

FACILITATOR'S GUIDE  
APT Powerpoint Presentation



# Slide 1

Act to Prevent Trafficking (APT) was established in 2005 by members of religious congregations and missionary societies concerned about the growing reality of worldwide trafficking. APT's vision is:

***“that of a world in which all persons are respected, valued and given the dignity which is theirs by right, a world where no one seeks to exploit or enslave another for the purposes of sexual gratification or financial gain.”***

The focus of APT is on trafficking for sexual exploitation.

APT aims to support local groups who want to keep informed about the problem of human trafficking in Ireland. Regular updates are available from their Facebook page and website. APT members are available to talk to any group who would like information or encouragement.

## Introduce the topic

Human trafficking is a modern form of slavery.

What do we think of when we hear 'slavery'? What images arise from that? (Films? Lincoln, 12 years a Slave, Amazing Grace)

Slavery is unfortunately not relegated to history but is happening today, and it is on the increase. Do you know of any recent cases of human trafficking reported in the media? What happened?



## Slide 2

Definition of Human Trafficking: The trade in and exploitation of human beings by criminals to make money.

There is a thriving and expanding market for human beings globally, and in Ireland.

While not all prostitution fits the definition of human trafficking, it reduces the human person to commodity. As is stated in the Preamble of the 1949 UN Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others:

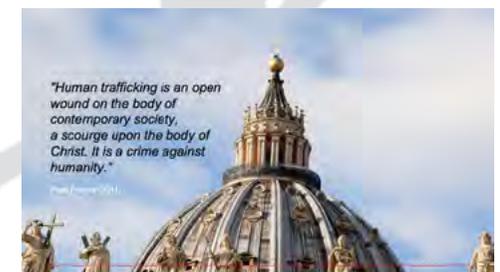
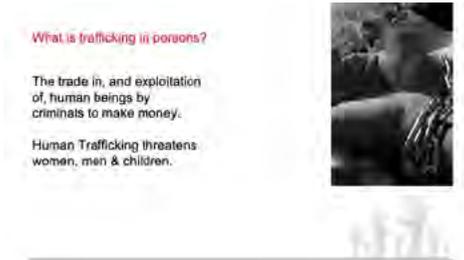
***“Prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community”.***

## Slide 3

Today we are more and more aware of our responsibility for the universe and see all creation as one. We see violence against the person as being closely connected to violence against, and rape of, the earth.

## Slide 4

Pope Francis is very conscious and deeply concerned about Human Trafficking. The theme of Human Trafficking was chosen for January 1st, 2015, World Peace Day.



## Slide 5

There is no evidence of the sale of human organs in Ireland as yet. We are mainly focussing on the sexual exploitation of women and children. Boys are also trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Different forms of human trafficking

- Forced labour
- Sale of human organs
- Sexual exploitation

People are bought and sold as commodities



## Slide 6

A key difference between smuggling and human trafficking is that smuggling is a crime against the state, whereas human trafficking is a crime against the person.

Smuggling vs Trafficking

Smuggling of migrants and human trafficking both involve moving human persons for profit

Smuggled persons are left to their own devices on arrival

Trafficked persons are under the control of others



## Slide 7 & 8

The phenomenon of human trafficking can be compared to the metaphorical iceberg; what we see manifested as the crime of human trafficking is in fact the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the complex interplay of many driving factors which lie beneath the surface. Some of these include:

**Poverty** (drives victims but also perpetrators – trafficking is highly lucrative)

**Inequality** (in gender attitudes – girls are perceived in many countries as being less important and so have less educational and economic opportunities)

**Violence** (domestic abuse and civil strife can create the instability and insecurity that makes people vulnerable to trafficking)

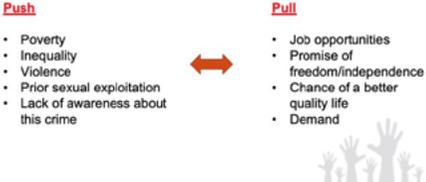
Roots of trafficking

**Push**

- Poverty
- Inequality
- Violence
- Prior sexual exploitation
- Lack of awareness about this crime

**Pull**

- Job opportunities
- Promise of freedom/independence
- Chance of a better quality life
- Demand



## Slides 7 & 8 (continued)

**Prior sexual exploitation** (former victims may be re-trafficked, their vulnerability may be increased due to trauma and the normalisation of sexual exploitation)

**Lack of awareness** about the prevalence of this crime and the risks of becoming a victim through deception, fraud, or grooming.

In cases of trafficking from poorer to richer countries there can be a perceived opportunity to make a lot of money and improve your quality of life.

*The roots of trafficking are highly complex, involving the interplay of many factors.*

## Slide 9

Top three illegal trades – **arms, drugs, humans**. Accounts vary as to the exact order.

One of the reasons it's the fastest growing illegal trade is because, unlike drugs or arms, traffickers can make money selling their victims over and over again.

The figures 20.9 million for total number of trafficked people and 4.5 million for those who have been trafficked for sex are estimates of the International Labour Organisation.

According to the US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report 2014, Ireland is a source, transit and destination country.

### Roots of trafficking

#### Push

- Poverty
- Inequality
- Violence
- Prior sexual exploitation
- Lack of awareness about this crime



#### Pull

- Job opportunities
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### Key Facts

- Human Trafficking is one of the top 3 most profitable illegal trades
- Fastest growing illegal trade.
- **20.9 million people** per year globally – **4.5 million** of these in sex trafficking.
- **\$150 billion** per year globally – **\$100 billion** from sex trafficking.
- Average annual profit per victim is **\$80,000**.
- Ireland has been identified as a source, transit and destination country for trafficking.

## Slide 10

### Who is trafficked?

These are the most vulnerable groups but it's important to remember that trafficking can happen to anyone of any gender, age, nationality, race, or socio-economic background.

#### Who is trafficked?

##### Particularly vulnerable are:

- Women and children.
- People lacking money/opportunities.
- People wishing to improve their lives, from all backgrounds, races, and classes.
- Unskilled labourers.
- Undocumented migrants.
- Oppressed ethnic/cultural groups.



## Slide 11

### Who are the Traffickers?

Perpetrators range from highly sophisticated international organised criminal networks to friends and family members of the victim.

Traffickers are driven to make huge profits with no regard for the rights of their victims, exert severe control and use violence when necessary to keep control, use threats to family or exposure of the fact that the victims are in the country illegally since the traffickers hold all identification documents.

#### Who are the traffickers?

##### Traffickers can have many faces:

- Male & Female.
- Members of organised gangs.
- Boyfriends.
- Family & Friends.



## Slide 12

### How are people trafficked?

Victims can be lured away with promises of a 'better life', or given travel documents and transport to another town, region, or country and forced into prostitution. (Has anyone seen the film 'Taken'?)

#### How are people trafficked?

##### Traffickers recruit through:

- Fake job ads: care work, modelling, dancing, hotel/bar work/study/travel.
- Casual acquaintance/ "friends".
- Grooming – often online.



## Slides 13 & 14

Traffickers use many different methods of violence and intimidation to maintain control over their victims. Due to the repeated traumatic experiences, violence, and threats, victims can live in terror, too afraid to try and escape. Other barriers can include not speaking the local language, and not knowing or trusting anyone nearby, including police. In such situations, the safest option can seem to be to obey those in control, often with the help of alcohol and drugs to endure the trauma. **More case studies are available on [www.aptireland.org](http://www.aptireland.org)**

## Slide 15

Statistics are always very conservative. As human trafficking is such a covert, underground activity, it is not possible to give exact numbers. Convictions are rare due to the hidden nature of the crime and weaknesses in our laws.

## Slide 16

The person is damaged physically, emotionally, and psychologically from the repeated exploitation. The effects are long lasting or even permanent.

**Extract from profiles:**

**Julia** aged 17, was given clothes and boots and a bag of condoms and told to do anything that clients wanted. Forced to have sex with a minimum of four men per night.

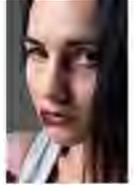
**Killy** from Nigeria, was held in total captivity in a house in Ireland for two years.

**Lydia** from Poland, was chaperoned daily to a brothel in Italy and her movements were controlled. When she returned each day, her trafficker raped her in the apartment. She was subsequently brought to Ireland and forced into prostitution.



### Why don't trafficked persons escape?

- **Violence:** Rape and beatings force them to comply.
- **Threats/blackmail** against their families back home.
- **Debt servitude:** Held in bondage and responsible to trafficker.



### Some statistics...



### Effects on trafficked persons

- Lack of trust/Anger/Fear
- Insecurity/Confusion
- Shame/Guilt
- Depression/Helplessness
- Post-traumatic stress disorder – e.g. flashbacks



## Slide 17

Why should we care? Reactions from group.

Why should we care?

**Trafficking:**

- Is the most shocking form of human rights abuse and modern slavery.
- It can happen anywhere, even in our own communities.
- It could happen to someone you know.



## Slide 23

The new Sexual Offences Bill is on its way through the legislative process. It is hoped that this will be passed in to law in 2015 and, when it is finalised, will serve as a strong anti-trafficking tool with a firm basis in the Nordic Model.

This kind of legislation was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2014, and many anti-trafficking groups are calling for the introduction of a similar law in the rest of the UK. It is crucial that we bring our laws in line with Northern Ireland so that the Republic doesn't become a safe haven for traffickers.

**Trafficking in persons:**  
What can we do?

- Become informed of human trafficking
- Report any suspicious events, happenings in your local area to local police
- Encourage people to talk to each other about this modern day slavery
- Promote non-violence in all situations
- Respect the dignity of each person
- Organise a speaker to your relevant groups.
- Promote fair trade and check retailers supply chain



## Slide 24

### What can we do?

Reflection, discussion in small groups.

*How might human trafficking and the issues associated with it be affecting our community? What role can our group play in addressing this in our community?*

### Action plan?

WHAT CAN WE DO?



# Video clips

Video library available at [www.unchosen.org.uk](http://www.unchosen.org.uk)  
including ***“Let’s Talk About Sex”***

Youtube:

***“No More Traffik – Spot the Signs”***

***“The Price of Sex”*** (trailer)

***“Trafficking – Torture by Any Other Name”***, featuring Emma Thompson [graphic]

***“Two Little Girls”***

