

# Stop Trafficking!

## Awareness Advocacy Action

Anti-Human Trafficking Newsletter • September 2020 • Vol. 18 • No. 9

*FOCUS: Education is the key to the prevention of children becoming victims of human trafficking. This month's issue focuses on human trafficking education in our schools.*

## Human Trafficking in America's Schools

*Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.*

(Nelson Mandela)

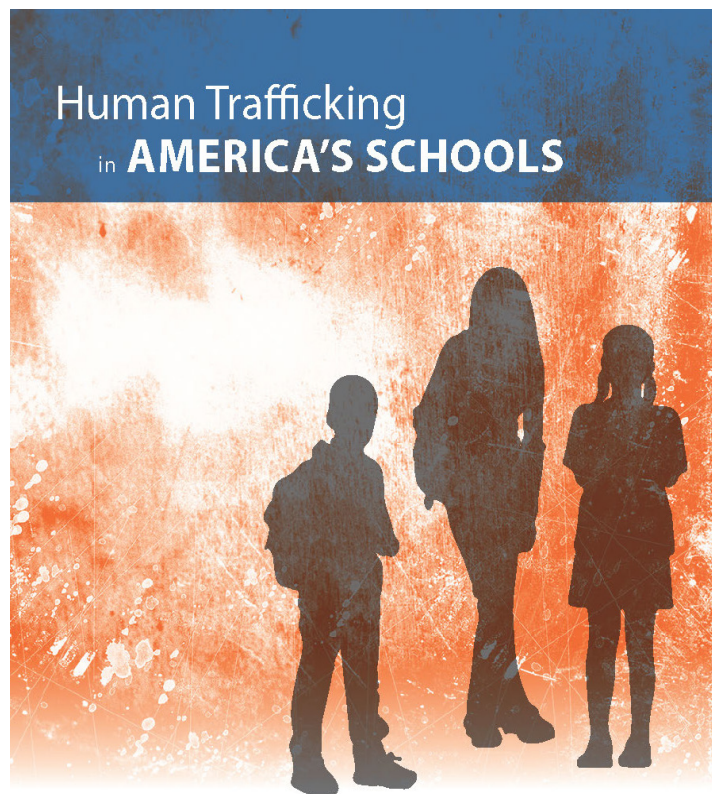
Both traffickers and trafficking victims can be found in schools, playgrounds, and other places where children and teenagers congregate. The U.S. Department of Education has developed *Human Trafficking in America's Schools*, a free guide for school staff that includes information about risk factors, recruitment, and how to identify trafficking; what to do if you suspect trafficking, including sample school protocols and policies; and other resources and potential partnership opportunities. The publication has served as a guide to school districts throughout the nation.

A safe learning environment is proven to be imperative for overall student success, and this success is threatened when students face exploitation and violence. Schools can and should be safe havens for students, and even more so for some students whose lives are otherwise characterized by instability and lack of safety or security. School staff see the same group of kids day after day, month after month and notice changes in them. School personnel are uniquely well-positioned to identify and report suspected abuse and connect students to services — actions that can prevent trafficking and even save lives. Everyone who is part of the school community — administrators, teachers, bus drivers, maintenance personnel, food service staff, resource officers, and other school community members — has the potential to be an advocate for child victims of human trafficking; but, first, school community members must learn the indicators of the crime, its warning signs, and how to respond when a student is an apparent victim.

Though they play a crucial role, school personnel cannot, and should not, address these complex issues alone. Effectively responding to child trafficking demands increased awareness and a clearly defined course of action, supported by collaboration with each district's school board, child protective services, law enforcement, social services, and community-based service providers.

Education and training about human trafficking vary throughout the country. Many states had no programs, while other states had multiple programs that were conducted in the schools. Some programs were mandated by law, and others were voluntarily implemented by schools. Some were very comprehensive while others were informative.

Click [here](#) to learn more.



# Awareness

## Children at Risk

While any young person can be a victim of child sex trafficking, certain groups are more often targeted by traffickers, who are skilled at identifying and grooming victims. Reports show that traffickers often target children and youths who are in foster care, homeless or have run away from home, although some victims are still living at home and are attending school.

Many victims have been sexually exploited or have suffered childhood abuse. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBTQ) youths can be up to five times more likely than heterosexual youths to be victims of trafficking due to increased susceptibility to feelings of rejection and alienation. Other possible risk factors associated with child trafficking include feelings of isolation, poverty, substance abuse, and lack of social support. Children with mental illness, learning disabilities, or who are developmentally delayed are at risk.

Many teenage girls may be at risk of being recruited into the commercial sex industry simply by their normal maturation process. Wanting to take risks, feeling misunderstood by parents, and seeking romantic relationships can increase girls' vulnerability to trafficking.

Traffickers may target minor victims through social media websites, telephone chat-lines, after-school programs, at shopping malls and bus depots, in clubs, or through friends or acquaintances who recruit students on school campuses.

While these factors may signal an easier target to a trafficker, it is important to remember that anyone can be targeted, and the increased use of the internet and social media by children and teens, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, has made easier access to potential victims.

Click [here](#) to learn more.

## Social Media in Schools

*In February 2020, Genesee County Sheriff Chris Swanson said 5 to 10 mid-Michigan students became the victims of online grooming over the course of one week. Multiple perpetrators ages 22 to 59-years-old contacted both middle and high school students in two Genesee County schools through social media. One case of grooming started on a school-issued Chromebook and led to the student and groomer meeting up in person. Click [here](#) for more information.*

Throughout the world, 5.7 million under the age of 11 have Facebook, Instagram, or Snapchat accounts. Each of these social media platforms has age restrictions that are intended to keep young children from accessing them.

Traffickers use social media to develop a relationship with their intended victims through false promises and coercion. Some social media victimization cases have included offering false job opportunities. Traffickers use social media to stalk targeted minor victims or to impersonate someone by using a profile of a person the intended victim might trust. They exploit vulnerabilities such as supposed common interests between the trafficker and the victim. Once trust is gained, the trafficker encourages the victim to meet him or send him a compromising picture, which is then used to extort the victim.

Schools provide the perfect opportunity for traffickers because they are populated with vulnerable victims. Especially with the increase in digital technology on school campuses, traffickers are finding that it is much easier to facilitate their crimes through a simple text message.

With education for over 90% of the world's student population going virtual at some time in the past year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, perpetrators are taking advantage of children spending more unsupervised time online. Law enforcement officials have discovered postings in online forums used by child predators welcoming the opportunity to abuse children who are vulnerable due to the pandemic. Authorities in Australia report that child predators have created and shared an online grooming manual describing ways to manipulate and exploit the increased number of children at home and online during Covid-19.

Many children are also now using webcams, some for the first time, to participate in remote learning. Increased familiarity with sharing personal images online can lull children into a false sense of security. At the same time, children are deprived



of their basic need for direct social interaction with peers and school personnel. They may experience loneliness and boredom, crave attention and human contact, and social media may provide a temporary fulfillment. Apps, learning programs, and video games provide for real-time chats that allow for direct communication with strangers. They enable a dialogue as well as an exchange of images and videos. Meanwhile, children are less supervised because parents must leave for work or spend hours teleworking. With lockdown restrictions slowly easing in many parts of the world, there is an increased probability that predators, who have now gained children’s trust, will initiate in-person encounters.

Reports of suspected child exploitation to The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in the United States in March surpassed 2 million, a 106% increase in reports compared to the same timeframe in 2019. The Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation reports that between October 2019 and March 2020, calls increased by 123% compared with the same period the previous year. In India, there has been a 95% rise in traffic searching for child sexual abuse content, and Europol has also witnessed an escalation.

A December 2019 *New York Times* article warned of exploitation of children through video games, while a 2018 report by THORN says that a survey of sex trafficking survivors shows 55 percent of those recruited after 2015 were first contacted via texting, websites or apps. Eighty-four percent of victims recruited before 2015 met their trafficker for the first time in person. Through the internet, predators have immediate access to children even when they are in school or their homes. Education is the best tool to prevent the online exploitation of children. Click [here](#) to learn more.

## Red Flags

Students who are victims of trafficking are usually reluctant to come forward due to a sense of shame or stigma associated with forced prostitution or an inability to recognize that he or she is a victim. School personnel need to be aware of behavioral indicators of a child sex trafficking victim. It is important to note that no one indicator or combination of indicators necessarily signals trafficking is occurring. Rather, these indicators may serve as warning signs, especially if the indicator represents a significant change in the child. Indicators of potential trafficking may include, but are not limited to:



- ✓ an inability to attend school on a regular basis and/or unexplained absences; a pattern of Monday or Friday absences may be an indicator that the child is being taken from the area for the weekend for trafficking at another site
- ✓ frequently running away from home
- ✓ references made to frequent travel to other cities
- ✓ bruises or other signs of physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, anxiety, or fear
- ✓ lack of control over a personal schedule and/or identification or travel documents
- ✓ hunger, malnourishment, or inappropriate dress (based on weather conditions or surroundings)
- ✓ signs of drug addiction
- ✓ coached or rehearsed responses to questions
- ✓ a sudden change in attire, behavior, relationships, or material possessions (e.g., expensive items)
- ✓ uncharacteristic promiscuity and/or references to sexual situations or terminology beyond age-specific norms
- ✓ a “boyfriend” or “girlfriend” who is noticeably older and/or controlling
- ✓ an attempt to conceal scars, tattoos, or bruises
- ✓ a sudden change in attention to personal hygiene
- ✓ tattoos (a form of branding) displaying the name or moniker of a trafficker, such as “daddy”

- ✓ hyperarousal or symptoms of anger, panic, phobia, irritability, hyperactivity, frequent crying, temper tantrums, regressive behavior, and/or clinging behavior
- ✓ symptoms of daydreaming, inability to bond with others, inattention, forgetfulness, and/or shyness

Additional behavioral indicators for victims of labor trafficking may include the following:

- ✓ being unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- ✓ being employed but not having a school-authorized work permit
- ✓ being employed and having a work permit but working outside the permitted hours for students
- ✓ owing a large debt and being unable to pay it off
- ✓ not being allowed breaks at work or being subjected to excessively long work hours
- ✓ being overly concerned with pleasing an employer and/or deferring personal or educational decisions to a boss
- ✓ not being in control of his or her own money
- ✓ living with an employer or having an employer listed as a student’s caregiver
- ✓ a desire to quit a job but not being allowed to do so

Click [here](#) to learn more.



# Advocacy

## Education on Human Trafficking

School districts across the nation vary on if and how they teach personnel and students about the realities and dangers of human trafficking among children and teens. Some states have legislation requiring trafficking awareness or prevention education for both students and staff in their school systems, others have it legislated only for staff and some school districts have independently implemented anti-trafficking programs or extended awareness programs to their staff with or without students.

FAIR Girls, in Washington D.C., offers prevention education to junior high and high school classrooms as well as in youth shelters and group homes. They educate high-risk girls and boys using video, illustrations and songs to define what human trafficking is, identify risk factors, and draw links between intimate partner violence and human trafficking. FAIR Girls has also provided trafficking prevention education to teens in Maryland public schools.

In Iowa, Teens Against Human Trafficking works with schools to provide awareness education, create advocates, and help young people identify potential human trafficking victims. It is part of a larger program called Youth Standing Strong.

In Illinois, the Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE) created a prevention education curriculum directed at boys. It is the first curriculum in the country specifically designed to educate young men about the harms of prostitution. Their curriculum is used for high school youth from grades 9-12. The instructor brings a multi-session course to the students' classroom. They cover three main topics: gender roles, sexual exploitation, and human trafficking. They invite these young men to examine masculinity and challenge their view of women, culture, peer pressures, and sex in an informative and interactive way with exercises and conversation.

School districts in Ohio are mandated to incorporate trafficking content into their safety and violence prevention training plans for school personnel. While the training must meet certain criteria, each school district can choose any program they'd like. Education of students is not required. The Ohio Department of Health has developed a School Nurse Human Trafficking Protocol with specific signs and indicators to look for to help nurses identify victims. The protocol also provides basic screening questions. Click [here](#) to learn more.

New York City became the first jurisdiction in the country to purchase "I am Little Red," a primary prevention tool aimed at children ages 11-14. The film is a contemporary adaptation of the classic fairy tale, Little Red Riding Hood, and depicts the tactics typically used by "wolves" (traffickers) to lure young victims. The film helps young people learn strategies for responding to recruitment. My Life, My Choice, an anti-trafficking organization, designed the curriculum materials that go along with this resource and give at-risk children the skills and tools they need to identify and prevent trafficking. Administration for Children's Services' Office of Child Trafficking Prevention and Policy also launched the Love 146's #Not a Number curriculum in New York City.

The Set Me Free Project provides prevention education to schools in Omaha, Nebraska school districts as well as some schools in other districts. The Set Me Free Project fights sex trafficking through prevention education for youth and families. The curriculum teaches students (3rd-12th grade), educators, parents, and leaders in the communities. The Set Me Free Project uses interactive, age-appropriate curriculum and focuses on defining human trafficking and helping students identify why and how they could be at risk.

*Officials at Booker T. Washington High School in southwest Atlanta realized that they needed to take action.*

*In seven years, forty-five of their students had fallen victim to sex trafficking.*

Click [here](#) to learn more.

Colorado does not currently have mandated trafficking training for educators or students. The Human Trafficking Task Force of Southern Colorado is training teachers and school staff to spot signs of human trafficking in their students.

Virginia requires its Board of Education, with assistance from the Department of Social Services, to provide training materials for staff on human trafficking, including strategies for the prevention of trafficking of children. The state includes human trafficking in the standards of learning for family life education. Virginia law requires the Board of Education to develop the guidelines for training school counselors, school nurses, and other relevant school staff on the prevention of trafficking of children. The Prince William County Public School system's human trafficking prevention program was developed for teenagers and involves a 90-minute interactive lesson that teaches students how to identify themselves or friends as "possible victims of human trafficking." The school system also developed an app that allows students to quickly communicate with people they trust if they find themselves in danger. Click [here](#) to learn more.

Kentucky House Bill 524 mandates the posting in all public schools of a sign prominently displaying the phone number for the National Human Trafficking Hotline. The signs are available in multiple languages. A task force developed a one-page reporting protocol for educators, a document that tells educators how to spot possible victims and how to report suspected human trafficking. Click [here](#) to learn more.



## Florida First State in Nation to Teach K-12 Child Trafficking Prevention

In September 2019 the Florida State Board of Education unanimously approved a rule requiring instruction in child trafficking prevention for students in grades K-12. This made Florida the first state in the nation to address the need for instruction in child trafficking prevention.

Statistics from the National Human Trafficking Hotline indicate Florida reports one of the highest number of cases of human trafficking in the nation. The average age of children entering trafficking in the state is 11 to 13 years old and up to 70% of sex trafficking and exploitation begins online.

The new rule establishes procedures for school districts to not only plan but also document delivery of the required instruction. The rule requires that by December 1 of each year, each school district must submit an implementation plan to the commissioner and post the plan on the school district website. The implementation plan must include:

The methods in which instruction will be delivered for each grade level; the professional qualifications of the person delivering instruction; and a description of the materials and resources utilized to deliver instruction.

Each school district must submit an annual report to the commissioner to verify the completion of the instruction by July 1 of each year. The rule also establishes that every school in Florida be a "Child Trafficking Free Zone." To access resources provided from the Florida Department of Education, please click [here](#).

# Advocacy



## California

California consistently ranks among the states with the highest volume of calls to the National Trafficking Hotline. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, three of the U.S.'s 13 "High-Intensity Child Trafficking Areas" are located in the state — San Francisco County, Los Angeles County, and San Diego County.

The state's Human Trafficking Prevention Act took effect in January 2018. The bill requires school districts to include labor and sexual human trafficking prevention education in grades 7-12 as part of comprehensive sexual health education. It also requires human trafficking awareness training for school district staff. Both are essential to identifying and providing help to current victims and preventing future victims.

School districts may choose to create their own curriculum or adopt one that already exists. Oakland school district is located in one of the most active areas in the state for child sex trafficking. The district partners closely with the community to ensure that it has an open line of communication with government advocacy and victim support organizations. The district also partners with independent consultants such as MISSEY (Motivating, Inspiring, Supporting & Serving Sexually Exploited Youth) to help the district connect to services and to consult when developing curriculum. The district has incorporated Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Prevention into their sex education curriculum. Teachers attend a professional development program prior to implementing the curriculum in their classrooms. The curriculum includes a free mobile



app, designed to help students access free, youth-friendly health services. Click [here](#) to learn more.

Some districts prefer to use commercial programs that address human trafficking rather than developing their own. One of these programs is PROTECT, an acronym for Prevention Organized to Educate Children on Trafficking, developed by three anti-human trafficking organizations — 3Strands Global Foundation, Love Never Fails, and Frederick Douglass Family Initiatives.

The PROTECT program has partnered with the Office of the California Attorney General and the California Department of Education to provide a prevention education program. PROTECT uses a three-pronged approach to fight human trafficking by providing educational curriculum for students, training for educators and professionals, and providing reporting protocols and procedures to ensure victimized children receive the services they need to be protected. The PROTECT program was first launched in thirty-five rural counties in California, which may come as a surprise to people who think this is a problem that only affects urban areas.

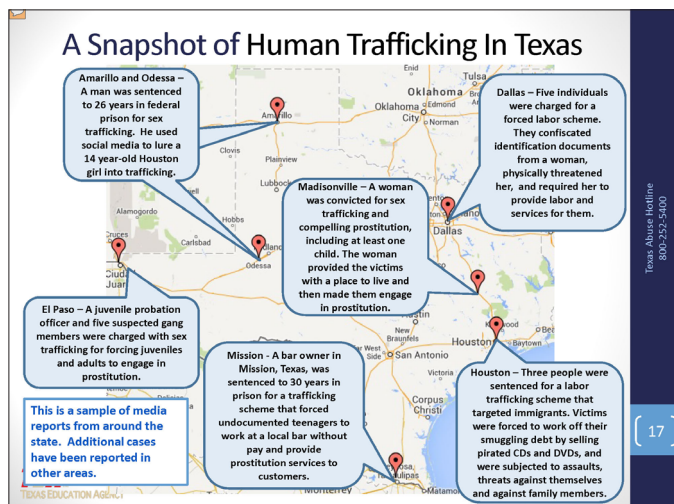
PROTECT provides teacher training modules that include grade-appropriate curriculum for students, training in identifying the signs of human trafficking, and implementing protocols to be followed if a student is suspected or identified as a victim. PROTECT emphasizes that the program will not be implemented at a school and teachers will not be trained until a protocol is in place so that resources are available if a student identifies herself as a victim. Many of the counties in California have adopted the CSEC protocol in place and receive CSEC state funding.

School districts in Southern California are implementing the kNOw MORE program. The kNOw MORE program is a drama-based curriculum that is designed to help students recognize the red flags and vulnerabilities around trafficking. The program also serves to empower them to take action for themselves and for their peers.

The kNOw MORE program was initiated by the San Diego Unified School District, Point Loma Nazarene University's Center for Justice and Reconciliation, and the San Diego County Advisory Council on Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. A study by the University of San Diego and Point Loma Nazarene University found that 8,830 to 11,773 victims — mostly underage girls — are trafficked in San Diego County each year. "We did focus groups in 20 area high schools, and all 20 had evidence of sex trafficking recruitment happening at the high school or with other high school students," said Jamie Gates, co-author of the report and director of the Center for Justice and Reconciliation at Point Loma Nazarene University.

The curriculum involves an interactive, 20-minute drama of a high school girl being recruited into sex trafficking while no one around her is aware of the signs. As the drama is re-enacted several times, a survivor facilitator helps the students to recognize at different points where they see they could have made a difference. The program not only helps children to recognize the signs of trafficking but also points out how they are responsible for each other's safety. The kNOW MORE program emphasizes the importance of having a protocol supported by community organizations in place before the curriculum is taught.

Click [here](#) to learn more.



## Texas

Human trafficking is defined as a form of abuse or neglect under Texas law. All individuals must immediately report suspected abuse or neglect to law enforcement or the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS). The law requires education professionals to do so within 48 hours of suspecting the abuse or neglect.

In 2013, the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1272, which requires the Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force to develop a list of key indicators that a person is a victim of human trafficking and to develop a standardized curriculum and train school personnel to identify and assist victims of human trafficking. The training, *Introduction to Human Trafficking for Education Professionals: Texas RISE to the Challenge*, asks Texas education professionals to RISE to the Challenge in addressing human trafficking. The program provides school personnel with the tools needed to become familiar with trafficking, trafficker tactics, risk factors of children, indicators of trafficking, what to do when a child reports possible trafficking, and what steps to take if you suspect trafficking.

Click below to read the following:

[Introduction to Human Trafficking for Education Professionals: Texas RISE to the Challenge](#)

[Human Trafficking of School-aged Children](#)

## Georgia

Please click [here](#) to see a short YouTube video on how children in Atlanta are helping to spread the word about human trafficking.





# Advocacy

## Considerations For Board Members

It is essential that school boards are aware of the prevalence of human trafficking in their area and how it affects children in schools. They need to provide guidance to ensure that appropriate awareness and prevention educational programs and resources are in place in the district and that these would meet requirements of state legislation if it exists. This could be through the passage of a board resolution or policy that identifies support for prevention education and funding sources. Boards can also be instrumental in facilitating the community connections that need to be in place to implement an effective protocol when victimized and/or vulnerable students are identified. The board should request periodic reports at a board meeting or through memos from the superintendent that provide updates on trafficking prevention training and education in the district. Click [here](#) to learn more.



# Action

## Online Training Programs Raise Awareness of Child Exploitation Amid Pandemic

With schools partially open or closed entirely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, concerns that students are more susceptible than ever to sexual exploitation have led human trafficking watchdog groups to establish online training tools for educators to recognize the telltale signs of exploitation.

Schools function as resources for trafficked children. Teachers, coaches, and other school personnel are trained to recognize signs of trafficking in students, offer referrals to social services when appropriate, and intervene in suspected trafficking situations.

Social media is the number one recruiting method for traffickers. Parents need to be informed themselves and should know what sites their children visit and talk to them about how strangers could try to entice children online.

The San Diego Trafficking Prevention Collective is providing online training to help teachers take notice of signs of potential exploitation, even if distance learning is the only way to monitor students. Reports of technology-based exploitation to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children have tripled during the COVID-19



**San Diego Trafficking  
Prevention Collective**

pandemic. Ninety percent of high schools researched across San Diego County reported cases of sex trafficking prior to the pandemic, with the victim's average age of entry at 16 years old. The San Diego Program may be accessed by clicking [here](#).

The U.S. Department of Education offers a webinar series to address the growing response of America's schools to child trafficking. In light of current realities related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant increase in young people's online exposure, this event featured anti-trafficking strategies to prevent human trafficking and child labor exploitation. To access these webinars, click [here](#).



## Resources

Below is a partial list of resources available for school personnel to learn more and to use to raise awareness of human trafficking.



**A21** is a non-governmental organization that has been working for over ten years toward their mission of abolishing slavery everywhere, forever. They have teams in 12 countries fighting human trafficking, including sexual trafficking, forced labor, bonded labor, involuntary domestic servitude, and other forms of exploitation.

A21's Education division has developed a free high school curriculum resource, Bodies Are Not Commodities (BANC) that has been used in 42 states throughout the USA. Other projects involving their resources include a longitudinal study in Thailand to ultimately determine the impact prevention has on a community with A21's Primary Program; and aligning BANC with South Africa's curriculum to reach over 2 million students in 2019. A21 believes that education is the key to prevention, where awareness meets action.

Click [here](#) to learn more about A21.

Click [here](#) to read about tools to combat human trafficking.

Click [here](#) to access their primary and teen curriculum.

### Deceptions

Through a brief classroom-based child protection education series, the overarching goal of the

Deceptions program is to increase adolescents' awareness about the issues of creating safe and healthy relationships, internet safety, and skills to avoid sexual coercion including child sex trafficking. The age-appropriate and engaging classroom sessions include video, discussion, processing activities, interaction, and skill-development. For more information, click [here](#).



FAIR Girls offers a variety of trainings, outreach, and prevention education workshops.

Tell Your Friends is a four-module multimedia prevention education curriculum taught in junior and high school, after-school programs, youth shelters, and group homes. Click [here](#) to learn more.

Human Trafficking 101/ Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) 101: These training presentations are intended for any direct service providers, law enforcement, first responders, foster care providers, juvenile justice system staff, faith-based groups, hotel and hospitality organizations, as well as community members who would like to learn more about human trafficking. These trainings can range from one hour to a full

day, depending on the type of training requested, the audience level of knowledge/experience, and specific topics covered. Click [here](#) to learn more.



### Global Sisters Report

An independent, non-profit source of news and information, our network of journalists write commentaries on a variety of social justice issues from sisters' perspectives. For more information, click [here](#).



Human Trafficking Awareness Partnerships developed an interactive creative arts program called "ARTREACH." This program uses art and interactive simulations to teach students between the ages of 8 and 18 "about the warning signs and tactics that traffickers in the United States will use to lure their victims." The goal of this program is to "spread awareness and give children the tools they need to describe their understanding of the dangers of trafficking." Click [here](#) to learn more.



# Action



## I am Jasmine Strong,

a project of Freedom Forward, uses a variety of techniques to reach children who are experiencing exploitation and abuse. Their website features several gender-inclusive videos that will walk students through different human trafficking and exploitative situations and explain them in simple terms. The website also offers a “Message Jasmine” feature that allows students to anonymously confide in Jasmine or ask her questions. The Terminology & Your Rights section will assist teachers in explaining sex trafficking and exploitation and what rights students have in those situations. Click [here](#) to learn more.

**Human Trafficking 101** for School Administrators and Staff Fact Sheet from the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security and of Education Blue Campaign. Click [here](#) to learn more.



## Intercommunity Peace & Justice Center

A live interactive multi-school webinar/workshop for Catholic 7th-8th grade students on modern day slavery! It is an interdisciplinary experience linking Religion, Social Studies and English and may be accessed by clicking [here](#).

human trafficking and exploitation. Additionally, the program will help children to identify support systems and learn how to navigate exploitative situations. Click [here](#) to learn more.



## National Educators to Stop Trafficking (Nest)

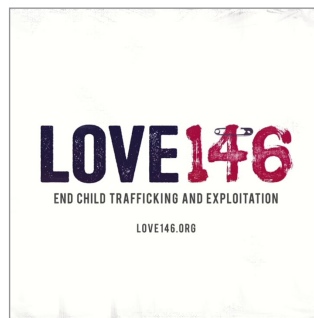
created the Program for the Right to Healthy Relationships™ for high-school aged youth and are currently developing the Nest Program for the Right to Safe Childhood™ for elementary/middle school aged children. Together with their network of experts, educators, and partners, they’re currently implementing a high school curriculum for youth and training program for adults that they believe will contribute to a world free from sexual violence against children.

Nest Curricula (The Nest Program for the Right to Healthy Relationships and the Nest Program for the Right to Safe Childhood) are powerful counterforces to these trends. At their heart are instructional materials designed to address the very gaps in knowledge and skills that traffickers and perpetrators exploit. Click [here](#) to learn more.



## iEmpathize

The Empower Youth Program is a five-part series of short films, activities and discussion questions to empower teens 7th grade and up to stay safe from exploitation. Click [here](#) to learn more.



**Love146’s** “Not a #Number Program” is ideal for students ages 12-18. Through information, critical thinking, and skill development, students will learn how to recognize and protect themselves from





## Prevention Organized To Educate Children on Trafficking

**(PROTECT)** believes that an “educated student is a protected student.” The program has resources for all grade levels, beginning with grades K-5. Their curriculum comes with “lesson plans, teacher training videos, PowerPoints, teaching narratives, classroom activities, and letters to notify parents that PROTECT will be taught to students during the school year.”

The Prevention Project is an award-winning education program aimed at middle and high school students. Developed by human trafficking survivors, educators, advocates, and law enforcement, the Prevention Project’s middle school program includes two lessons that are 45-50 minutes long. The program provides lesson plans that include learning objectives, videos, activities, homework assignments, and more. Click [here](#) for more information.



**THORN** has great resources on the intersection of technology and human trafficking. Click [here](#) to learn more.

## Actions You Can Take to Stop Online Trafficking of Children

You may join U.S. Catholic Sisters Against Human Trafficking in our letter to Attorney General William Barr to protect children and prevent online trafficking and exploitation by funding and enforcing the Protect Our Children Act of 2008. Click [here](#) for more information and to sign the petition.

## EARN IT Act of 2020 S. 3398

This legislation would hold Tech platforms accountable for sexual exploitation, grooming, sex trafficking, and the tsunami of child sexual abuse material (CSAM, aka child pornography) available online by establishing a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention. Click [here](#) to learn more on how to take action.



## The National Human Trafficking Hotline

Student Engagement Toolkit is designed to provide students with resources to identify and raise awareness of human trafficking. For more information on this toolkit, please click [here](#).



**UNICEF** has created an online guide about COVID-19 and its implications for protecting school children online which may be accessed by clicking [here](#).



The FBI’s Safe Online Surfing (SOS) program teaches students in 3rd – 8th grade about how to safely navigate the internet. The program may be accessed by clicking [here](#).



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- [Sisters of Providence, Mother Joseph Province](#)
- [Sisters of St. Dominic - Racine, WI](#)
- [Sisters of St. Francis of Clinton](#)
- [Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs](#)
- [Sisters of St. Francis of Dubuque](#)
- [Sisters of St. Francis of Redwood City](#)
- [Sisters of St. Francis of the Providence of God](#)
- [Sisters of St. Francis Rochester, MN](#)
- [Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet](#)
- [Sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill Philadelphia](#)
- [Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, USA & Canada Provinces](#)
- [Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, KS](#)
- [Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange](#)
- [Sisters of the Divine Savior](#)
- [Sisters of the Good Shepherd](#)
- [Sisters of the Holy Cross](#)
- [Sisters of the Holy Family](#)
- [Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary](#)
- [Sisters of the Humility of Mary](#)
- [Sisters of the Precious Blood](#)
- [Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary](#)
- [Sisters of the Sacred Hearts](#)
- [Society of the Divine Savior](#)
- [Society of the Holy Child Jesus](#)
- [Society of the Sacred Heart](#)
- [Southern CA Partners for Global Justice](#)
- [St. Mary's Institute of O'Fallon](#)
- [Tri-State Coalition Against Human Trafficking & Slavery](#)
- [U.S. Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union](#)