



HUMAN TRAFFICKING COMMUNITY EDUCATOR WORKBOOK

~Just as the slaves aboard the Amistad took control of the ship and escaped their captors--we will empower and walk beside all modern-day slaves until they achieve their freedom~

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops has long been committed to ending modern day slavery. The Amistad Movement is a national peer education campaign for new immigrant communities. As a peer educator, you will spread this message to others. Thank you for your participation in this movement and for helping protect your community from modern day slavery.

Migration and Refugee Services
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
2020



THE AMISTAD MOVEMENT

Human Trafficking Community Educator Workbook

PART ONE

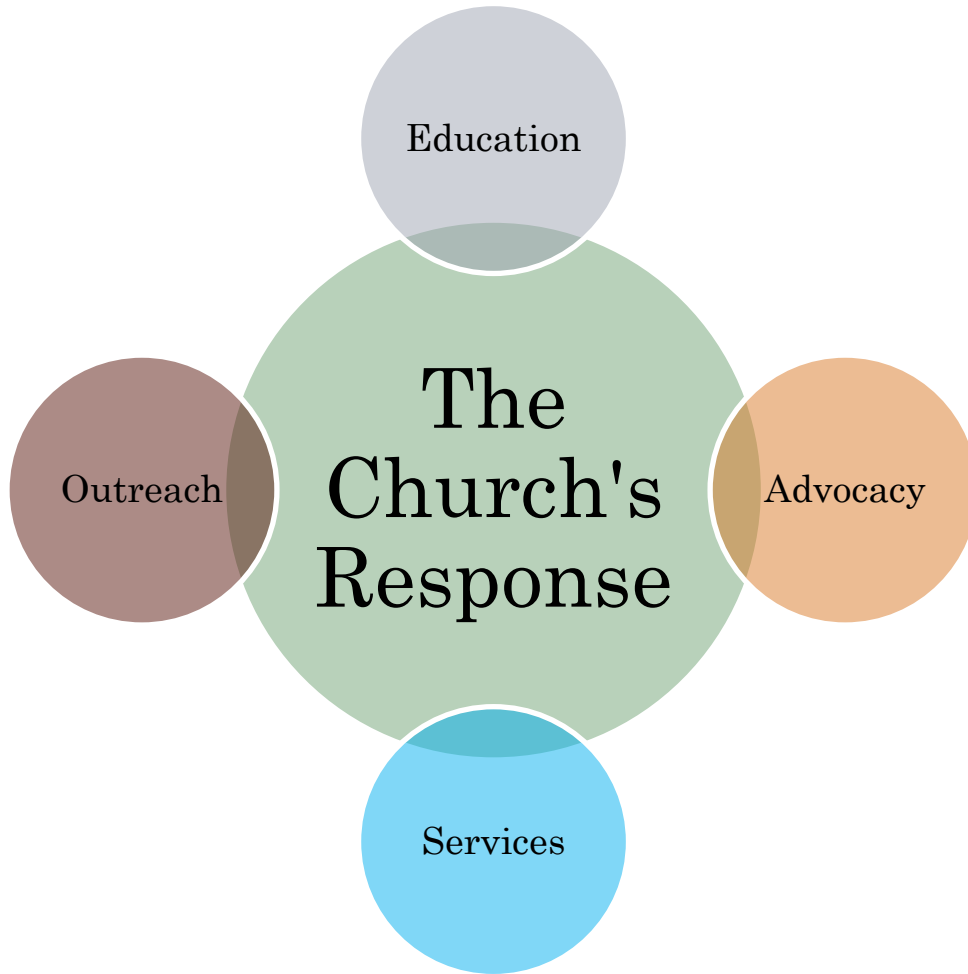
BACKGROUND: WHO WE ARE

Through the Migration and Refugee Services Department, USCCB facilitates services to and advocates on behalf of vulnerable immigrants in the U.S. including:

- Survivors of Trafficking
- Refugees
- Asylees and Asylum Seekers
- Unaccompanied Refugee Minors
- Unaccompanied Undocumented Minors

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

THE AMISTAD MOVEMENT



GRASSROOTS ACCOMPANIMENT & CATHOLIC SUBSIDIARITY

Subsidiarity is a Catholic teaching that says community issues should be handled at the most local level - local communities and churches. Accompaniment describes the way in which God walks with us. USCCB is committed to walking alongside immigrant communities with the mission of empowering leaders to protect those most vulnerable among us.

Together these approaches:

- Enable individuals in target communities to deliver the message directly to their peers.
- Use people's gifts and resources to help spread the message against human trafficking.
- Respect local autonomy and invest in community priorities.



Local communities have responded to the call of action to provide resources and education to their parishioners and community members

THE STORY OF THE AMISTAD



The Amistad Movement is built upon lessons learned from helping more than 3,000 men, women, and children rebuild their lives after experiencing trafficking.

The Amistad Movement:

↳ Raises awareness

↳ Educates

↳ Builds Coalitions

in communities that are vulnerable to trafficking.

AGENDA FOR PART ONE

We Will Talk About....



The definition of human trafficking

The difference between trafficking and smuggling

How traffickers control victims

How to spot trafficking



How trafficking is prevented



WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?



Human Trafficking is a...

- modern day form of slavery
- violation of human rights
- federal crime in the U.S.
- crime in many states

**Nearly 25
Million
worldwide**

People live in forced labor,
bonded labor and sexual
exploitation conditions worldwide



→ International Labour Organization (ILO)



"THE CHURCH WILL CONTINUE ITS CRY AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING TODAY AND EVERY DAY UNTIL THE DIGNITY AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF EACH PERSON IS PROTECTED AND RESPECTED."

-Pope Francis



THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT (TVPA)

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act is a federal law that prohibits trafficking and allows for the protection of victims. It defines severe forms of trafficking as

Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age.

OR

The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.



Force

- *Physical abuse*
- *Sexual assault*
- *Withholding food*
- *Confinement and monitoring*
- *Drug dependence*

Fraud

- *Offers of legitimate employment*
- *Romantic relationships or marriage*
- *Access to education other opportunities*

Coercion

- *Threats of physical harm to victim, family, or another person*
- *Abuse or threatened abuse of the legal system*
- *Threat of detention or deportation*

SMUGGLING AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING ARE NOT THE SAME

Trafficking

Recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for commercial sex, labor or services

Use of force fraud or coercion

Need not involve movement

Crime against a person

Smuggling

Movement across an international border to facilitate unlawful entry

Consensual

Relationship ends when smuggling is completed

Usually involves a fee

CONTROL



NO CHAINS NEEDED

- Use shame against victim
- Physical and sexual abuse
- Psychological abuse and manipulation including tactics to create dependency
- Make victim think he/she will be arrested if he/she leaves the situation
- Threats against victim and/or victim's family
- Keep income/wages
- Drug or alcohol dependency
- Restrict contact with outside world
- Prevent trafficked person from earning enough to pay off debt, keep adding charges to debt
- Moving victim from place to place
- Seize or destroy ID documents

**EXERCISE:
COULD THIS BE TRAFFICKING?**

Situation	Answer Yes, No, or Maybe
1) The victim agreed to take the job but was lied to about the pay and working conditions.	
2) The victim was made to perform sex acts for others for money by her husband.	
3) The victim had freedom of movement during the day and had opportunities to escape.	
4) The victim did not cross a border or travel to a different part of the country.	
5) The workers had horrific working conditions and were not fully paid. They were free to leave but stayed for lack of any other opportunities.	
6) In the initial contact with the victim, she told police that she had agreed to be a prostitute and was not forced. She changes her story later.	
7) The men did not believe they had rights so they kept working at the factory.	

WHERE DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING TYPICALLY OCCUR?



HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Where else could trafficking occur in your community?

VICTIMS

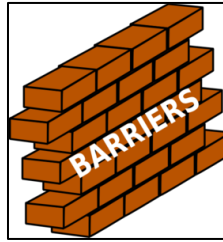
IS THERE A
TYPICAL VICTIM?



VICTIMS
ARE
VARIED

- Educated or no formal education
- Men, women, and children
- Individuals, families or groups
- Documented or undocumented
- Diversity of nationality
- Diverse in age, race, class, gender, religion, and culture

WHAT ARE SOME CHALLENGES TO FINDING VICTIMS?



- Media may portray inaccurate stereotype.
- Hidden nature of the crime
- Trafficking victims rarely self-identify.
- Lack of understanding and lack of awareness about human trafficking.
- If questioned by police, trafficking victims may not disclose their situation out of fear/trauma.
- Law enforcement and others who may have come into contact with victims are not trained.
- Traffickers may be well known or respected in community.



LOOK BENEATH THE SURFACE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS MODERN-DAY SLAVERY

A victim of trafficking may look like many of the people you see everyday.

Ask the right questions and look for clues. You are vital because you may be the only outsider with the opportunity to speak with a victim.

There are safe housing, health, immigration, food, income, employment, legal and interpretation services available to victims, but first they must be found.

If you think someone is a victim of trafficking, call **1.888.3737.888**

For more information about human trafficking visit www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking.

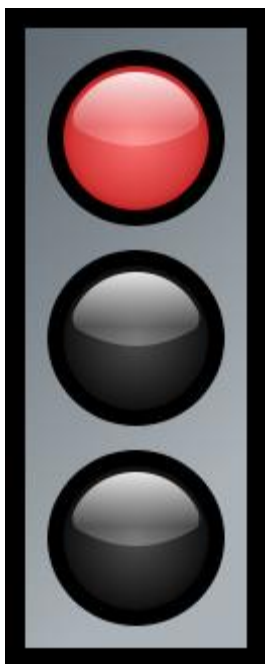


“THE TRADE IN HUMAN PERSONS CONSTITUTES A SHOCKING OFFENSE AGAINST HUMAN DIGNITY AND A GRAVE VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS”

~Pope John Paul II

SIGNS

OF



TRAFFICKING

◇Unable to leave the work environment.

◇Has limited contact with family or friends.

◇Someone controls where they go.

◇Is not allowed to speak for herself.

◇Shows fear or anxiety.

◇Suffers injuries as a result of assault.

◇Acts as if he/she is instructed by someone else.

◇Receives little or no payment.

◇Works excessively long hours over long periods.

◇Has acted on the basis of false promises.

◇Is in a situation of dependence.

◇Feels like they are bonded by debt.

◇Security exists for confinement.

◇Barbed wire, bars on windows present.

◇Bouncers, guards, guard dogs present.

◇Lives and works in the same place.



WHO ENCOUNTERS VICTIMS?

- Neighbors & friends
- Customers at hotels, restaurants, salons
- Religious workers, lay persons
- Doctors and nurses
- Police
- Domestic violence and human rights advocates

MANY TRAFFICKED PEOPLE DON'T LOOK FOR HELP

- Do not realize they are victims and have rights
- Fearful of being imprisoned and/or deported
- Fearful of endangering family or their own safety
- Feelings of shame and disgrace
- Believe the situation will get better
- Communication obstacles
- May believe debts are their obligation to repay
- Physically isolated or guarded by traffickers
- Feel a bond with the trafficker

WHAT DRIVES TRAFFICKING

- ① Demand for commercial sex
- ① Demand for cheap labor, goods, and services
- ① Low risk to traffickers
- ① Ready supply of potential victims
- ① Profitability



Human Trafficking is the Fastest Growing Source of Illegal Profits

➤ Why?



\$300 One Time Sale



\$50 One Time Sale



\$30/Customer

(20 Customers/Day X 365
Days/Year = \$219,000/Year X 5
Victims = ~\$1 million/Year)

RISK FACTORS FOR TRAFFICKING

- ✦ Persistent poverty
 - ✦ Lack of educational and employment opportunities
 - ✦ Family breakdown or lack of family support
 - ✦ Gender, racial and ethnic discrimination
 - ✦ Low self-esteem, history of abuse
 - ✦ High crime communities
 - ✦ Weakening community ties
 - ✦ Low awareness of worker rights
 - ✦ Immigration status
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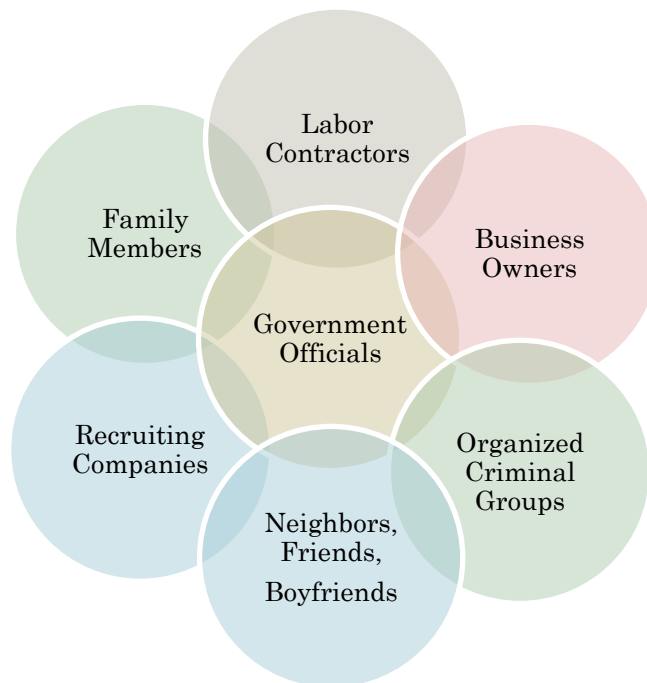
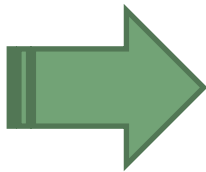
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WHAT DRAWS VICTIMS?

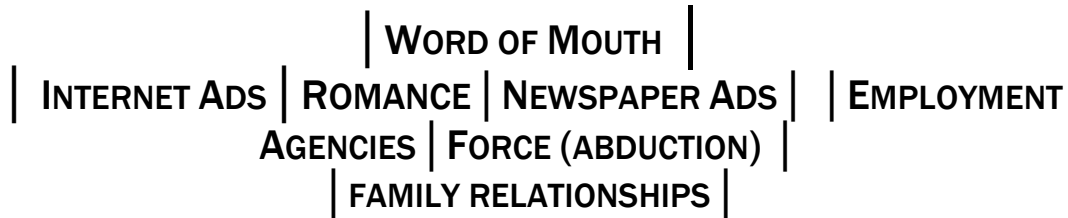
FALSE PROMISES OF...

- ★ A good job
- ★ An opportunity to provide for their family
- ★ Educational opportunities
- ★ A better life
- ★ Love
- ★ Marriage

TRAFFICKERS CAN BE



TRAFFICKERS FIND VICTIMS THROUGH



- Offers that are too good to be true
- Jobs that you must pay a fee to get
- Employers that want to keep ID
- Employers who will garnish wages to repay smuggling fees



HOW CAN TRAFFICKING BE PREVENTED?



- Educate workers about their rights in the US
 - Educate customers to reduce the demand
 - Educate community members
 - Build trust between community and police
 - Demand stronger penalties for traffickers
 - Help people who may be at-risk (poor, undocumented, runaway, etc)
-

What are some other ways trafficking can be prevented?

Notes

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

CONTACT AMISTAD MOVEMENT

On the web –

www.usccb.org/stopslavery

Email –

MRStraff@usccb.org

TO REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING:

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

1-888-3737-888

Text –BeFree (233733)

Operates 24/7, provides service referrals



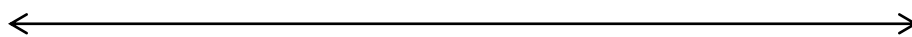
“HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A DESPICABLE ACTIVITY, A DISGRACE FOR OUR SOCIETIES, WHICH DESCRIBE THEMSELVES AS CIVILIZED.”

~ Pope Francis

PART TWO

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: PREVENTION THROUGH AWARENESS RAISING

AMISTAD MOVEMENT
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES
U.S. CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS



We will talk about...

How to conduct awareness raising activities

Safety

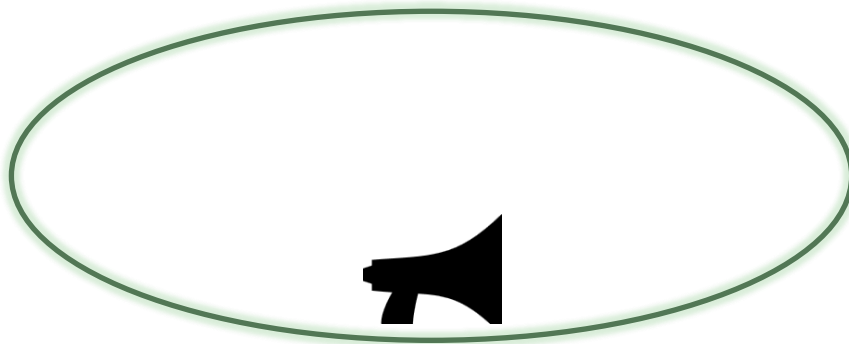
Track and report your efforts

Resources



Certified Human Trafficking
Community Educators

GETTING THE WORD OUT



YOUR RESOURCES:

→ Everyone has something they can bring to the fight against human trafficking.



It may be:

Human resources (talents, experience, status in the community)

Contacts/partners (local, national, international, government, businesses, church, media)

Technical resources (material, equipment, information)

Financial resources (funds you have or fund-raising ability)

What are your resources?

CHOOSING A TARGET AUDIENCE

Exercise

- ▶ Who might be interested in this topic?
- ▶ Who needs to have this information? Who's at-risk?
- ▶ Who might encounter a victim of trafficking?
- ▶ What people/groups do you have access to?

Other thoughts

- ▶ Reach out to community leaders (ethnic, religious) and educate them before training others.
- ▶ Trainers are more effective if they are members of the group they are training.





AMISTAD HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS RAISING PLAN



Name _____

Target Audience	Goal	Method/Materials Needed	Key Messages	Timeline

GOAL

Exercise

- ▶ Why are we sharing with this audience?
- ▶ What do we want them to do with this information?

Examples

- ▶ We want them to share the info with the people they know.
- ▶ We want them to protect themselves against trafficking.
- ▶ We want them to be able to spot trafficking when they see it.
- ▶ We want them to volunteer or donate to the fight against human trafficking.

METHOD

Exercise

Decide on a format and what materials (if any) you will need

Examples

- ▶ Flyers
- ▶ Discussion
- ▶ Presentation
- ▶ Social media
- ▶ Info table at an event (community meetings, fairs, etc)
- ▶ Film screening and discussion



GETTING THE MESSAGE OUT

Exercise

Decide on the key messages you want to share and when you can accomplish this task (timeline)

- ▶ Choose clear, short messages
- ▶ Tailor the message to the audience. How much do they already know about the issue?
- ▶ Consider using multiple senses (audio, visual)
- ▶ Be flexible and creative
- ▶ Make interactive if possible– role play, quiz, case examples
- ▶ Create a timeline for spreading the word
- ▶ Provide audience with concrete steps they can take in follow-up. What do you want people to do with the information?

PARTNER WITH OTHER GROUPS

- ▶ A survivor of exploitation who might be interested in sharing his/her story, helping to develop outreach materials or identifying areas to target prevention activities
- ▶ Existing Human Trafficking Coalitions
 - Rescue and Restore



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LOCAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING COALITIONS

- ▶ Purpose
 - Coordinate training to the community
 - Coordination of community response to trafficking
 - Identify trafficking victims
 - Collaborate with law enforcement that investigate cases
- ▶ Coalition Members
 - law enforcement, social service providers, advocacy groups, legal providers, medical providers, local government offices, faith-based organizations, emergency personnel, community leaders, volunteers
- ▶ Training & Resources

What Anti-Trafficking Coalitions or Task Forces are operating in your state?

SAFETY

- ▶ Focus on people at-risk of trafficking to improve *awareness of the* issue and help people protect themselves
Know who to contact if you see/hear of potential trafficking
 - Call 1.888.3737.88
 - Text BeFree (233733)
- ▶ Do not investigate cases of trafficking
 - Risky to you
 - Risky to victim
 - Risky to potential criminal case
 - Report to law enforcement instead

CASE SCENARIO #1

NOTES



You are talking to group of women who work as maids and housekeepers. One says that the company she is working for has let her work visa expire and has kept her last three paychecks to cover the “legal fees” needed to apply for a new visa. In the meantime, they’ve said if she stops working for them, they will report her to immigration officials for being illegal. The situation sounds like trafficking to you, what do you do? What do you tell the woman?

CASE SCENARIO #2

NOTES



You are working on a farm picking vegetables. A few evenings a week, a group of prostitutes are brought to your trailers for the men who work on the farm. The women are always escorted by the same older man and woman who collect the money from customers. You notice that two of the prostitutes always seem disoriented and fearful, and smell of alcohol. They never speak to anyone and only nod when spoken to. One time you also notice bruises on their arms. You don't want to cause trouble or lose your job. What do you do?

CASE SCENARIO #3

NOTES



You and your friends frequent a local restaurant. No matter when you come, there is always the same busboy clearing tables and working in the kitchen. He is a friendly boy who always seems happy to see you, but doesn't talk much when the owner of the restaurant is around. You remark to your friends that the boy seems very young to be working so much and you wonder if he should be in school. He says his mom is still in his home country and that the owner of the restaurant is his "auntie". You aren't sure if there is anything wrong happening, but the situation seems a little strange. What do you do?

RESOURCES

- ▶ Rescue and Restore campaign (materials and info)
www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/anti-trafficking
- ▶ National Hotline to report trafficking
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/victim-assistance/national-human-trafficking-hotline>
- ▶ Know your rights brochures
<https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/LegalRightsandProtections/Wilberforce/Wilberforce-ENG-100116.pdf>
- ▶ Anti-trafficking coalitions
www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/contact-information-for-coalitions
- ▶ List of films about human trafficking
www.ungift.org/ungift/knowledge/resources.html
- ▶ Immigration & Customs Enforcement Blue Campaign against Trafficking (resources, posters, brochures, etc)
www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign-resource-catalog
- ▶ Immigration & Customs Enforcement “Coffee Break Training” on human trafficking
www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/blue-campaign/ht-blue-campaign-coffee-break-training.pdf

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