

OUR SPIRITS ARE NOT FOR SALE

Education on Human Trafficking and Sexual
Exploitation Prevention

Facilitator's Manual

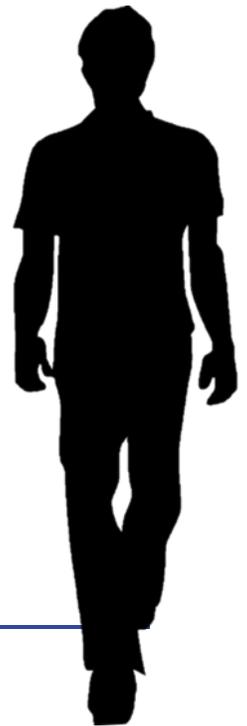
BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

JULY 2015



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How To Use This Guide:

- This guide was created to supplement the information in the Prezi.
- Each page contains a picture of 1-2 slides from the Prezi.
- Below each picture of the slide(s), there is a box containing extra notes that correspond with the slide(s).
- The notes offer instructions of what to discuss with youth, as well as definitions and points to make sure to mention.
- Definitions and key words are **bolded** within the notes.
- The notes can be used as suggested speaking notes, along with the notes on the slides. Familiarize yourself with the Prezi and the notes before presenting.
- We hope you will find this guide useful in your presentations.

How To Use The Prezi:

- Once you have the Prezi open, press the → arrow key on your keyboard. This will allow the Prezi animations to flow correctly. If you use the mouse and click, it will change the animations.
- Use the mouse to click **ONLY** to press play on the video clips.

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TITLE SLIDE



- Welcome the class to the workshop
- Acknowledge the traditional territories
- Introduce yourself
- Introduce other guests in the room



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GROUND RULES



- Listen with discernment means to listen, reflect, and understand without judging
- Does anyone have any ground rules they would like to add?
- Youth can ask questions throughout the session
- Everyone has an opinion, it may be different, but this is an open space. No one is wrong in their feelings.
- Participation is the how to get the most out of this workshop
- Sometimes, it may be hard for other participants as they may know someone who has been exploited. Be respectful.



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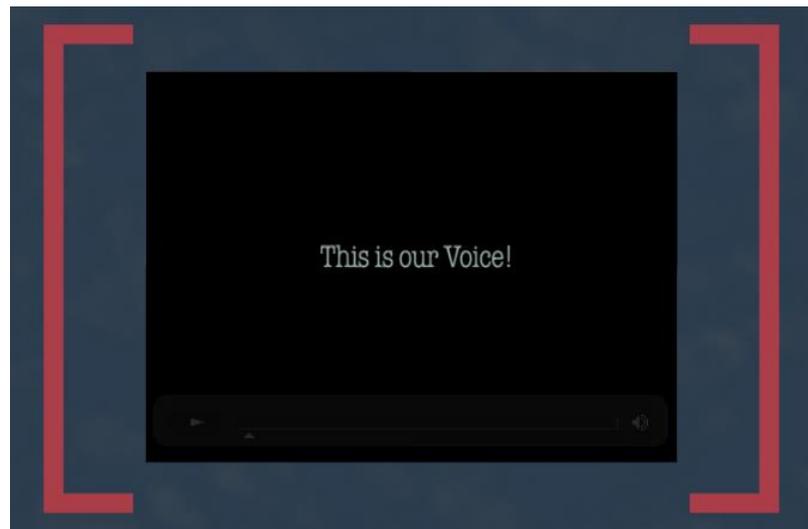
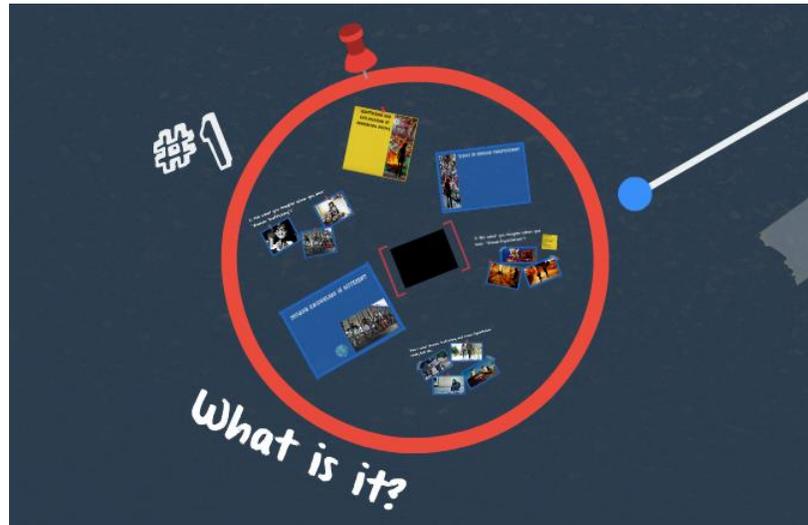
TOPICS



- These are the topics we will be discussing today.

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MODULE #1: WHAT IS IT?



- Introduce the first module: **What is human trafficking? What is sexual exploitation?**
- Play the introductory video clip.



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HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Is this what you imagine when you hear
"Human Trafficking"?



- Ask the youth if this is what they picture human trafficking as.
- While these images may represent some forms of human trafficking, it does not always look like this.
- Human trafficking is not always this obvious.
- Human trafficking is often called an "invisible crime." This is because it happens right in front of us and we don't notice because we don't recognize the signs.



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WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Definition:

- The recruitment, harbouring and/or controlling of a person by means of threats, use of force (physical or psychological violence), coercion, or abduction for the purpose of exploitation.
- Human Trafficking occurs both internationally and domestically...
- Human trafficking, also known as "Trafficking in Persons" (TIP), is a modern-day form of slavery
- There are many types of human trafficking...

- **Human trafficking** is basically the trading and/or using of other human beings for the purpose of financial or material gain.
- A trafficker may recruit, kidnap, threaten, coerce, or physically force other humans to do certain things
- The trafficker will use the other human as an item that can be used or traded in order for the trafficker to make financial or other gains
- A trafficker may sell or buy people

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INTERNATIONAL VS. DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING



- It can be human trafficking even if no border is crossed.
- **International human trafficking** occurs when the trafficker brings another person across a country's border with the plan to traffic them.
- **Domestic human trafficking** occurs when everything happens within the same country's borders. The person does not have to be a citizen, but all parts of the crime must have occurred within the same country.
- For example, if a student comes from Russia to study in Canada, and then is trafficked while on a student visa in Canada, this is domestic trafficking because the student visa was not part of the trafficking plan.
- If a Canadian goes to Russia, recruits a young girl there, and brings her to Canada with fake documents and forces her to be a sex worker when she arrives, this is international trafficking because coming across the border was part of the trafficking plan.

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TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The infographic is divided into two main sections. The left section, titled 'HUMAN TRAFFICKING COMES IN MANY FORMS:', features six illustrations with labels: 'DOMESTIC SLAVERY' (a woman in a purple dress being led by a man), 'MAIL-ORDER BRIDE' (a man in a white shirt and a woman in a white dress), 'SALE OF HUMAN PARTS' (a man in a wheelchair being examined by a doctor), 'SEX SLAVERY AND PORNOGRAPHY' (a woman in a red dress being led by a man), 'CHILD LABOR' (a child working in a field), and 'CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT' (children in a conflict zone). The right section, titled 'TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN BC', lists three types: 'Labour trafficking', 'Domestic servitude', and 'Trafficking for sexual exploitation'. Below this, under 'EXAMPLES', it lists: 'Limiting or controlling someone's movements or actions', 'Moving someone against their will from one place to another', 'Selling someone for profit to another person', 'Forced prostitution', and 'Forced labour'. A small photograph of a person in a dark setting is visible on the right side of the infographic.

- In all of these forms, the victim receives little or no pay. They may have their money, phones, documents, ID, or passports taken away. They are forced, threatened, or coerced into performing these tasks.
- **Domestic slavery** occurs when someone is forced to work in the home for little or no pay. They may have to cook, clean, or babysit. Often they come from another country thinking they will be paid. When they arrive, the trafficker takes their passport and then does not pay them for their work, and they feel trapped because their passport was taken.
- **Mail-order brides** occur when someone sells a woman as a bride. Often the women come from another country, and often the couple do not meet before the woman arrives.
- **The sale of human parts** occurs when someone pays for organs of another human. The victim may be kidnapped and killed, and their organs traded and sold.
- **Sex slavery and pornography** occurs when someone is forced to perform sexual acts.
- **Child labor** occurs when children are forced to do unsuitable work.
- **Children in armed conflict** occurs when children are forced to fight.



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HUMAN SMUGGLING

HUMAN SMUGGLING IS DIFFERENT

- It occurs when someone helps another person enter a country illegally in exchange for money.
- Smuggling is a crime against a country's borders, whereas human trafficking is a crime against a person.
- However, often a person may be smuggled into a country and then be victim to human trafficking.



- Human smuggling is not necessarily human trafficking, although it can be a part of human trafficking.
- Human smuggling is a crime, but it is not the same as human trafficking.
- **Human smuggling** occurs when someone brings another person illegally across a country's border.
- A smuggler may get someone across a border, but then leave them alone once they arrive in the new country.
- A person may pay their own money (often tens of thousands of dollars) to the smuggler so that the smuggler will get them across the border. People may do this if their country is too dangerous to live in.
- Remember, international trafficking occurs if someone brings someone else across the border with the intent to traffic them. A smuggler may have no intention or interest in trafficking the people they bring across.
- However, once a person is in a new country, they may become a victim of human trafficking to a trafficker (this may be in the form of domestic servitude, forced labor, etc.)

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SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

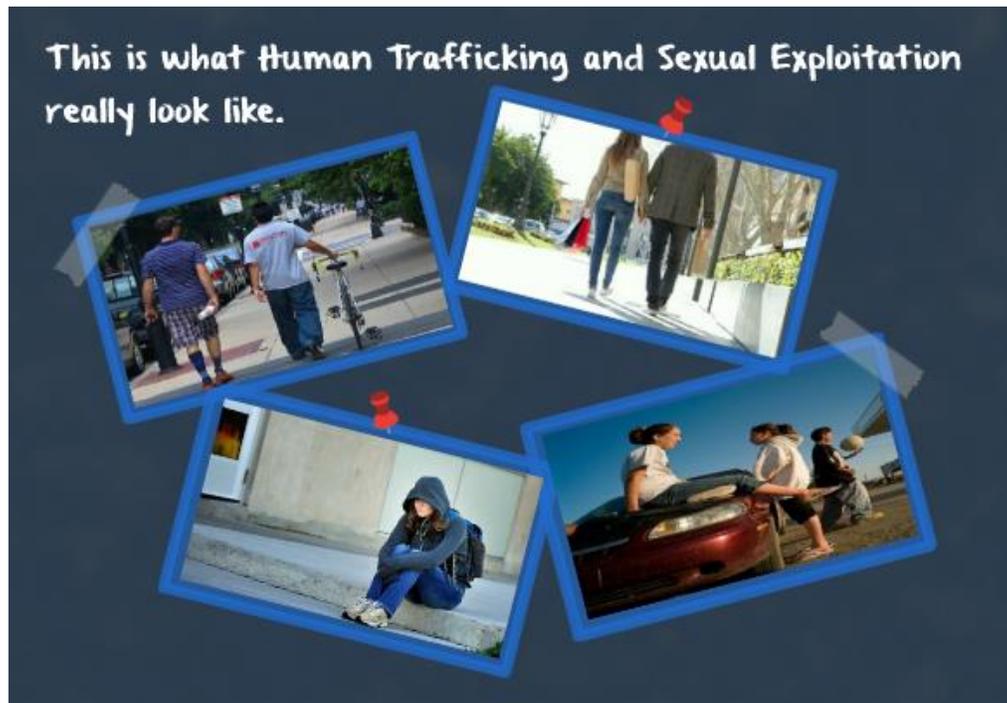


- Ask youth if this is what they picture when they hear the term “Sexual Exploitation”
- **Sexual exploitation** is when the exploiter forces someone to perform sexual acts, so that the exploiter can have financial or material gain.
- The exploiter may physically force, threaten, or coerce the victim.
- The exploiter may control the victim by taking their phone, ID, status card, passport, money, or wallet. They may even lock the victim in a room or house.
- The victim may be forced into performing the sexual acts in order to receive necessities, such as food, shelter, and clothing. This is called “**Survival Sex**”.
- The victim may perform the sexual acts in exchange for money, gifts, alcohol, or drugs.



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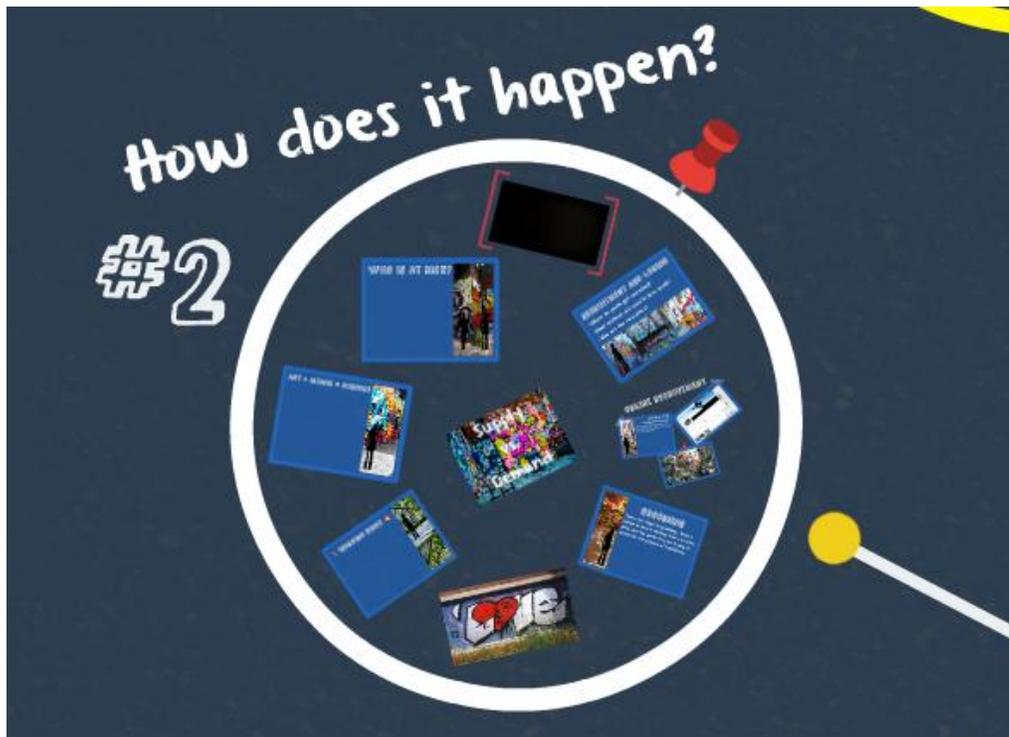
HUMAN TRAFFICKING & SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



- This is what human trafficking and sexual exploitation really look like.
- Human trafficking and sexual exploitation occur in public, in normal places such as the mall, outside a school, downtown, at a skating rink or rec centre, or in parking lots.
- The trafficker may be someone you know, or a friend of a friend.
- Traffickers and exploiters do not always look “creepy”. They may be young, well-dressed, and friendly people.
- Even if the situation does not look like what you pictured human trafficking and sexual exploitation to look like, it can still be human trafficking or sexual exploitation.

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MODULE #2: HOW DOES IT HAPPEN?



- Introduce the second module: **How does human trafficking happen?**
How does sexual exploitation happen?



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WHO IS AT RISK?

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Anyone can be at risk
- There is not one consistent face of trafficking victims
- While anyone can become a victim of trafficking, certain populations are especially vulnerable:
 - Undocumented migrants
 - Runaway and homeless youth
 - Oppressed, marginalized and/or impoverished groups or individuals
- Traffickers specifically target individuals in these populations because they are vulnerable to recruitment tactics and methods of control



**ANYONE CAN
BE AT RISK**

- All Ages
- All Genders
- All Sexual Orientations
- All Ancestries
- All Abilities



- Anyone can be at risk. This is why it is important to increase awareness: to protect ourselves, our family and our friends.
- Human traffickers usually prey upon people who are vulnerable or weak in some way.
- Victims tend to be: children, women, the poor, immigrants, victims of abuse, homeless, runaways, or drug users.
- People from these groups may be more vulnerable because traffickers will specifically seek out people from these groups.
- However, anyone can be at risk: all ages, genders, sexual orientations, ancestries, and abilities.
- Everyone needs to stay alert and aware.



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ACT + MEANS = PURPOSE



- Trafficking is made up of three elements: Act, Means, and Purpose.
- **The Act** is “What is done”. For example, this could be recruitment of a person, or the transportation of a person. It is the action itself.
- **The Means** is “How it is done”. This “how” could be using threats, using force, abducting someone, or using fraud. It is the methods used to achieve the action.
- **The Purpose** is “Why it is done”. This is the motivation behind the act and the means. The purpose is for exploitation.
- **Force:** How traffickers they maintain control over their victims. This can include tactics such as rape, physical abuse, food and sleep deprivation, or drug administration to control and condition them.
- **Coercion:** Traffickers threaten violence against their victims, and against family members and friends should the victim not follow orders.
- **Fraud and Deception:** Traffickers promise their victims a good job or a better life and trick them into doing forced labor or sexual acts. They may also set a price for travel or shelter, and order the victim to pay it off through prostitution or forced labor. When fraud is used in this way, the victim's initial consent becomes invalid.

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SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

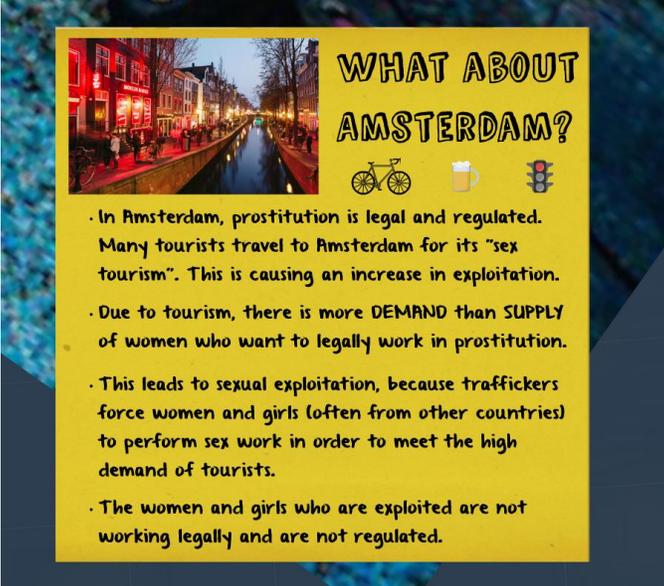


- Ask if anyone has any ideas about what “supply and demand” mean.
- A capitalist society is driven by supply and demand. If people **demand** a product (i.e. if they want or need a product) then someone steps in to **supply** the product (i.e. provide the product). The person demanding the product will pay money to the supplier for the product.
- In some instances, people want to buy the services of another person for sexual acts. This is the demand. People are willing to pay a lot of money for sex.
- More people want to buy sex than the amount of people who want to provide their own bodies for sex.
- Traffickers notice how much money people are willing to pay for sex. They also notice that not enough people want to provide their own bodies for sex. The traffickers act on this and force people to provide their bodies for sex, and then the traffickers take the money. The traffickers supply the product (i.e. the person who will have sex).
- Traffickers are especially attracted to human trafficking because they can sell a person multiple times. If a trafficker buys a gun, they can only sell it once. If a trafficker buys a person, they can sell the victim again and again.



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WHAT ABOUT AMSTERDAM?



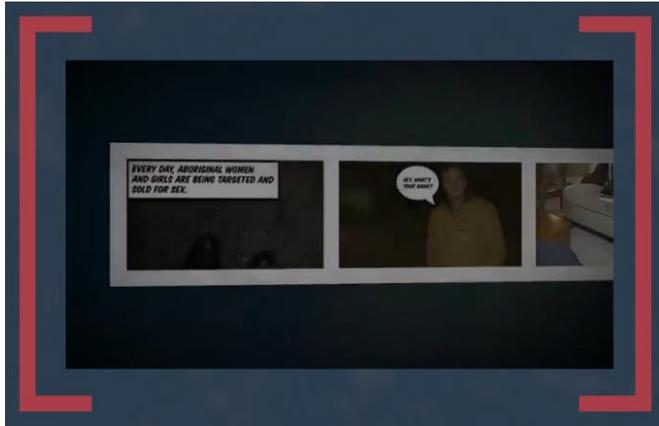
WHAT ABOUT AMSTERDAM?

- In Amsterdam, prostitution is legal and regulated. Many tourists travel to Amsterdam for its "sex tourism". This is causing an increase in exploitation.
- Due to tourism, there is more DEMAND than SUPPLY of women who want to legally work in prostitution.
- This leads to sexual exploitation, because traffickers force women and girls (often from other countries) to perform sex work in order to meet the high demand of tourists.
- The women and girls who are exploited are not working legally and are not regulated.

- Prostitution is legal in some areas. Examples include Amsterdam, Nevada, Germany, and New Zealand.
- In places where it is legal, it is regulated with conditions regarding sexual health and permitted locations for sexual activities.
- In some of these places, legalizing prostitution has actually increased the amount of sexual exploitation.
- For example, in Amsterdam the sex tourism has increased to incredibly high levels. Although there are some women who choose to work as sex workers in Amsterdam, there is not enough supply to meet the high number of tourists.
- Traffickers have noticed this gap and are exploiting women and girls, often from other countries, to come to Amsterdam and perform sex work. These women and girls are not protected by the regulations that Amsterdam has created.

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RECRUITMENT AND LURING



- Play the video clip. Ask youth how they reacted to the video clip.
- Ask youth the three questions on the recruitment slide.
- Discuss the answers.
- **Where do youth get recruited?** Everywhere. Recruiters will hang out where youth go: malls, skating rinks, cinemas, fast food places, parking lots, public parks, schools, and parties.
- **What methods are used to lure youth?** Recruiters will offer things that youth want. It may be material objects such as electronics, fancy clothes or jewellery, alcohol or drugs. It may be elements that are not material objects, such as suggesting that the person will be cooler, more popular, or more liked. The recruiters may use peer pressure. The recruiters may offer necessity items (food, shelter, clothing, etc.). They may also make false promises such as promising to get the youth a job.
- **Who are the recruiters?** They can be anyone. Recruiters may lie about their age. Recruiters may be strangers or they may be acquaintances or friends of friends. Pimps may send girls to lure other girls with the promise of friendship or material items.



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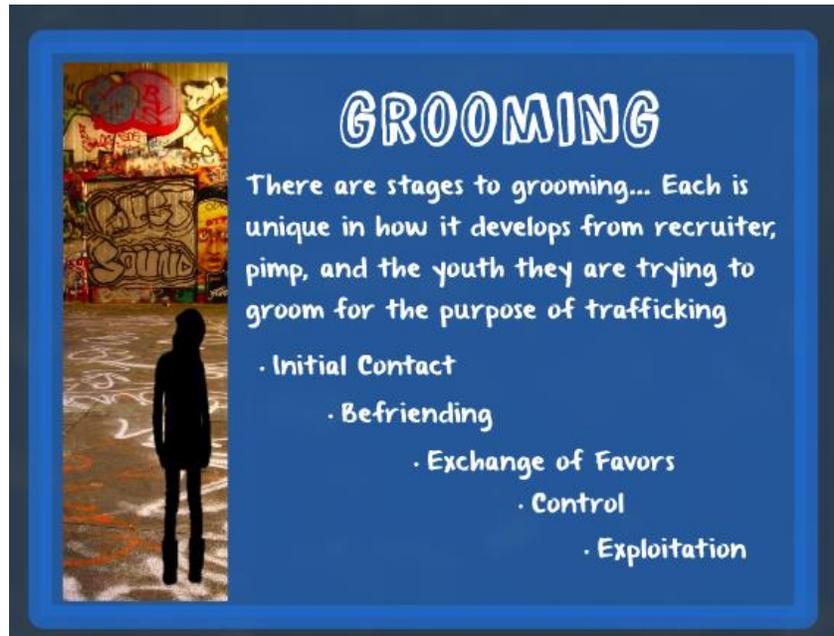
ONLINE RECRUITMENT



- Discuss the questions on the slide.
- Recruiters have started using online recruitment.
- The recruiters will often put a fake profile picture and create a fake identity. They may pretend to be younger.
- Recruiters learn all the ins and outs of the internet. They will know how to use the type of language and abbreviations that youth use.
- Recruiters may be in chatrooms, on social media websites such as Facebook or Twitter, online video games, or other online sites.
- They may build a friendship with youth, and then suggest youth meet in real life, or that youth send photos or money to them.
- We will discuss more about online predators in the social media module of this presentation.

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GROOMING



GROOMING

There are stages to grooming... Each is unique in how it develops from recruiter, pimp, and the youth they are trying to groom for the purpose of trafficking

- Initial Contact
- Befriending
- Exchange of Favors
- Control
- Exploitation

- The “**grooming process**” includes five steps that all traffickers go through to prepare the victim to accept the “work” that they will be forced to do.
- **Initial Contact:** contacted the victim, often through friends, classmates, relatives, or neighbors
- **Befriending:** becoming friends with the victim by pretending to be someone the victim can trust; making personal and/or emotional connections with the victim
- **Exchange of favors:** giving something and expecting something in return. Example: giving gifts (clothes, drugs, alcohol) in exchange for physical contact or sexual acts.
- **Control:** using threats, coercion, or fraud to control the victim
- **Exploitation:** forcing the victim to be exploited

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LOVE AS A TRAFFICKER'S TACTIC

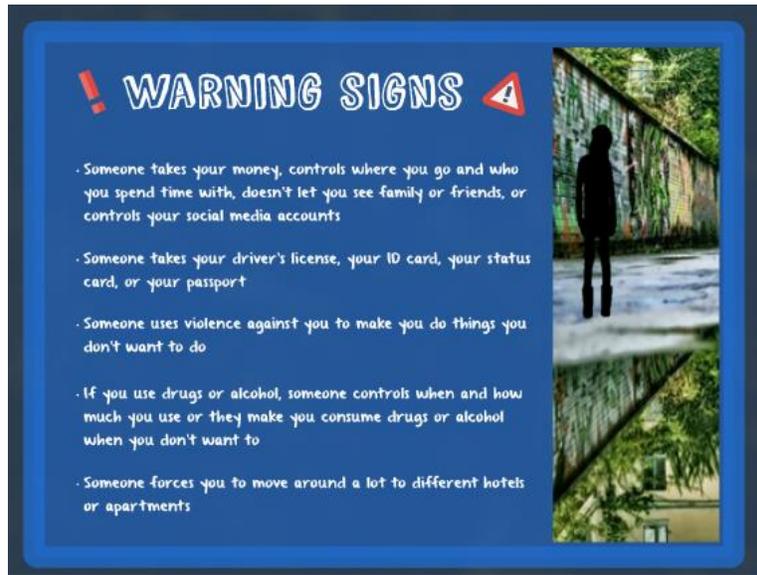


- When people think about “love” they often think about something beautiful and special. It is natural to want to have love in your life.
- Traffickers know that people are craving love, and therefore they pretend to show love to the victims.
- Some people may be especially vulnerable to this, such as youth who want to know what love is, people who are alone in a city with no friends or family, or people who have been hurt in the past by people they love.
- Some girls will start dating a “boyfriend” who will bring the girl to parties or other places. At the beginning it seems exciting, but it quickly turns to a nightmare when the “boyfriend” forces her to do things with his friends or strangers in exchange for money or material items.
- Some other girls have “boyfriends” who live with the girls, but force the girls to sell themselves in order to pay rent or to purchase things like drugs and alcohol.
- Traffickers will use **emotional blackmail** (e.g. threatening to stop loving the girls or saying things like “if you loved me you would do this for me”). They will use the girls love against them.



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WARNING SIGNS



- These are some warning signs to look out for.
- If these things start happening to you, you may be in the stages of the grooming process.
- If someone takes your documents and money, controls where you go, when, and with whom, forces you to do things by using violence or threats, and moves you around to places of their choosing, you may be in the control stage of the grooming process.
- If possible, you should tell someone.
- If possible, you should see if you can stay somewhere else, such as with friends or family, or at a shelter.
- If you are in immediate danger, you should call the police or someone else you trust.
- You can call VictimLinkBC 24/7 at **1-800-563-0808**. It is free and confidential, and can help you figure out your next steps.



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MODULE #3: SOCIAL MEDIA



- Introduce the third module: **Social Media**.



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INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL MEDIA

 **WHAT IS SOCIAL MEDIA?** 

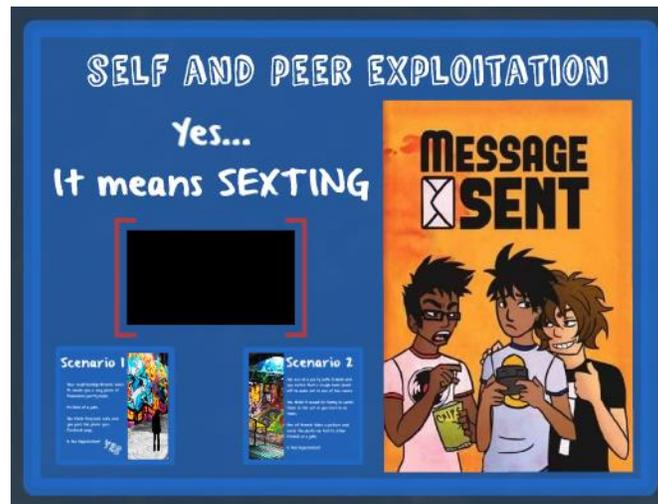
- Social media includes any technology-related tools that allow people to share and exchange information
- Websites and apps such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Tumblr, YouTube, etc.
- This also includes messaging apps (such as Whatsapp), instant messaging, etc.
- How many social media apps do you have?
- How many forms of social media do you use?



- **Social media** includes all sorts of websites, apps, and other technology-related tools that can be used for communication or information sharing.
- Ask youth how many social media apps they have.
- Ask youth how many forms of social media they use.
- Ask youth if they know everyone they connect with using social media (e.g. do they know all of their Facebook friends in person? Do they know who follows them on Twitter or Instagram?).
- Ask youth if they know how to use privacy settings on their social media accounts.

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SEXTING



- Play the video clip.
- Sexting is a form of self and peer exploitation.
- It is illegal to circulate images of someone who is under 16.
- If you have a nude or inappropriate photo of someone who is under 16, even if it is your boyfriend/girlfriend, and you send it to other people, this is illegal.
- If you send photos of yourself, you cannot be sure that it will not be circulated. If you send it to one person you trust, they might show it to other people, or their phone might be stolen and someone else will have the pictures.
- There is even the chance that if you send the photos to a boyfriend or girlfriend, and if you have a fight or break up in the future, they will use the photos as revenge. This has happened to a lot of youth.
- It doesn't even have to be photos. Sexually implicit text-only messages also qualify. In fact, **sexting** is defined as the process of sending any communication that relays sexual desire or intent.
- Go through the two scenarios and ask youth if they think it is exploitation. Explain that both are examples of exploitation.



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SEXTORTION



SEXTORTION



Sextortion happens when someone uses threats and coercion in order to get the victim to send money or inappropriate images & videos or do to inappropriate things

REAL LIFE EXAMPLE:

- Chanlier (age 26) pretended to be a 15-year-old boy and met Ashley (age 19) in an online chatroom
- He told her he had inappropriate photos of her, and if she didn't send him more photos, he would send the old photos to all her friends
- When she tried to ignore him, he texted her and told her he knew where she lived (he got her phone number and address from the internet)
- She felt she had no choice, and she sent him new photos whenever he asked for more
- Chanlier did this to 350 teenage girls before he was caught by the police

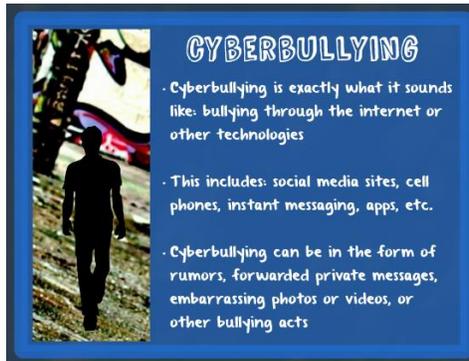


- Play the video clip.
- **Sextortion** is when someone threatens to do something (often threatens to circulate inappropriate images) in order to get the victim to do certain things such as send more images or money.
- Go through the example on the slide.
- Sextortion is very dangerous because youth often feel trapped and embarrassed, and won't tell anyone. However, telling the police can help in ending the sextortion.
- Remember, it is the person who is threatening you that is doing something illegal, not you!



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CYBERBULLYING

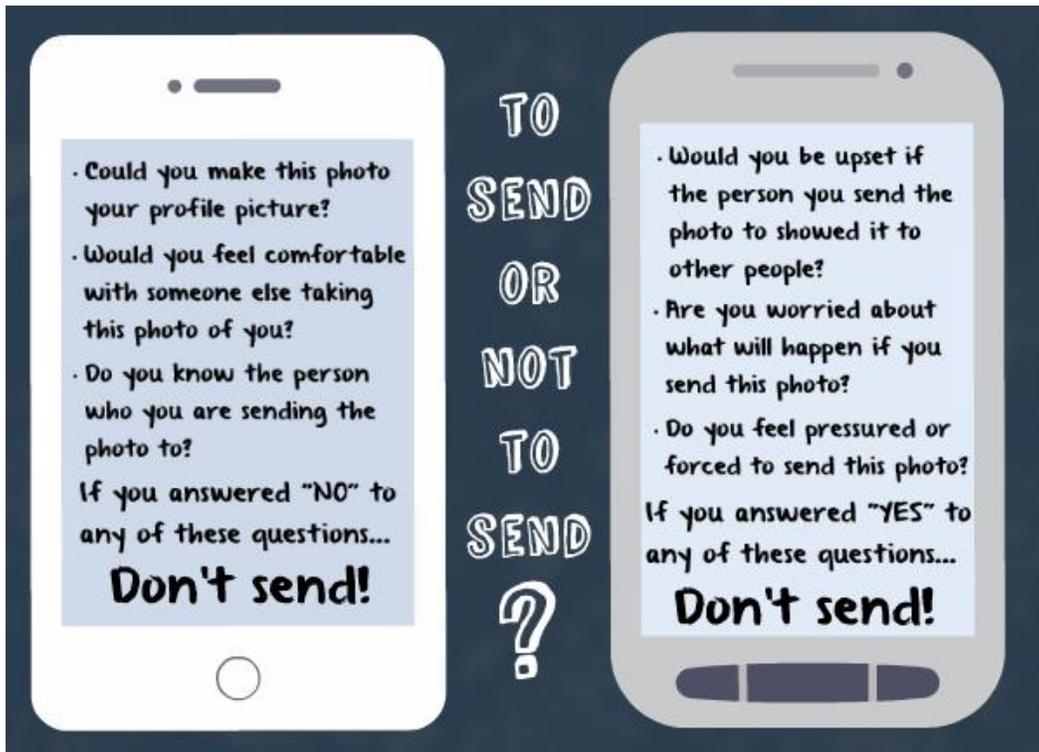


- **Cyberbullying** is when people bully other people through the internet or on other forms of social media or technology.
- Cyberbullying may be in the form of rumors, or forwarding private messages, or circulating embarrassing photos or videos.
- Sometimes cyberbullying can turn into exploitation, if people are sending nude or inappropriate photos of people as a means of bullying them.
- In some cases, exploitation can lead to cyberbullying. For example, Amanda Todd, from Port Coquitlam, BC.
- When she was in grade 7, she went topless on a video chat with someone she met online. This man saved the image and later blackmailed her with threats to circulate the topless photo if she didn't give him a "show". This is **sextortion**.
- The man then circulated the image to peers at Amanda's school. If anyone at her school shared the images with each other, this would be **peer exploitation**, and **illegal** since Amanda was under 16.
- People at school began bullying her. She was a victim of both verbal and physical violence.
- People wrote awful things about her on Facebook. This is **cyberbullying**.
- Amanda eventually took her own life when she was 15, as a result of the horrible things that had happened to her.



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TO SEND OR NOT TO SEND?



- Here are some questions to ask yourself before you send a photo.
- Remember, anything you send could end up anywhere on the internet.
- Consider how you would feel if your family and friends saw the photos. If you don't want your family and friends to see the photos, do not send the photos to anyone!
- If you are being pressured or forced to send inappropriate photos, you may be a victim of sextortion. You should contact the police or someone else you trust.



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MODULE #4: EXPLOITATION IN THE MEDIA



- Introduce the fourth module: **Exploitation in the Media**, or “As Seen on TV”



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WOMEN AND PIMPS IN THE MEDIA



**PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN
AND PIMPS IN THE MEDIA**

- The idea of "Pimping" shows up in the media in TV, music, and movies
- The exploitation of women lives and thrives in pop culture, as it booms through our headphones, plays on our television screens and is displayed on billboards
- Do you think you or your peers are influenced by the shows and music videos you watch?

- In advertisements, TV shows, music videos, and movies, women are exploited. Women are made to look very "sexy" and unrealistic.
- Both girls and boys are very influenced by the media. The media can have significant influences on girls' and boys' self-respect, identity, eating habits and behavior.
- The media creates unrealistic expectations of women. Girls aim to be this unrealistic ideal, and boys also expect girls to be this unrealistic ideal. It is not something that girls can realistically be and it is unhealthy to aim to be something that is actually unrealistic and unattainable.
- Pimps are often shown in TV shows, movies, and music videos. It is seen as a very "cool" thing to do.
- Pimp paraphernalia such as canes and goblets show up again and again through the media and at award shows.
- As youth if they or their peers are influenced by the media.



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MUSIC



- Top row: Lady Gaga, Beyonce.
- Middle row: Wiz Khalifa, Chris Brown, 50 Cent, Fergie.
- Bottom row: Selena Gomez, Rihanna, Robin Thicke, Jason Derulo.
- These images are unrealistic and exploitative. The artists portrayed are oversexualized or demonstrating activities that are exploitative to women.
- Ask the youth if these album covers are exploitative, and why they are exploitative.
- Have the youth pull out their phones, iPods, or mp3s and ask what music they played most recently.
- Have a discussion about the type of music the youth are listening to.
- Ask them why they enjoy that music or why they identify with it.
- Ask them if people are portrayed in a realistic/positive way.



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ABORIGINAL WOMEN AND STEREOTYPES

ABORIGINAL WOMEN IN THE MEDIA

UNHEALTHY AND INACCURATE STEREOTYPES

- Aboriginal women are depicted in movies as beautiful maidens sexually available to white men
- Mainstream media, music, and fashion industries sexualize Aboriginal culture
- This sexualization provides men with justification for believing Aboriginal women are inherently sexual
- This makes Aboriginal women targets of traffickers, exploiters, and more likely to experience violence

- Aboriginal women are portrayed in a very unhealthy and inaccurate way in the media.
- Aboriginal women are depicted as beautiful “exotic” young women who are sexually available to white men.
- Movies, music, and fashion build upon this idea and they sexualize Aboriginal culture.
- This is dangerous because it makes people think this is how Aboriginal women and girls really are, even though it is false.
- Ask youth if they know the true history of Pocahontas: **The story of Pocahontas is a tragic tale of a young Native girl who was kidnapped, sexually assaulted and allegedly murdered by those who were supposed to keep her safe. (See Appendix)**
- She died at age 21 it is believed that she was poisoned but some suspect suicide.

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NORMALIZATION OF EXPLOITATION



THE NORMALIZATION OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Normalization is the process by which an idea or behavior goes from clearly problematic to an accepted part of society

This "normal" is telling us that...

- Sexual exploitation is just a part of daily life
- If you are a girl, you should strive to be a sexual object
- If you are a boy, you can treat a girl as if her only purpose is to be a sexual object

THIS KIND OF MESSAGING IS FALSE!

- Sexual Violence and Exploitation are **NOT** inevitable
- They are **NOT** normal in any form
- They are completely **PREVENTABLE**



- **Normalization** occurs when something that usually would be considered wrong or inappropriate becomes normal and accepted, simply due to the fact that society sees it all the time and it becomes a part of daily life in society. Members of society essentially become numb to thinking it is wrong.
- This has happened with sexual exploitation. The exploitative treatment of women and girls has become normal in our society. You can tell that it has become normalized by the amount of advertisements, movies, and music videos that exploit women but hardly anyone complains about it.
- Because youth think this is "normal", they will try to look and act like this fake "normal". Girls will try to act and look like a sexual object, and boys will try to treat girls as sexual objects.
- We need to stop and think about this. Sexual violence and exploitation are not normal and they are not inevitable; in fact, they are completely preventable.
- We have to stop accepting sexual exploitation as normal.

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LANGUAGE AND SLURS



- Ask the youth to think about if they or their friends use any of these words to insult others, or if they say these things to their friends.
- Ask youth if they ever hear a girl calling her friends “slut”
- If girls call each other “sluts” ask youth if it is also okay for boys to call girl “sluts”. Ask youth why it is okay for a girl to call her friend a “slut” but why it is not okay for a boy to call a girl a “slut”.
- Using this type of language normalizes the concepts. If people can insult each other in this way, it opens the door for more disrespect.
- The word “player” is often used as a positive term. Boys will call their friends a “player” if they are getting with a lot of girls and this is regarded as a good thing. The word “slut” is often used as a negative term, but it means the same thing as “player”: that a girl is getting with a lot of boys. Discuss with youth why it is a positive thing for a boy and a negative thing for a girl. Why is there a double standard?
- Everyone’s sexual choices are their own decisions and it is not up to others to judge their choices. Youth who have a lot of sexual partners may have other things going on in their lives and they may be using sex as a coping mechanism. Everyone must hold off their judgement, since they do not know the whole story.
- When we use words like “slut”, we isolate people. Girls who have been raped or sexually assaulted might be afraid to come forward to family or the police because they might be afraid of being shamed or judged.

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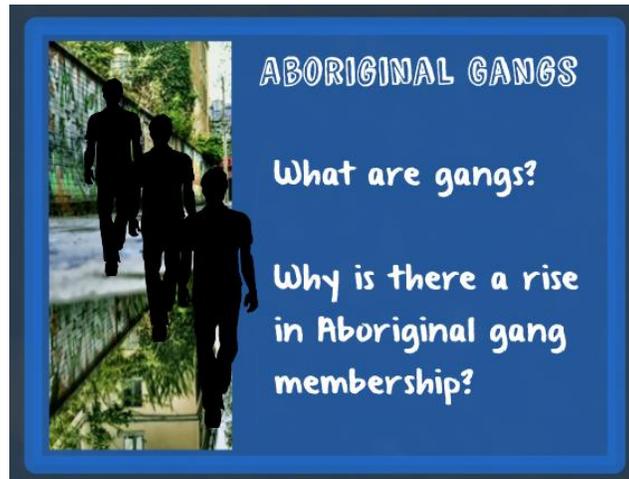
MODULE #5: ABORIGINAL GANGS



- Introduce the fifth module: **Aboriginal Gangs**.

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ABORIGINAL GANGS



- Play the video clip.
- Ask youth what gangs are. Ask youth if they know why there has been a rise in Aboriginal gang membership.
- An **Aboriginal gang** is a group of predominately Aboriginal individuals who work together to engage in illegal activities.
- There has been a rise in Aboriginal gang membership. In fact, estimates suggest that Aboriginal youth involvement in gangs could double over the next 10 years.
- This is due to many factors.
- Youth who are unable to find work or complete their education may turn to gangs, as it can provide necessities and money.
- When Aboriginal people are incarcerated, they often find it impossible to get through their sentence without the support of a gang. Therefore, while Aboriginal men may not be gang members when they enter the prison system, they are in a gang when they leave.
- Men who are brought over to BC from other provinces to serve their sentence may join a BC faction of a gang and stay in BC upon release.
- The lower mainland, due to its close proximity to the United States, has become a major hub for drug trade and this has attracted a lot of gangs.



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EXPLOITATION OF GANG MEMBERS

EXPLOITATION OF GANG MEMBERS

Gangs use the same methods that the recruiters for sexual exploitation use. Gangs may offer:

- Friendship/sense of family/love
- Necessities (food, shelter, clothing)
- Luxury items (electronics, cars, etc.)
- Drugs or alcohol
- Weapons

Once in a gang, someone may control:

- Who you talk to and when you talk to them
- Who you can be friends with and who you can date
- What you can wear/what you can look like
- How much and when you can use drugs or alcohol
- Someone may use threats or violence to make you do things you don't want to do

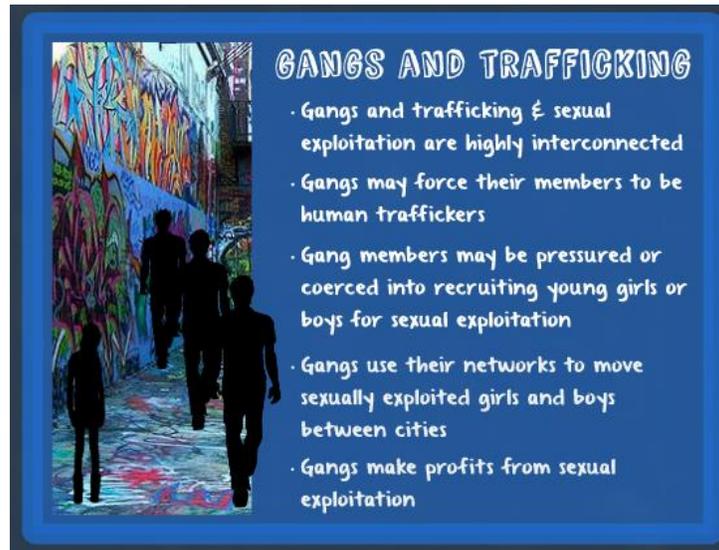


- Remember the five stages of grooming? **1. Initial contact, 2. Befriending, 3. Exchange of favors, 4. Control, and 5. Exploitation.**
- Gang recruiters use these stages as well.
- Gangs use the same tactics as traffickers. They seek out vulnerable youth to join their gang. This may mean they search out youth who do not have friends or family, youth who are new to the city, or youth who are homeless or use drugs.
- The gangs offer the same things traffickers offer: they offer youth friendship and a sense of family, necessities such as food, shelter and clothing, expensive items, and drugs and alcohol. This draws in the youth.
- Once in a gang, the gang controls everything about the youth, in the same way that traffickers control everything about their victims.
- The gang uses threats, coercion, and physical violence to force gang members to do things they don't want to do. This could mean they force gang members to commit violence or crimes they don't want to.



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GANGS AND TRAFFICKING



- Gangs and trafficking often go hand-in-hand.
- Some gangs have initiation rituals in which aspiring gang members must have sex or do sexual things with girls who are brought to them. Often these girls are forced.
- Gangs may pressure their members to bring their sisters, female friends, and female cousins to the group for sexual acts.
- Gangs may pressure their members to recruit and exploit youth. This is because gangs need money to finance their lifestyles and activities and often look to trafficking to make some of that money.
- This leads to patterns where a boy is exploited and ends up in a gang, and then the boy starts exploiting girls because his gang forces him to.
- Therefore, sometimes people who are exploited turn into exploiters themselves.
- Gangs also have networks across the country, which they use to trade or move sexually exploited girls around the country. They isolate the girls so that they cannot get help and so that they feel dependent on their exploiters for survival.



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MODULE #6: LEGALITIES



- Introduce the sixth module: **Legalities**, or “What are my Rights?”
- See ‘Consent’ in Appendix



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LEGALITIES

 **IT'S THE LAW** 

It is illegal to...

- Accept money or gifts for any kind of exploitation
- Accept money or gifts in exchange for taking advantage of another individual
- Circulate pornographic images of people ages 16 and under
- Force someone to do something against their will

"Although every story is different, it does not change what is seen wrong under the law."



- Exploiting another person is illegal.
- This can be: accepting money or gifts in exchange for forcing someone to have sex with someone or for forcing someone to do something that they do not want to do.
- It is also illegal to circulate nude or otherwise inappropriate photos of people under 16. It is illegal even if you are also under 16.
- Even though everyone has many layers of reasons as to why they do some of these things, it is never okay under the law to do these things.
- If someone is exploiting you, remember that they are the one who is doing something wrong, not you!



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CONSENT

CONSENT

- When it comes to sexual activity and sex, you decide when you do it, where you do it, and how you do it
- No one can give consent on your behalf
- Consent is when you say "YES" freely and willingly
- Anything other than "YES" means "NO"
- You have the right to change your mind at any time and the sexual activity or sex has to stop
- Nobody has the right to ask you to consent to sex when you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- If someone does something sexual to you without consent, it is illegal

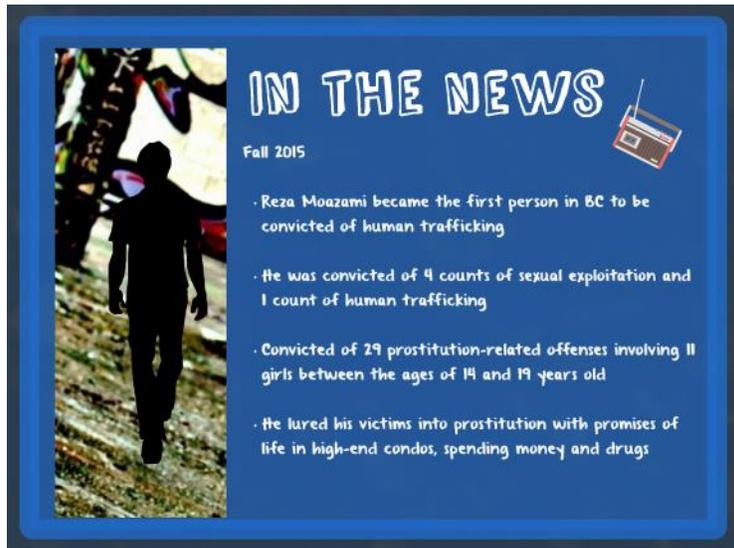


- Consent is very important when it comes to sex.
- You always have the choice if you want to do any sexual activities. No one can decide this on your behalf, even if they are older than you. Even a trusted adult (relative, friend, boss) cannot decide this for you.
- **Consent** is when you say "Yes" freely and willingly.
- If you do not say "Yes", then it means "No". If you are silent, that means "No". It always means "No" unless you say "Yes". The default is "No".
- You can change your mind at any time. If you said "Yes" but then you change your mind halfway through, the other person has to stop.
- If you are under the influence of drugs or alcohol, no one has the right to ask you to consent. That means if someone is very drunk or high, even if they say "Yes" it might still not be considered consent.
- If someone is passed out, they cannot consent. It is illegal to do something sexual to someone who is passed out.
- If someone does something sexual to you without you saying "Yes", it is illegal and you can report it to the police or someone else you trust (you should especially do this if you are under 18 and the person is older than 18).



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REZA MOAZAMI



- In Fall of 2015, Reza Moazami became the first person in BC to be convicted of human trafficking.
- He was sentenced to 23 years in prison.
- He repeatedly took advantage of young, vulnerable, often drug-addicted girls. At least one of the girls had run away from foster care.
- He trafficked 11 girls, with some of them as young as 14.
- He lured them with promises of drugs, money, and even a puppy.
- He repeatedly drugged and raped his victims, and he used physical and verbal abuse to force them to follow his orders.
- He forced his victims to have sex with an average of 12 men each day.
- He was charged with two counts of human trafficking, but only convicted on one of the counts. He was found not guilty of the second charge after one of the girls recanted her statement.
- Police hope that this human trafficking charge will serve as a message to others that the justice system is taking it seriously and that it is a serious offense. They hope this will be a deterrent for other pimps in the future.



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WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU ARE A VICTIM?

**WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU OR A FRIEND
HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED OR EXPLOITED?**

- Remember: You have done nothing wrong. It is the trafficker or the exploiter who has done something illegal
- You have the choice about what information you are going to share with other people - no one can force you
- You can call VictimLinkBC 24 hours a day, every day of the year at 1-800-563-0808. It is toll-free and confidential
- If possible, try to stay with a friend or family member, or stay at a safe house or shelter

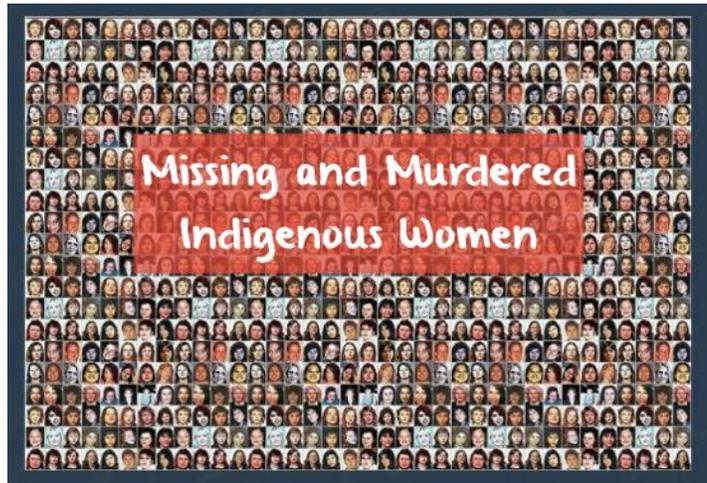
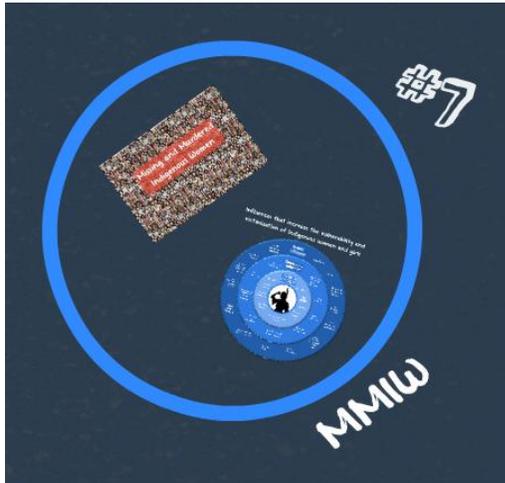


- If you or a friend has been trafficked or exploited, remember that it is not your fault. It is the exploiter who has done something illegal, and you will not be punished for what they did.
- You can choose who you tell and what you tell. No one can force you to share your story if you don't want to. You can share that you have been trafficked or exploited and need help, and you don't have to reveal the trafficker or other details that may be dangerous to reveal.
- There are people who want to help you. You can call VictimLinkBC at any time of any day at **1-800-563-0808**. They can discuss options with you and they are not the police. They are confidential and toll-free.
- If it is possible, you should try to stay with a family member or friend who is not connected with the trafficker. You can also stay at a safe house or shelter. If you call the VictimLinkBC line they can help located a safe house or shelter for you.
- If you are in immediate danger, you should call **911**.



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MODULE #7: MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS WOMEN

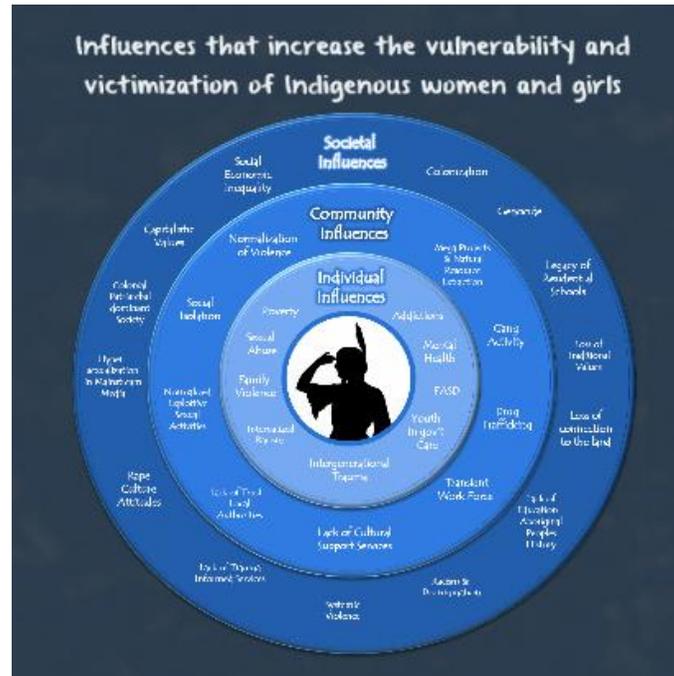


- Introduce the seventh module: **Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women**, also known as MMIW. This can also be referred to as Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.
- Aboriginal women experience violence at much higher rates than non-Aboriginal women.
- Aboriginal women are almost three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to be victims of violence.
- Aboriginal women also experience higher rates of the most severe forms of intimate partner violence, including violence with a weapon or with sexual assault.
- The rate of homicide of Aboriginal women is almost seven times the rate of non-Aboriginal women.
- Aboriginal women are also highly overrepresented when looking at the number of missing women in Canada.
- Deeply rooted impacts of colonialism have led to this extreme overrepresentation of violence against Aboriginal women and girls.
- There will be an inquiry regarding the MMIW, where the voices of the families of MMIW will be heard.



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INFLUENCES THAT INCREASE VULNERABILITY



- There are many influences that increase the vulnerability and the victimization of Aboriginal women and girls.
- The **individual influences** are influences that an Aboriginal woman or girl may experience on a personal level.
- The **community influences** are influences that might be going on in the community that Aboriginal women and girls live in. This can be on- or off-reserve communities.
- The **societal influences** are influences that impact society as a whole. They are the influences that are deeply rooted in societal norms (recall: “normalization”).
- All of these influences at each of these three levels increase the vulnerability of Indigenous women and girls.



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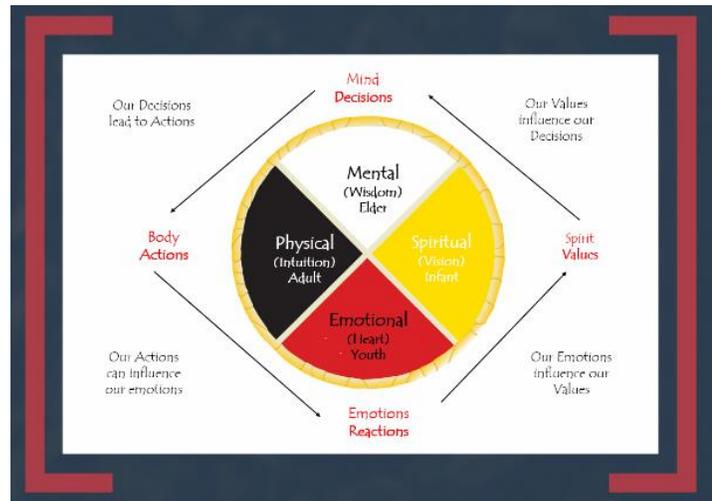
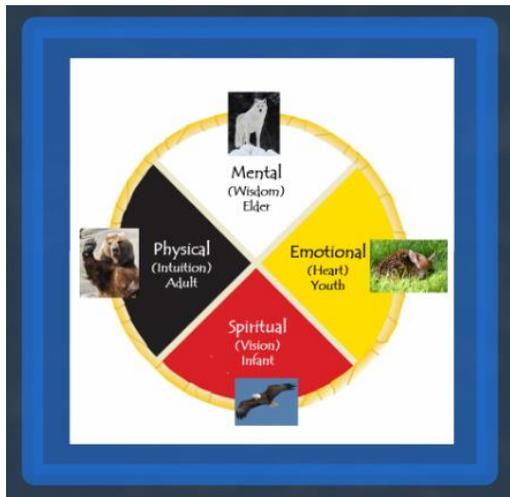
MODULE #8: SELF-CARE



- Introduce the eighth module: **Self-Care**.

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MEDICINE WHEEL



- Bullets



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LEARN NEW COPING SKILLS

LEARN NEW COPING SKILLS

Life in middle school and high school is tough, but it doesn't have to feel so stressful all the time.

Explore new ways to cope with stress.

Don't be afraid to try new things, and please ask for help from teachers or family members if you need assistance with starting one of these activities

- Cultural activities
- Meditation
- Exercise
- Yoga
- Martial Arts
- Writing
- Reading
- Music
- Sports
- Crafting
- Collecting

Icons include: a mask, a pencil, an open book, a baseball, a musical note, and a bicycle.

- In order to balance our medicine wheels, as well as protect ourselves from becoming vulnerable to exploitation, we need to learn healthy coping skills.
- **Coping skills** are ways to deal with stress. These coping skills can be different for every person, based upon what makes them relax.
- It is important to practice self-care and find healthy activities that relieve stress and strengthen our spirits.
- Some options include: cultural activities, meditation, exercise, yoga, martial arts, reading, writing, music, sports, crafts, collecting, hiking, walking, and any other healthy activities.
- To learn a new skill, you can visit a rec centre or Friendship Centre, join a club, ask friends/family/teachers who have a certain skill, or find YouTube videos that lead you through exercises, yoga, or crafts. There are lots of people who would be happy to teach you a new skill.



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BECOME MEDIA LITERATE

BECOME MEDIA LITERATE

Media can tell you that:

- You aren't pretty unless you buy this
- You aren't cool unless you own this
- Being pretty or cool is more important than anything else

Traffickers understand what popular culture is telling you; educate yourself in order to be armed against predators

- Media can make us think certain things about ourselves.
- Media can make us feel that we aren't pretty or cool unless we fit in.
- Traffickers know that media tries to tell people this, and the traffickers use this to exploit people.
- Traffickers know that youth want to feel pretty or cool, and they try to make youth feel like this in order to make the youth trust them.
- Once the youth trust them, that is when the traffickers begin to exploit them.
- To protect yourself, educate yourself about how media is trying to manipulate youth. Tell yourself that just because the media makes you feel a certain way, it doesn't mean it is the truth.
- When you are media literate and you protect yourself from the pressures of the media, you are also protecting yourself from becoming vulnerable in the eyes of a trafficker.



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LEARN HOW TRAFFICKERS RECRUIT



LEARN HOW TRAFFICKERS RECRUIT

- Traffickers hang out in the same places you do: malls, skating rinks, bus stations, online, etc.
- Traffickers do not typically look like sketchy characters- they are often young and well-dressed
- Traffickers will offer to buy you trendy clothes, shoes, cars, or other expensive items
- Traffickers will ask for your phone number; they will ask to see or speak to you alone
- Traffickers will tell you how pretty and mature you are, and they may mention knowing celebrities, exotic dancers, models
- Traffickers will offer to help you make a lot of money or may offer to help you run away

- Learn how and where traffickers recruit. This will help you to be prepared and to recognize a recruiter.
- Traffickers hang out in normal places and dress like normal people. Sometimes youth think that traffickers only hang out in dangerous places and look sketchy – but this is not true. If someone is acting like a recruiter or a trafficker, even if they are in a normal place and are young and well-dressed, there is a good chance they could be a recruiter or trafficker.
- Look for the signs. You are now equipped with the knowledge to recognize a trafficker’s behavior.



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LEARN TO SAY "NO"

LEARN TO SAY "NO"

Despite seeing and hearing about sex on a daily basis, please know that you have the right to say "NO" to anyone at any time, no matter what.

Saying no does not make you less worthy in any way whatsoever.

YOU own your body. NOBODY has the right to touch you- no matter what, no matter when, and no matter how far things have gone with a person in the past.

Traffickers look for teens who lack assertiveness. Stand up for yourself! Say "NO"!

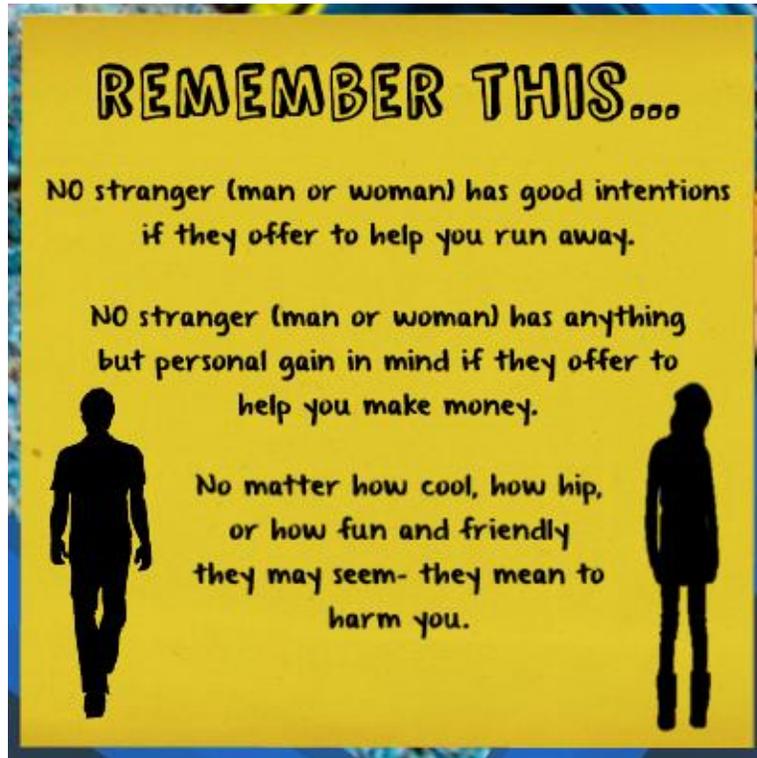


- You ALWAYS have a choice when it comes to sex.
- You can always say "No".
- No one can consent on your behalf.
- Saying "No" does not make you less worthy in any way.
- Although you may feel pressured at some point, remember that you have the right to your own decisions about your body. Make the choices that are right for you – you are the only person who can decide what is right for you.
- Traffickers look for youth that do not stand up for themselves, and who do not say "No". You can protect yourself against this by saying "No".



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FINAL REMINDER



- Traffickers have lots of tactics to lure youth – the promise of helping you run away, the promise of helping you make money, etc.
- Remember: even if they seem nice, cool, fun, or rich, they do not have your best interests at heart. They mean to harm you.
- Traffickers try to seem trustworthy and like a good friend just trying to help, and then they begin to control and exploit youth once they have gained the youth's trust. Stop this pattern before it can begin!

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CLOSING REMARKS



- Ask if anyone has any final questions.
- Thank everyone for their time.
- Remind everyone that they can ask you private questions afterwards.



Appendix

Consent

What do I need to know about consent to sexual activity?

- Sexual activity includes kissing, sexual touching, and sexual intercourse (e.g., oral, anal, vaginal).
- The choice to have sex, or not, is very personal. Only you can decide what is right for you.
- Consent means partners agree to the sexual activity and everyone understands what they are agreeing to. Partners must give and get consent every time they have sex.

Consent is:

- ✓ needed for every sexual activity
- ✓ understanding what you're saying yes to
- ✓ asking your partner if they understand what they're saying yes to
- ✓ checking in with your partner and accepting that either of you can change your mind at any time

People cannot give consent if they are:

- X high or drunk
- X forced, threatened, bribed, intimidated, or offered rewards to do something sexual

Sexual activity without consent is sexual assault.

What do I need to know about sex and the law in Canada?

When the time comes to think about having sex, everyone has the right to make their own choices. Consent laws are to protect you and help you enjoy healthy relationships.

According to the law in Canada, age of consent means the legal age when a youth can make a decision to have sex or not.

The law says a 16-year-old can consent to sex, **except** if the:

- X other person is in a position of authority (e.g., teacher, coach, employer)
- X sexual activity is exploitative (e.g., porn, prostitution)

By law, you must be 18 to have sex with a person in a position of authority.

Are there exceptions to the law?

What if I'm 14 or 15 and thinking of having sex?

- ✓ According to the law, a 14 or 15-year-old can consent to sex if the partner is less than 5 years older and not in a position of authority.

What if I'm 12 or 13?

- ✓ According to the law, a 12 or 13-year-old can consent to sex if the partner is less than 2 years older and not in a position of authority.

Children younger than 12 years old cannot consent to any type of sexual activity. Having sex with a child younger than 12 is against the law and is sexual abuse.



Pocahontas:

The story of Pocahontas is a tragic tale of a young Native girl who was kidnapped, sexually assaulted and allegedly murdered by those who were supposed to keep her safe.

According to Mattaponi oral history, Pocahontas was possibly about 10 years old when John Smith and English colonists arrived in Tsenacomoca in the spring of 1607. John Smith was about 27 years old.

John Smith and Pocahontas were never married nor involved.

Smith was feared by many Native people because he was known to enter villages and put guns to heads of chiefs demanding food and supplies.

In the winter of 1607, the colonists and Smith met with Powhatan warriors and Smith was captured by the chief's younger brother.

Because the English and Powhatan feared the actions of the Spanish, they formed an alliance.

In 1624 that John Smith claimed Pocahontas had twice saved his life. Any of the people who could have refuted Smith's claims by that time were no longer alive. This is what the Disney version of 'Pocahontas' is loosely based upon.

Native historians rebuff the historical claims of Smith as completely fabricated.

As Colonists Terrorized Native People, Pocahontas Married and Became Pregnant

The early 1600's were a horrible time for tribes near Werowocomoco. Native tribes once comfortable wearing clothing suitable for summer — including exposed breasts for Native women and little or nothing for children — found themselves being sexually targeted by English colonists.

Young children were targets of rape and Native women in the tribe would resort to offering themselves to men to keep their children safe.

In the midst of the horrible and atrocious acts committed by the colonists, Pocahontas was coming of age.

She married a young warrior at about 14 and soon became pregnant.

Soon rumors began to surface that colonists planned to kidnap the beloved chief's daughter Pocahontas.

Pocahontas Was Kidnapped, Her Husband Was Murdered and She Was Forced to Give Up Her First Child

When Pocahontas was about 15 or 16, the rumors of a possible kidnapping had become more of a threat and she was living with her husband Kocoum at his Potowomac village.

An English colonist by the name of Captain Samuel Argall sought to find her, thinking that a captured daughter of the chief would thwart attacks by Natives.

Hearing of her whereabouts, Argall came to the village and demanded they give up Pocahontas or suffer violence against the village. they relented with a hopeful promise that she would only be gone temporarily. That was a promise Argall quickly broke.

Before leaving the village, Pocahontas had to give her baby (referred to as little Kocoum) to the women of the village. Trapped onboard an English ship, she was not aware that when her husband returned to their village, he was killed by the colonists.

Pocahontas Was Raped While in Captivity and Became Pregnant With Her Second Child

Pocahontas had a son, Thomas.

Was forced to convert to Christianity and change her name to Rebecca

In the midst of her captivity, the English colony of Jamestown was failing.

John Rolfe was under a 1616 deadline to become profitable or lose the support of England. Rolfe sought to learn tobacco curing techniques from the Powhatan, but curing tobacco was a sacred practice not to be shared with outsiders. Realizing the political strength of aligning himself with the tribe, he eventually married Pocahontas.

Though some historians claim Pocahontas and Rolfe married for love, it is not a certainty, as Pocahontas was never allowed to see her family, child or father after being kidnapped.

John Rolfe Married Pocahontas to Create a Native Alliance in Tobacco Production

Rebecca “Pocahontas” Rolfe traveled to England with John Rolfe, her son Thomas Rolfe, Captain John Argall (who had kidnapped her) and several Native tribal members, including her sister Mattachanna

During her travels in England, Pocahontas did meet John Smith and expressed outrage due to the mistreatment of his position as leader of the colonists and the betrayal to the Powhatan people.

After the journey and showing off Pocahontas to the English elites, plans were made to return to Virginia in the spring of 1617. According to a recounting by Mattachanna, Pocahontas sister, she was in good health while in England and on the ship preparing to go home.

Shortly after a dinner with John Rolfe and Argall, she vomited and died. Those tribal members who were accompanying her, including her sister said she was in previous good health and assessed she must have been poisoned due to her sudden death.

According to Mattaponi oral history, many of the Native people accompanying Pocahontas were sold as servants or carnival attractions or sent to Bermuda if they became pregnant after being raped and sold into slavery.

Pocahontas was just under 21 at the time of her death

<https://indiancountrymedianetwork.com/history/genealogy/true-story-pocahontas-historical-myths-versus-sad-reality/>