

ROTARY YOUTH HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS PROGRAM



Rotary



**ROTARY
YOUTH
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
AWARENESS
PROGRAM**

WITH A21 + ROTARY ACTION GROUP AGAINST SLAVERY

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A QUICK NOTE

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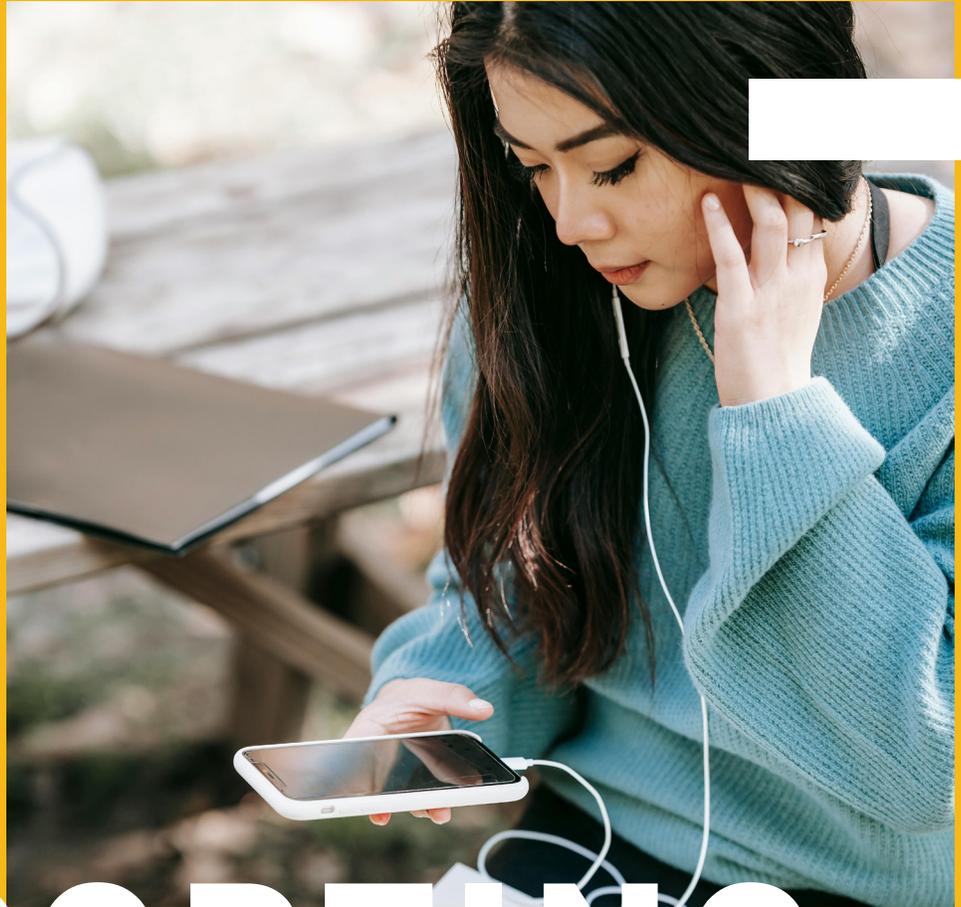
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DISCLAIMER

All of the names and stories in this resource are fictitious. The names in each case do not personify or represent any specific individual. The regions in each case do not depict any form of human trafficking exclusively in those regions.

CONTENT NOTE

This program contains material that could be triggering for some who have experienced abuse and trauma. Some may be reminded of past or current abuse and wish to disclose this to a friend or safe, trusted adult, or some may have an emotional or physical response. See the next section to learn about reporting procedures and protocol.



REPORTING PROTOCOL & PROCEDURE

REPORTING PROTOCOL (US):

- As an individual caller, you may hesitate to call with only a little information. You may think it won't result in anything or help in any way. But you don't know how many other callers have reported the same location, situation, or individual. A few calls about one street, address, or activity can urge law enforcement to investigate it. Your call may be what was needed to solve a case in progress.
 - The national human trafficking hotline is simple to use, safe to call, and effective at saving lives. Hotlines play an integral role in breaking the cycle of trafficking. Should you witness or suspect human trafficking, your willingness to call the hotline on behalf of another is probably one of the greatest actions you could take in the fight to end human trafficking.
 - **Here are some tips to help you make an effective report:**
 - › Be as specific as possible!
 - › Do you know the exact time, date, and location of what you observed?
 - › Do you have any identifying information like names or nicknames?
 - › Does anyone involved have tattoos or piercings? Or anything that could serve as an identifiable trait?
 - › Did you see any vehicle information, license plate numbers, or hotel room numbers?
 - › Do you have the web address, screen names, or email addresses if you saw something concerning online?
 - **Make a report, but please, if the victim appears to be in immediate danger, call 911!**
 - It is important to remember that if you see a potential situation of trafficking, you should not intervene in any way. This may put you or the potential victim in harm's way, so the best thing you can do is call the human trafficking hotline or 911 if it is an emergency.
-

REPORTING PROCEDURE (US):

- For emergency services, call **911**
- For suspected trafficking of an adult, contact the **National Human Trafficking Hotline** operated by the Polaris Project. Trained call specialists are available 24/7 to provide local resources for victims or survivors of human trafficking.
 - › Call **1-888-373-7888**
 - › Text **233733**
 - › Submit a tip online through the anonymous [online reporting form](#)

PRO TIP:

Save the hotline number in your phone for easy access to call quickly if you suspect trafficking!

- For suspected trafficking of a minor, contact the **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)**. The hotline is available 24/7 to connect you to the resources you need.
 - › Call **1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)**
 - › Report child sexual exploitation online at <http://CyberTipline.org>
- **Additional resources:**
 - › **Domestic Violence:** Call the National Domestic Violence 24-hour Hotline at **1-800-799-SAFE (7233)**
 - › **Sexual Abuse:** Call the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) 24-hour Hotline at **1-800-656-4673**
 - › **Suicide:** Call the 24-hour National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at **988**
 - › **Dating Violence:** Call the National Teen Dating Abuse 24-hour Helpline at **1-866-331-9474**
 - › **Runaway and Homeless Youth:** Call the 24-hour National Runaway Safeline at **1-800-RUNAWAY (786-2929)**

PRO TIP:

You can call your local law enforcement non-emergency number, in addition to a hotline number, to speed up communication. To find your local law enforcement non-emergency number, look up _____ [your city] non-emergency number.

Emergency Services

Call 911

National Human Trafficking Hotline

Call 1-888-373-7888

Text 233733

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

Call 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

Report child sexual exploitation online at <http://CyberTipline.org>

National Domestic Violence 24-hour Hotline

Call 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) 24-hour Hotline

Call 1-800-656-4673

24-hour National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

Call 988

National Teen Dating Abuse 24-hour Helpline

Call 1-866-331-9474

24-hour National Runaway Safeline

Call 1-800-RUNAWAY (786-2929)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Rotary Youth Human Trafficking Awareness Program is a comprehensive awareness program designed to teach youth about exploitation and human trafficking and how to take action against it.



WHAT ARE THE GOALS?

1. Educate youth on human trafficking.
2. Empower youth to take action against human trafficking in their community.
3. Equip youth with practical ways to get involved in the fight against human trafficking.

WHO IS IT FOR?

Youth ages 11-18 years old. It can be facilitated with any size group or done individually.

HOW LONG IS THE PROGRAM?

This program was created to be flexible and can be tailored to the needs of an individual or youth group/program. There are two main parts: the human trafficking overview and the take action portion, with an extension of major projects. For the human trafficking overview, allot 30 minutes to one hour to read through the introductory material or teach it to a group. For those who want to get involved but only have a short time to commit, there is a take-action portion with steps anyone can do at any time at various periods. Major projects are included in the extension for those who want to commit weeks or months to a project aimed at stopping human trafficking.

HOW IS IT STRUCTURED?

- **Main program:** The main program consists of learning about human trafficking and taking action in your community.
- **Extension:** Builds upon the main program and consists of major service projects that will be more time-consuming.
- **Appendix:** A list of resources to help further your education on trafficking or to research the issue in depth, with copies of all resources listed in the resource overview.

WHAT ARE THE DELIVERY METHODS?

Ideally, the program would be delivered in a group setting so youth have a group to learn, discuss, and get involved with; however, the program can be facilitated in various ways.

- **Individually:** A youth wanting to learn more and get involved would be able to follow this program.
- **In a group with a facilitator:** This could look like a group with an adult sponsor facilitating, or it could be the same group having one of the youth facilitating.

A21 OVERVIEW

WHO WE ARE

A21 is a global anti-human trafficking organization dedicated to ending human trafficking through proven solutions from around the world. While there are millions enslaved in the world today, A21 continues to focus on the one—the one man, the one woman, and the one child trapped in slavery. Our holistic approach to abolishing modern-day slavery is to reduce vulnerability, assist victims, and empower survivors. Through partnerships and the efforts of supporters all over the globe, A21 believes slavery can be prevented, victims can be identified and assisted, perpetrators can be brought to justice, and millions of survivors can step into a life of independence. For more information, visit: <http://a21.org>.

OUR MISSION

To abolish modern-day slavery everywhere, forever.

OUR BEGINNINGS

A21 began in 2008, and since then, we have established field offices, community centers, child advocacy centers, and administrative bases globally. Each office is unique in its strategy and operational approach. For a complete list of A21 locations, visit <http://A21.org/wherewework>.

ROTARY OVERVIEW

WHO WE ARE

Rotary is a global network of 1.4 million neighbors, friends, leaders, and problem-solvers who see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change – across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves.

OUR MISSION

We provide service to others, promote integrity, and advance world understanding, goodwill, and peace through our fellowship of business, professional, and community leaders.

OUR VISION

Together, we see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change — across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves.

RAGAS OVERVIEW

WHO WE ARE

The Rotary Action Group Against Slavery (RAGAS) is committed to connecting, empowering, and equipping Rotarians to engage their communities to eradicate all forms of Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking locally and around the globe.

OUR MISSION

Freedom is a basic human right. We believe that collectively, we have a shared responsibility to take action on our world's most persistent issues because the world should be FREE of Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking. Without freedom, individuals and communities cannot achieve basic education, economic development, or peace. RAGAS Members, Clubs, and Districts work together to promote education, peace, freedom, and healing in the world.

DISCLAIMER

This Rotary Action Group is not an agency of, or controlled by Rotary International.



HUMAN TRAFFICKING OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

To begin, please scan the QR code to watch this short introduction video!



DEFINITION

Human trafficking is the illegal trade of human beings. It's the recruitment, control, and use of people for their bodies and labor through force, fraud, and coercion. Children under the age of 18 in the United States do not have to be forced, frauded, or coerced into human trafficking for it to be a crime.

GLOBAL FACTS AND STATISTICS

- Human trafficking is the fastest-growing organized crime, with an estimated US \$236 billion in illicit profit for the traffickers and those who help facilitate the crime.¹
- There are an estimated 49.6 million people in modern slavery today.²
- More than half of these 49.6 million people are women and girls. However, men and boys are increasingly becoming victims of trafficking.³
- Roughly 1 in 4 human trafficking victims are children.⁴



UNITED STATES FACTS AND STATISTICS

- In the United States, human trafficking has been reported in every state.⁵
- American citizens are trafficked internally within the United States and abroad, and foreign national victims are also brought to the United States to be exploited.⁶ Foreign national victims of human trafficking also flee to the United States for refuge after being trafficked in their home country.
- Labor trafficking of foreign national victims affects agricultural, construction, massage, salon services, hospitality, manufacturing, and food processing industries. Labor trafficking victims may also be victims of sexual abuse in the US.⁷



1. International Labour Organization (2024). Profits and poverty: The economics of forced labour. pp. 13. Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/publications/profits-and-poverty-economics-forced-labour-1>

2. Global Slavery Index. (2022). Global Slavery Index Report 2022. pp. 2. Retrieved from https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2022/09/12142341/GEMS-2022_Report_EN_V8.pdf

3. Ibid, 19.

4. Ibid, 22.

5. Polaris, Human Trafficking Hotline (U.S., 2022), <http://humantraffickinghotline.org/states>.

6. U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 22nd Ed., July 2022, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/>.

7. According to data from A21 and the U.S. Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 22nd Ed., July 2022, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/>.

MAIN TYPES OF TRAFFICKING



Sex Trafficking

When someone is forced, deceived, or coerced into performing a commercial sex act. Sex trafficking can include commercial sexual exploitation in sex tourism, pornography, and strip clubs.⁸



Child Sexual Expolitation

A form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual exploitation include but are not limited to engaging in sexual activities, child sex trafficking, the sale of a child, and online child sexual exploitation. While some forms may involve a commercial element to the exploitation, there is almost always some form of abuse of power or vulnerability. Perpetrators may use physical, emotional, or sexual abuse as a form of control.⁹ In the United States, any child under the age of 18 who engages in commercial sex (whether there was consent or not) is considered to be a victim of child sexual exploitation.

8. Definitions taken from A21.

9. A21 US Counter-Trafficking Toolkit Resource Guide, pp. 8.



Forced labor

When someone is forced to work in captivity for little or no pay. It does not depend on the type or sector of work but only on whether it was imposed on a person against their will through coercion. There must be both a lack of free and informed consent and coercion for a job to be considered forced labor.¹⁰



Involuntary Domestic Servitude

When a person is forced to work and live in the same place for little or no pay. It consists of an individual working in a private residence, making inspection by authorities more difficult. Domestic workers often are not given the same basic benefits and protections that are ordinarily bestowed upon workers.¹¹

10. Global Slavery Index. [2022]. Global Slavery Index Report 2022. pp. 4, 18, 20, 31, 36 Retrieved from https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2022/09/12142341/GEMS-2022_Report_EN_V8.pdf
11. Definitions taken from A21.

Bonded labor (also known as debt bondage or peonage)

A form of forced labor often made to look like an ordinary employment agreement. However, in the agreement, the worker starts with a debt to repay. This worker finds out later that the debt is impossible to repay, thus making their enslavement permanent. Workers may also inherit intergenerational or ancestral debt in more traditional systems of bonded labor.¹²

Child Soldiers

The unlawful recruitment or use of children—through force, fraud, or coercion—as combatants or for labor or sexual exploitation by armed forces. Thousands of children are currently serving as child soldiers around the world. These children are commonly forced into sexual slavery, fighting on the front lines, participating in suicide missions, and acting as spies, messengers, or lookouts.¹³

RECRUITMENT METHODS¹⁴

False job advertisements/opportunities

- This recruitment method uses the false promise of a job to traffic people for both labor and sex. Labor trafficking is one of the most common outcomes.
- Some things to keep in mind to avoid false job advertisements are being aware of the legal minimum age for your area (this may vary depending on the industry), ensuring there is an employment contract in place, getting details of any travel arrangements, never giving your identification documents to anyone, notifying your family or friends of any employment travel, knowing your rights, and doing your research. Don't be afraid to report a suspicious job advertisement or situation.

The loverboy or Romeo trafficker

- These traffickers identify people with vulnerabilities and know exactly how to meet their needs. They take their victims through different phases: dating, grooming, and then turning out/breaking.
 - › In the dating phase, the trafficker pretends to be exactly what their victim longs for. Whether that's promising them love, protection, a better life, etc., they know what to promise that meets exactly what the victim is looking for.
 - › Grooming can begin during the dating phase, and that phase can range from a few days to a few months or even years, depending on the individual the trafficker is attempting to recruit.
 - › During the dating phase, traffickers begin to push boundaries and say things that will make their victims feel comfortable and open to the idea of selling themselves. Sometimes, it is by telling them that they need more money to support their dreams, or sometimes, it's letting them know that they don't mind them being with other people.

12. Definitions taken from A21.

13. Definitions taken from A21.

14. A21 US Counter-Trafficking Toolkit Resource Guide, pp. 8.

- The turning out/breaking is when a trafficker sells the person for the very first time. This is when they know they have full control over the victim.

Familial trafficking

- ➔ This happens in some situations when family members themselves recruit and sell victims. This might be due to chronic poverty, financial hardship, or funding for an addiction to a substance.

False relationships

- ➔ This can be when someone is recruited through perceived “friends” who befriended them solely to exploit them. It might be the case that someone the victim has known for some time offers an opportunity that the victim is willing to take without a thorough check due to the trust in the “friend.”

The promise of a better life

- ➔ This can look like someone being coerced or deceived into a situation of exploitation simply through the promise of a better standard of living or higher pay. The trafficker, who may be a stranger, acquaintance, or family member, usually promotes the fantasy of a lavish lifestyle, dream job, or opportunity that seems too good to be true. The victim, persuaded by this alluring picture, will agree to the opportunity based on this false promise.

Abduction

- ➔ There is an often misconceived stereotype that those who are trafficked are abducted or kidnapped. While abduction into exploitation by a stranger can happen, it is much more likely that victims will be recruited through deception or coercion.

INDICATORS¹⁵

It’s important to remember that no single indicator can confirm the existence of human trafficking, but several indicators combined suggest an increased likelihood of exploitation.

General indicators of trafficking, potential victim(s) may:

- ➔ Lack information about where they are traveling, staying, or working.
- ➔ Have few personal belongings or be dressed inappropriately for the weather conditions.
- ➔ Travel alone and receive frequent calls or messages on their phone (from the trafficker), which causes visible anxiety.
- ➔ Appear aggressive or hesitant to talk with law enforcement; some victims may appear to be anxious or fearful.

15. A21 US Counter-Trafficking Toolkit. Recognizing Human Trafficking. pp. 8.

- Have minimal-to-no details about the working or living situation.
- Be accompanied by someone they do not seem to know or who is not a close friend or family member.
- Be controlled and/or are not in control of their identification documents.
- Seem unfamiliar with their surroundings or lost.
- Seem distrustful, fearful, or hostile.
- Be controlled, abused, or surveilled by their employer.

Indicators of sex trafficking:

- The potential victim(s) use language that mimics familial relationships, such as referring to the trafficker as “husband” or “boyfriend” or other victims as “family.” This language is to enforce loyalty and prevent victims from leaving or speaking out.
- Adult domestic sex trafficking is reflective of domestic violence relationships.
- Many victims may be allowed to travel alone, but they must call or text frequently to check-in. They may have rules about who they can and cannot speak with while out.
- The potential victim(s) have tattoos or other marks indicating ownership by the trafficker (i.e., a boyfriend’s street name, crown, dollar signs, or pimp/prostitution-related language).
- The potential victim(s) are in possession of items or clothing that are commonly used for sexual purposes.
- If the potential victim(s) do not speak the local language, they may know a few words relating to the sex industry.
- The potential victim(s) have no money or personal finances and depend on someone else to pay for them.
- The potential victim(s) may have no identification or possess fraudulent documents, or someone else may be in possession of their identification documents.

Indicators of forced labor and domestic servitude:

- The potential victim(s) live in unsuitable housing, such as outhouses, sheds, or agricultural/industrial buildings.
- The potential victim(s) have no access to their finances. They may have bank accounts opened in their name, which they do not have access to or control over.
- The potential victim(s) have no labor contract, or the contract may be unsuitable or illegal.
- The potential victim(s) depend on the employer for employment, transportation, housing, and meals.
- The potential victim(s) lack suitable training or professional qualifications.
- The potential victim(s) are forced to pay for work equipment, including tools or workwear.
- The potential victim(s) are forced to eat leftovers or insubstantial meals.
- The potential victim(s) are rarely/never allowed to leave the premises without the employer or supervision.

Indicators of online child sexual exploitation:

- The child is socially and emotionally isolated from their friends/family.
- The child becomes withdrawn and/or exhibits secretive behavior.
- The child spends excessive amounts of time texting or chatting with someone online.
- The child's behavior and school performance decline.
- The child is not in school or frequently skips school.
- The child has gifts that cannot be explained or accounted for.

It's important to note that the indicators stated above are not exhaustive and represent only a selection of possible indicators. Moreover, indicators on these lists will not all be present in each trafficking case. However, they serve as a representative sampling of the behavior types that signify the likelihood of exploitation. Even without these indicators, you can still make a report if you suspect exploitation.

CYCLE OF TRAFFICKING

Vulnerability

Human trafficking is a complex crime, and it looks different all over the world. But there is one thing that every victim of trafficking has in common: vulnerability. An individual becomes vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation when they are exposed to **individual, socioeconomic, and familial risk factors**.

- Some **individual risk factors** are age, gender, race and ethnicity, mental health, disabilities, sexual assault, substance abuse, gender identity, and sexual orientation.
- Some **socioeconomic risk factors** are homelessness, financial insecurity, access to education and healthcare, displacement, and unsafe migration.
- The main **familial risk factors** are abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction. These three categories hold various types of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction, from physical abuse to emotional neglect to a divorce in the household.



Exploitation

More than ever, human beings are exploited for their bodies and labor.

- Victimization occurs when someone is coerced, deceived, forced, or otherwise subject to an abuse of power.
- This exploitation can look like false job opportunities, a loverboy method, or being sold by a family member into labor or sex trafficking.
- In our world, there's a demand for things like forced prostitution and labor, and humans, unlike a commodity, can be sold not once but time and time again.

Re-Victimization

This exploitation amplifies unresolved vulnerability, and without intervention, victims can be repeatedly revictimized.

- When a survivor exits a trafficking situation, the resulting trauma combined with the original unresolved risk factors perpetuates the likelihood of being re-exploited, and the cycle of trafficking continues. Re-victimization is an issue that a diverse range of survivors face regardless of factors such as gender, age, nationality, or exploitation type. Reports show that the circumstances an individual faces after their initial trafficking experience directly influence their vulnerability to re-victimization. Factors that have been found to facilitate re-trafficking are typically associated with the economic, social, and personal circumstances that the survivor faces. For example, original risk factors such as poverty, homelessness, lack of social support, and unemployment may increase the likelihood of re-victimization.

SURVIVOR STORIES

Even in the darkest moments, there is hope. A21 has seen firsthand survivors overcome trauma and live a life of freedom. These survivors' stories bring awareness to what trafficking can and has looked like in an everyday setting.



*The names of survivors have been changed for their protection.

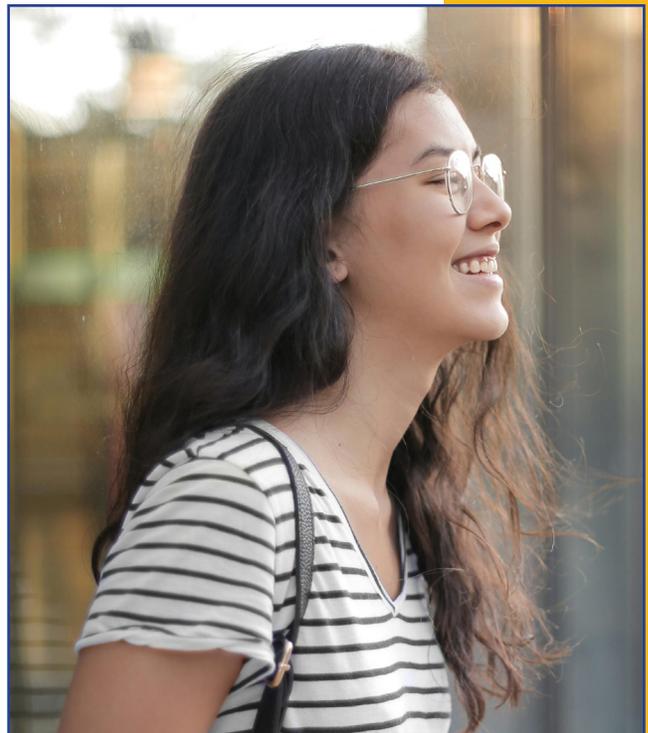


TIMOTHEE

Growing up, Timothee always struggled to connect with people his age. While in school, he joined different clubs and tried to participate in multiple sports, and he never found one he felt comfortable in, let alone connected with. After multiple failed attempts, Timothee found himself after school turning on his live online game systems, trying to forget about the real world. In the games, he was able to be himself and easily connect with people without the pressure of seeing them face to face. One day, he met a girl he really liked online who played the same games as him. After talking for some time, she asked him to send revealing pictures of himself and she did the same. However, it wasn't long after sending the pictures that the girl revealed herself to be a male in his 20s. He told Timothee that in order for him not to send the pictures to his school, he would need Timothee to start a webcamming account and send him all the funds. For a year, Timothee was forced to make money online and send it to this man fearing his pictures being leaked. After finally having enough, he told a friend at school who then told a teacher, and eventually, law enforcement became involved. Law enforcement connected Timothee to A21 for aftercare services and his caseworker was able to help him refocus on his goals and ambitions for the future. Since working with A21, Timothee has received counseling services and has been re-connected with his community at school. He's been able to process what happened to him and is working with a team of individuals who are meeting Timothee where he is in his journey to healing.

LUCIANA

Luciana's parents left Central America for the United States in search of a life for their family that would provide them with their basic human rights and removes the fear that came with leaving their house each day. Hoping she would join them once they were settled, she remained behind with her grandparents. At 14, her grandparents hired a coyote to reunite her with her parents. She began her journey and after months of walking and not knowing where the next stopping place would be, they arrived at a farm thinking this was a place to rest along the way. The red flags were not immediately visible. There Luciana was forced to work excessive hours, never receiving payment as promised. Time in the fields was hot and filled with peril, from wild animals to the daily elements. At night, she barely slept, jumping at any noise she heard. She was told each day that she would be leaving soon and that they would continue their original journey. Two years passed from when she left home till the coyote delivered her across the southern border of the United States. Upon her crossing, Luciana was identified as a victim of trafficking. She was reunited with her parents and connected with A21 for services. Since joining the Aftercare program, she is working towards her official residence documents and accessing benefits. She has been proactive and following up on the plans she and her caseworker set. Luciana and her parents have visited the Freedom Center where they have access to the grab-n-go room filled with free necessities and have found a place where they can be themselves and process the last several years. She is looking forward to starting school again and dreams of becoming a pediatric doctor!



ADALINE

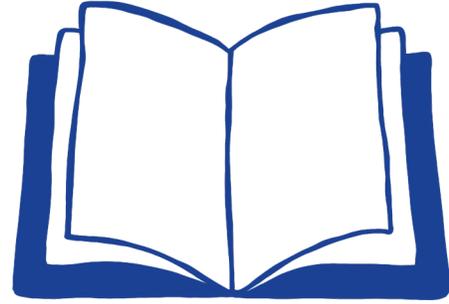
After experiencing years of verbal, emotional, and sexual abuse by her family, Adaline was convinced that if she spoke about the abuse, no one would believe her. When she was able to escape home and leave for college, she thought she had finally found freedom. Adaline met a guy in one of her classes who seemed fun and took a genuine interest in getting to know her. Their friendship quickly developed into a romantic relationship and he was quick to say “I love you”. She easily returned those words because, while she may not have known what real love looked like, she knew she had never experienced the emotions she was feeling before. Her boyfriend took her as his date to parties most weekends, proudly flaunting his “beautiful girl” which made her feel more valued than she ever had. Adaline felt like she was living the life she had always dreamt of as she was enjoying her classes, her freedom from her home life, and experiencing the joys of being in love. To help pay for her education, Adaline started looking for employment opportunities. Her boyfriend, who had always highly praised her for her looks, convinced her to attend an audition for a modeling job his friend was hosting. Flattered by his affection and wanting to please him, she agreed to go. He took a few pictures of her as a “portfolio” for the audition and said he would send them to his friend. She thought it was strange when he dropped her off at a hotel for the audition the next day but assumed she was just ignorant of how the modeling agency works. Unfortunately for Adaline, the “audition” was a date and she was sexually assaulted by the man who met her in the room. Hurt and confused, Adaline tried to confront her boyfriend when he picked her up but he suddenly became very cold and distant from her. He told her that if she loves him, she would continue doing this to be able to afford their dream life after college. She never touched any of the money she earned on these “dates” because her boyfriend said he would continue to take care of everything for her. Some of her friends tried to tell her that the dynamics of their relationship were concerning but he convinced her that they were just jealous so eventually, she cut them off. Adaline’s mental health rapidly declined. She dropped out of school and moved in with her boyfriend off campus. He arranged dates every day since she wasn’t in class anymore and needed to make extra money to make up for the expense of living with him. It wasn’t until he became physically abusive that Adaline began looking for a way out of the relationship. Recognizing that maybe her friends had been right, she reached out to one to set up a time to talk when her boyfriend wouldn’t be home. Her friend helped her find the courage to call the police. Once law enforcement got involved, her boyfriend was arrested and Adaline was referred to A21 for services. Since Adaline started working with A21, her caseworker and the team helped support her with the legal case against her boyfriend, assisted her with emergency housing, and helped connect her with resources to find independence. From there, her caseworker helped her find resources to finish her degree and find a job that paid a liveable wage. She is now working towards finding long-term, independent housing and is in counseling to address her mental health challenges and shift her view on what healthy relationships should look like.



**TAKE
ACTION**

EDUCATE YOURSELF

Understand situations of trafficking and be equipped to take appropriate action. When you know what human trafficking looks like, how victims are recruited, and the warning signs of exploitation, you can identify and report suspicious situations.



Can You See Me? (CYSM)

→ Go to <http://A21.org/CYSM> and explore the different videos to learn about human trafficking. While you watch, pay attention to the different indicators of trafficking. **TIP:** write the indicators you see as you watch, then compare your lists with friends or family!

E-Courses

- Take our Human Trafficking E-Course, designed to teach what human trafficking looks like, how it can be recognized and reported, and what steps can be taken to help protect against online exploitation.
- We also have E-Courses for our Safe Relationship and Safe Employment guides, designed to help you stay safe against various recruitment methods.
- Go to <http://a21.org/e-course> to take them!

Action Hub

→ Join the A21 Action Hub. This is a great place to start. You can access resources, receive training, and connect with people like you in communities worldwide. Through the Action Hub, you can join a Facebook group to connect with A21 staff and other supporters. Go to <http://A21.org/takeaction> to get started!

Research New Topics

→ A great way to educate yourself is by researching new topics related to human trafficking. A common topic is fair labor and trade practice: <https://buysweatfree.org/> and <https://fairtradecampaigns.org/> are great resources to learn more about this. Around holidays such as Valentine's Day, you could learn more about forced labor in the chocolate industry through <https://www.beslaveryfree.com/chocolate>.

MOBILIZE YOUR COMMUNITY

Engage your network to raise awareness of trafficking and advocate for change. By expanding awareness among your community, you educate and empower the people you engage with daily to prevent human trafficking from happening in the first place.

Hey! Do you want to go raise awareness for human trafficking?

Yeah! Let's do it!

Teach your peers

→ Gather your peers and teach them what you have learned about human trafficking. You can keep it broad or narrow it down and focus on a specific topic. Use A21 educational resources, discussion guides, and more to help as you train your peers!

Educate your family

→ You can also take steps to educate your family by giving them the A21 parent guides and safety guides. This may look different than educating your peers, but by arming your family with resources, they too can learn about the issue of human trafficking!

Social Media

- Engage with A21 on social media by following [@A21](#) on Instagram. This is often the first place we'll share updates, survivor stories, and any campaigns we do. Read and share the latest news from our social media to raise awareness in your community. While this is our global platform, A21 has offices around the world, and we have additional Instagram accounts for the countries we operate in. Our local teams run these accounts, and they are a great way to be involved if you are interested in certain countries.
- Another way to engage people through social media is by using our social media toolkit. Go to <http://A21.org/media> to download graphics that you can post directly from your phone.
- Engage with RAGAS on Social Media by following [@rotary_antislavery](#) on Instagram, [@RAGASCentral](#) on X/ Twitter, [Rotary Action Group Against Slavery](#) on Facebook, and [@ragas5076](#) on YouTube.
- Share the Interact projects or take action steps you have done on social media with #RAGASHero to be featured by RAGAS.

Walk For Freedom

→ Walk for Freedom is A21's largest yearly event, and we would love to have you walk with us each October. Join thousands of people around the world as we rally to raise awareness about human trafficking in over 500 cities around the world. To learn more or register, go to <http://A21.org/walk>.

My Freedom Day

→ My Freedom Day is a day-long student-driven event to raise awareness of modern-day slavery. The main goal of this international campaign started by CNN is to raise awareness about human trafficking. A21 and RAGAS takes part every year by having events with local partners worldwide, and you can, too. Go to <http://a21.org/myfreedomday> to learn more or visit <http://www.ragas.online/resources> to have your Interact Club participate!

Can You See Me? (CYSM)

- While you can educate yourself through CYSM, it is also a great way to spread awareness and mobilize your community. This can look like putting up CYSM posters and indicator sheets around your school or neighborhood. You could also take it a step further and ask local organizations if they would post CYSM on billboards, TV ads, movie trailers, and more.

Hang Posters

- Put up Human Trafficking awareness posters around your school, neighborhood, and other places you frequently visit (e.g., grocery stores, coffee shops, fast food restaurants, etc.)!

Hold a Candlelight Vigil

- A candlelight vigil is a great way to raise awareness for human trafficking and something RAGAS has done often. Work with your school and your sponsor Rotary Club, to arrange this.

Create a Video

- November is World Interact Month, so it hosts a video contest. Create a video on human trafficking awareness and the projects you are working on to submit.

Community Awareness Campaign

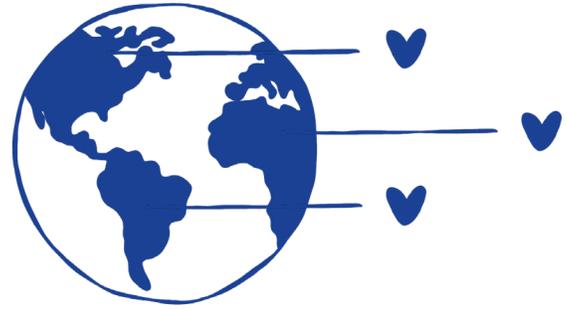
- Work with your sponsor Rotary Club, to create a community awareness campaign. This could be a school assembly to raise awareness with peers or another event in the community.

Participate in Wear Blue Day

- On January 11 every year, the DHS Blue Campaign hosts Wear Blue Day. This is a day where everyone is encouraged to wear blue to raise awareness of human trafficking. You can do this yourself and encourage fellow students, friends, and family to take part. Visit <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign> to learn more.

FUND A GLOBAL SOLUTION

Help fund proven solutions around the world, start a fundraising campaign with family and friends, or shop our A21 merch, where every purchase contributes to freedom for another life.



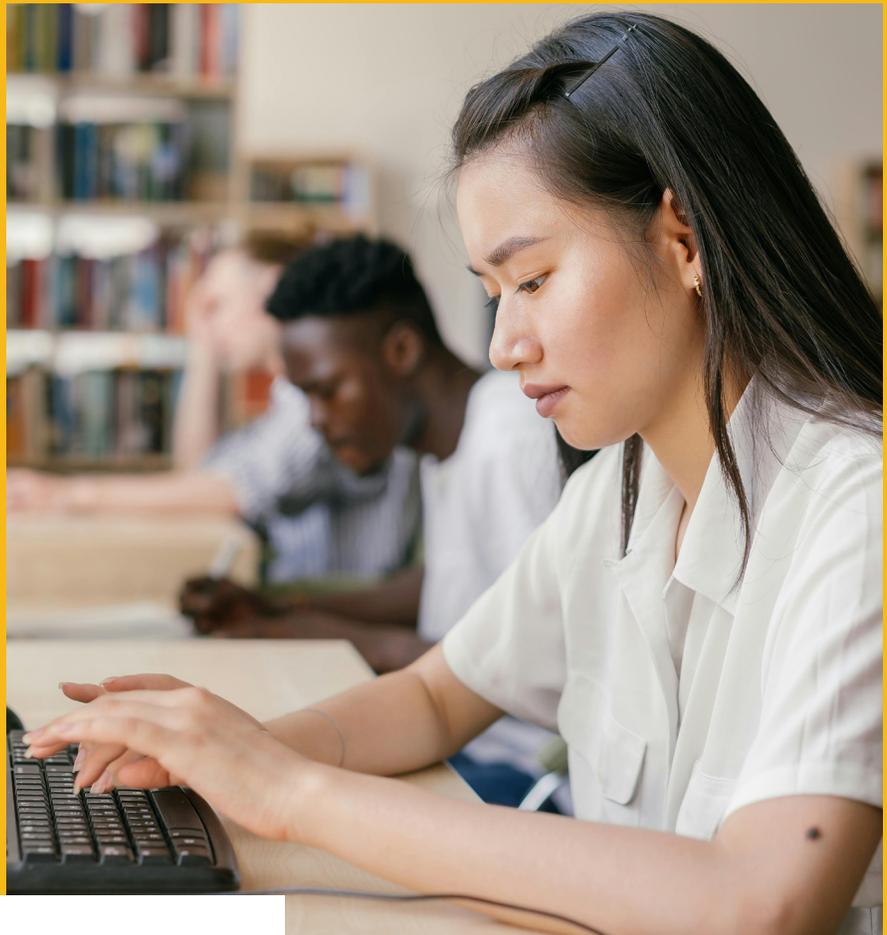
Fundraise

- Fund a global solution by starting hosting a fundraising event! This could look like a bake sale, a car wash, a raffle with donated items, hosting a 5K, or anything you can think of (for more ideas visit <https://ragas.online/>). After hosting the fundraiser, you can go to <http://A21.org/fundraise> to donate, or you can go to <http://A21.org/shopNC> or <http://A21.org/shopDFW> to purchase items that will directly help or be given to survivors at A21 Freedom Centers in the US. You can also donate to local organizations fighting human trafficking or use the funds for Interact anti-human trafficking projects.
- You can donate to RAGAS at <http://www.ragas.online/donate> to help in Rotary's education and prevention work.

Shop

- Shop A21 merchandise at <http://A21.org/shop>. At our shop, you can be sure that all our products are ethically sourced. We place a high value on fair wages and working conditions for everyone creating our products. Wearing A21 merch is also a great way to raise awareness by starting conversations.
- Shop for RAGAS merchandise at <http://www.1905gear.com/>

RESOURCE OVERVIEW



RESOURCE LIST:

Digital Safety Guide

- This guide provides insight into digital safety for students, exposes tactics used by traffickers to recruit victims online, and highlights the differences between safe and unsafe communication.



SCAN QR CODE TO ACCESS

Safe Relationship Guide

- This guide provides insight into how traffickers foster romantic relationships as a tactic to recruit trafficking victims and highlights the differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships.



SCAN QR CODE TO ACCESS

Safe Employment Guide

- This guide provides insight into how traffickers use false job opportunities to recruit trafficking victims and provides the warning signs to look for when seeking employment.



SCAN QR CODE TO ACCESS

CYSM Posters

- These posters provide information on different types of exploitation combined with indicators to help you learn about human trafficking and encourage you to call the hotline if you suspect it.



SCAN QR CODE TO ACCESS

CYSM Youth Guide on Online Child Exploitation

- This guide provides further insight into the importance of digital safety and how to protect yourself from online exploitation by giving safety tips, characteristics of suspicious people, and reporting information.



SCAN QR CODE TO ACCESS

To access different country and language versions of these resources, go to: <http://A21.org/education>



MAJOR PROJECT IDEAS

HOST A WALK FOR FREEDOM

Walk for Freedom (WFF) is an annual campaign and day of global awareness and local action in the fight against human trafficking where individuals engage their community through local walk events with the goal of raising awareness about human trafficking in their cities and collectively resulting in a ripple effect around the world. Since 2014, A21 has been hosting WFF all over the world with hundreds of hosts and thousands of participants; our reach grows every year.

- To apply to host a Walk For Freedom, you must be 18 or older. If you are 18 and want to host a walk, a parent or guardian must complete the application with their personal contact information.
- To host a WFF, you will have to apply once the applications open. The walk is hosted every October, and host applications are typically available in May leading up to the walk.
- To host, you must:
 - › **APPLY** - Submit your application.
 - › **REVIEW** - The A21 team will review your application
 - › **INTERVIEW** - If our team feels you are a great candidate, you will be invited to interview to host a walk.
 - › **DECISION** - Based on your application, event details, and interview, a decision will be made. Whether you are accepted or declined, you will receive an email from A21 completing the application process.
- For more information on host requirements and to apply, go to <http://a21.org/host>.



BECOME AN ADVOCATE

CONGRESS

Track legislation [here](#).

→ You can use the filters on the left-hand side to help you find the bill you're looking for, or you can search at the top.

Senate

→ There are two Senators per state.

→ Find your Senator [here](#).

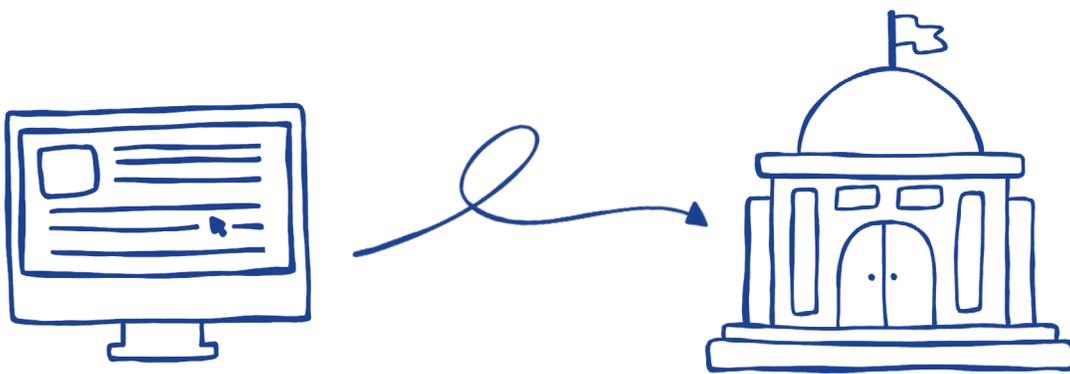
- › Choose your state.
- › It will then show the two Senators for your state with the address to send them mail.
- › You can also click the 'contact' button for further contact information.

House of Representatives

→ Each state is split into districts, and each district has a Representative (the amount varies by state).

→ Find your Representative [here](#).

- › You can find them listed by state and district, but if you want to find your Representative using your address, put your zip code in the box in the top right-hand corner.
- › From there, it will either pull up your Representative based on your zip code or prompt you to enter your exact address if there are multiple possibilities for your Representative.
- › To get more information on how to contact your Representative go to their website.



Additional Details

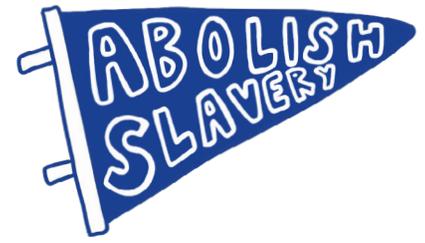
Every state and city will be different, so you will need to research to find out your local information

- Each state should have a website where you can see what is happening in the legislature.
 - › Search '[state name] legislature' to find your state legislative information.
 - › Here, you can find the contact information for your local elected officials, along with bills and other legislative information.
- This is going to be your best place to find current legislation relating to human trafficking and the best place to contact local elected officials and petition them to create bills to prevent human trafficking.

Ways to get legislation in your community

- Write your local elected officials
- Email your local elected officials
- Call your local elected officials
- Write a petition to send to your local elected officials
 - › **How to:**
 1. Decide your audience (e.g., local elected officials)
 2. Name your group
 3. Describe what you want to be done (e.g., required human trafficking education in schools)
 4. Give reasons why you think this should be implemented
 5. Call to action (e.g., call on your audience by restating what they can do/implement)
 6. A place for signatures of supporters

SPONSOR A SCHOOL ASSEMBLY



Host an assembly on human trafficking where you educate your peers on the issue and have a panel of community advocates who answer student questions and preselected questions on human trafficking and ways we can see it ended.

TIPS:¹⁶

- Brainstorm: Think through different ideas for your assembly and what would be most impactful for other students.
- Form a planning committee: Decide the roles and responsibilities of each person who is going to be planning the assembly.
- Keep a checklist: Organize your tasks and what needs to be done to ensure the assembly happens. Keeping a checklist helps you know what has been done and gives a visual representation of the progress made.
 - › Decide who will attend the assembly: Will it be open to the whole school? Will it be a selected group? Will it be a specific age range (e.g., seniors only, freshman and sophomores only, etc.)? Do all teachers need to attend? Will you invite parents and outside attendees?
 - › Choose a date: Pick a date for your assembly that does not conflict with other significant school events.
 - › Choose a host: Decide who will host the assembly (Will it be staff? A student? An outside entity?).
 - › Decide if you need any audio-visual equipment: Do you want to have a video? A Powerpoint? Any photos? Microphones?
 - › Choose your assembly space: For example, the school gym or an outdoor area.
 - › Handouts: Decide if you want to have any printed materials to hand out to attendees (e.g., pamphlets, awareness materials, etc.).
- Get buy-in: Meet with relevant school officials to get not only approval but also their buy-in. Explain the importance of learning about human trafficking so you can prevent it.
- Submit your assembly for approval: Ensure you get the assembly approved by the relevant school authorities!
- Finalize the details: 1-3 weeks before the assembly, set a time to finalize all the details for the event.

14. Erin. Let's Cultivate Greatness. How to plan an awesome school assembly using these 5 steps. July 2021. <https://lets cultivategreatness.com/how-to-plan-an-awesome-school-assembly-using-these-5-steps/>

ADDITIONAL IDEAS

Volunteer with A21

→ Volunteers must...

- › Be over 18
- › Be a US citizen or prove they have the appropriate VISA to volunteer within the US
- › Be able to volunteer the whole intake term

→ For more information, a list of locations, and to apply, visit <http://a21.org/volunteer!>

Local community partnership

- Connect with anti-human trafficking nonprofits in your area to volunteer, help with service projects, and more!
- To find local nonprofits, try searching 'Anti-Human Trafficking Nonprofits near me.'
 - › Once you have a list of results, you can begin going through them to find the right fit for you or your group.

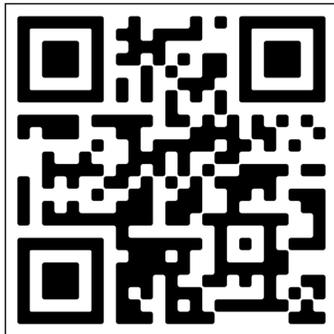
APPENDIX



CLOSING SURVEY

Thank you for completing the Rotary Youth Human Trafficking Awareness Program!

Please scan the QR code below to complete a short survey based on your experience. We appreciate any and all feedback.



Resources for Additional Research on Human Trafficking

- **The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report** is the U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking. It is also the world's most comprehensive resource for governmental anti-trafficking efforts. It reflects the U.S. Government's commitment to global leadership on this key human rights and law enforcement issue. The report is released annually in June or July and can be found at <https://www.state.gov/trafficking-in-persons-report>.
- **The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons** is The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report that provides the global community with a better understanding of current patterns and trends of human trafficking. The report is released every two years and can be found at <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>.
- **The Global Estimates of Modern Slavery Report** is the result of a collaborative effort between the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This report provides a picture of the scale and depth of modern slavery by focusing on two main issues, forced labor and forced marriage, and includes breakdowns by region, age group, and gender. There are currently two iterations of the report (2017 and 2022), and the most recent can be found at <https://www.walkfree.org/reports/global-estimates-of-modern-slavery-2022/>.
- For statistics on the **National Human Trafficking Hotline**, you can visit <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics>.
- **For general information on human trafficking, visit:**
 - › **The United States Department of State** at <https://www.state.gov/humantrafficking-about-human-trafficking/>
 - › **The United Nations** at <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/human-trafficking.html>
 - › **The International Labour Organization (ILO)** at <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm>

