Protecting our communities from human trafficking

Why use this tool?
Human trafficking is very common. It happens in almost every country and it leads to the most terrible abuse of women, men and children. However, it can be prevented, and people who have been trafficked are sometimes able to escape or be rescued, and return home. This tool explores ways to build safe communities where vulnerable people are protected, and where survivors of trafficking are loved and supported.

A brief description
Practical guidance and advice to prevent human trafficking and to provide safety and acceptance for people returning from situations of human trafficking.

Explaining the words we use
Human trafficking is the transporting or abduction of people for the purposes of exploitation, using coercion, fraud or deception. It is a modern form of slavery.

Keys to success
Be sensitive and wise
Human trafficking can cause immense suffering to men, women and children, and their family and friends. It is important to approach the whole issue with sensitivity to those who may be hurting because of what they have been through in the past, or are currently going through.

Ensure participation and inclusion
In all of the activities, ensure that everyone in the community has the opportunity to take part. Ensure no groups of people (for example, those with disabilities or those of particular ethnicity) are left out.
What to do

This tool isn’t a step by step guide to building a safe community, as every context is different and different approaches and actions will be needed.

Instead, here we provide a list of questions to help you think about how your community could tackle human trafficking.

Preventing trafficking

- Who in your community is vulnerable to human trafficking? What can be done to inform them of the risks and protect them from traffickers?

- How can you educate children and young people about the lies that human traffickers use to try to encourage people to leave their community? See Tool A1: The lies traffickers tell. Could you encourage school teachers to teach about this? Could preachers talk about it in their sermons?

- Could you use the media (e.g., local radio stations) to raise awareness and publicise the risk of human trafficking? (See Tool C1 – Working with the media)

- Could you develop posters with a simple message?

- Could you develop a drama about trafficking and perform it in community meetings or other public places? (See Tool C1 – Writing a community drama)

- How can you work with nearby communities to warn each other if you suspect traffickers are operating in the area? What methods could you use to tell them?

- Are there local organisations in your area working on preventing trafficking? What can you learn from them? Can you work with them in any way?

- Which local Government departments are involved in anti-trafficking work? Which Department leads on this? What does their work involve? Is there any way we can help them in this work?

- Many people are deceived by human traffickers through the promise of employment. Can you check the job advertisements and job offers that appear in your community? Report any suspicious activity to the police and alert people in your community.

- What can be done to increase jobs and livelihoods locally so that people do not feel the need to look for offers of employment in other places? See Section C2 of Reveal for many tools giving guidance and advice on building sustainable livelihoods.

Find more tools like this at tilz.tearfund.org/Reveal
• What mechanisms are available for you to report any instances of trafficking? This forms part of protecting the community.

Accepting and loving survivors of trafficking

• What support is there (professional services) in your country and region to help people who have been through an experience of trafficking? Can you find out about any counselling services to help people who return to your community, so they can be given useful and up-to-date information?

• If people have been forced into prostitution; shared needles (for example in using intravenous drugs); or had surgical procedures using non-sterile equipment, they may be at risk of HIV infection. Please see Tool A1 – Revealing HIV for more information. See also Tool A2: HIV counselling and testing. Please note that survivors of trafficking have already been through immense trauma, and therefore raising the possibility of HIV infection needs to be done extremely carefully and sensitively, ideally by trained professionals.

• How can your community show love and support to people escaping human trafficking? See Tool A2 – Life after human trafficking: understanding the journey of healing.

• Is there stigma in your community against people who have worked in the sex industry (for example in prostitution)? If so, what could be done to change this wrong and harmful attitude? See Tool B – Loving the outcast for a Bible study exploring this issue.

Finding out more

• Tearfund (2015) Footsteps 96 – Human trafficking
  http://tilz.tearfund.org/en/resources/publications/footsteps/footsteps_91-100/footsteps_96/

• The Born to Fly Project is a child trafficking prevention programme that educates children and their parents about the dangers of child trafficking. All the materials can be downloaded free of charge but you will need to register on the Born to Fly website to receive a password to access the documents http://born2fly.org

• FAAST is an alliance of Christian organizations working together to combat slavery and human trafficking http://faastinternational.org/

Related tools:
• A2 – Exploring the risks and opportunities of migration [A2: Migration & trafficking-1]
• A2 – Understanding vulnerability to human trafficking (slavery) [A2: Migration & trafficking-3]
• A2 – The lies traffickers tell [A2: Migration & trafficking-4]
• A2 – Life after human trafficking: understanding the journey of healing [A2: Migration & trafficking-5]
• B – Loving the outcast (Bible study) [B: Discrimination & inclusion-2]
• B – Each of us is special to God [B: Discrimination & inclusion-5]