.   + How to receive those who have been hurt with appropriate counseling, without hurting them even more, (Healing the wounds of trauma), and without pretending to be professional counselors.   + Knowing when to refer and what role the church has in healing.   1. **What should our community do prevent or address vulnerabilities that can lead to human trafficking?** * Learn more about what is happenning * Take measures to prevent the most common forms, training parents, children, youth. * Train for counseling of those that have fallen in the trap, or have been rescued and need communities that will receive them and be a healing place for them. * Educate yourself and your loved ones, to be able to prevent and also detect. * Produce materials to teach others. * Educate children to prevent child sexual abuse, which is present in 95% of victims of sex exploitation * Empower women and vulnerable people in the community, not to fall trapped in circles of poverty * Learn where to go for help if a case knocks at your door, (counseling, police reporting, rescue, rehabilitation) * Use CHE strategy to talk to men about masculinity, values, objectivization of women, child abuse, forced marriage, appropriate lessons for each culture. | | |
| **Conclusion and Take-Away** (5 minutes)  Discuss together:   1. What did I discover in this lesson? 2. Who could I share with? 3. What will I do with what I discovered in this lesson?    1. When?    2. What do I expect to happen?    3. How will I know if it happened? 4. Pray | | |

**References**: Palermo Protocol, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/about/myths-facts-human-trafficking>

Fin de la Esclavitud, Mexico, Diploma on Human Trafficking, clases 2021.

## Human trafficking is a global problem. There is nothing I can do to help.

* Trafficking includes some form of travel or transportation across borders.
* Victims must be held against their will using some form of physical restraint or bondage.
* Victims will be desperate to escape their trafficker and ask for help when they need it.
* If someone is paid or consented to be in their initial situation, it’s not trafficking.
* Human trafficking is the same as smuggling.
* Human trafficking is the same thing as sex trafficking.
* Only women and children experience trafficking