


# Violence Prevention & Trafficking Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ People

## Facilitator's Notes



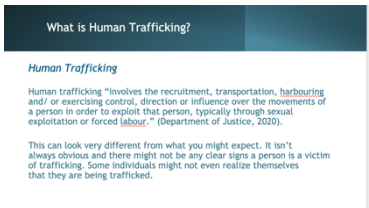

### A Note to Facilitators

These notes and the accompanying PowerPoint slide deck are not intended to be a prescribed process. You are welcome to change and revise any of the materials to best serve your own purpose.



### Introduction

Slide Image	Facilitator's Notes
	<p>Take this time to introduce yourself and have participants introduce themselves. If they feel comfortable, participants may be invited to share something about themselves and/or why they are attending this training.</p> <p>Go over housekeeping items (i.e., washroom location, general schedule for the day).</p> <p>Also note that the topics you will be discussing may trigger a negative memory/event. Review the safety measures you have in place (i.e., time and space for smudging and frequent breaks).</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b></p> <p><b>Assimilation:</b> Where individuals or a group of people is encouraged or forced to adopt the culture of a dominant group while losing their own culture.</p> <p><b>Colonialism:</b> The practice of taking over parts or all of another land or country in order to exploit the land, resources, and people. In some cases, this land is also populated with settlers.</p> <p><b>Discrimination:</b> When groups of people are treated unfairly because of their race, sexuality, gender, or age. This can lead to certain groups of people being excluded.</p> <p><b>Grooming:</b> The process where a person gains the trust of someone, so they can later exploit that person.</p> <p><b>Human Trafficking:</b> The process of recruiting and controlling the movements of a person with the goal to exploit them (often sexually).</p>	<p>Review the key terms on the following three slides. Unless you have information to add to the definitions, simply reading the definitions for participants is sufficient.</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b></p> <p><b>Imperialism:</b> When a country takes over another country, including its people and resources, so the controlling country can make money.</p> <p><b>Intergenerational Trauma:</b> When one generation experiences <u>trauma</u> and passes it on to the next generations. This trauma can be passed on through the parenting style and/or behaviours of the first generation.</p> <p><b>Patriarchy:</b> A social system of unequal relations that gives men more power and privilege than women.</p> <p><b>Racism:</b> Taking discriminatory beliefs and turning them into practice that can be seen in laws that protect one group of people over another.</p> <p><b>Settler:</b> A person who comes to live on a land that they do not historically come from, and which belongs to another people.</p>	<p>Read the definitions on the slide.</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b></p> <p><b>Settler Colonialism:</b> A form of colonialism where a colonial power claims a territory and begins to replace the indigenous population with settlers who then create a new national identity.</p> <p><b>Sexual Exploitation:</b> When a person gains something from the sexual acts of a <u>person</u> they have a position of power over.</p> <p><b>Systemic Racism:</b> Taking discriminatory beliefs and turning them into practice that can be seen in policies and laws that protect and serve one group of people over another.</p> <p><b>Trauma:</b> An emotional response to an experience that disturbs and/or scares a person so much that they struggle to cope with their feelings.</p>	<p>Read the definitions on the slide.</p>

## Trafficking Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People: A Brief Overview


Slide Title	Facilitator's Notes
	<p>This section is intended for non-Indigenous audiences and should be reviewed before the industry-specific sections.</p>
	<p>Review the table of contents.</p>
	<p>Human trafficking “involves the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person in order to exploit that person, typically through sexual exploitation or forced labour.” (Department of Justice, 2020)</p> <p>Human trafficking isn't always obvious. There may not be clear signs that a person is a victim of trafficking and some individuals may not even realize they are being trafficked. Trafficking happens in the open but is often invisible because it is based on manipulation and coercion.</p> <p><u>This</u> is a good resource on the common myths about human trafficking.</p>
	<p>Indigenous women and girls experience disproportionate rates of violence, including trafficking in Canada.</p>

<p>Why Indigenous Women and Girls?</p> <p>Indigenous women and girls are 6 times more likely than non-Indigenous women to be victims of homicide (Global Indigenous Council, 2020).</p> <p>They are 3 times more likely to experience violence than non-Indigenous women (Newfoundland &amp; Labrador, 2020)</p> <p>They are three times more likely to experience sexual assault (Department of Justice, 2017).</p> <p>The RCMP estimates that between 1980 and 2012, 1,200 Indigenous women and girls have gone missing or been murdered in Canada (RCMP, 2015). Though some estimate that this number may be as high as 4,000.</p> <p>It has been estimated that 51% of trafficked women in Canada are Indigenous, despite making up less than 5% of Canada's overall population (Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014).</p>	<p>Indigenous women and girls who live in Canada are six times more likely than non-Indigenous women to be victims of homicide (Global Indigenous Council, 2020). They are three times more likely to experience violence than non-Indigenous women (Newfoundland &amp; Labrador, 2020) and three times more likely to experience sexual assault (Department of Justice, 2017). The RCMP estimates that between 1980 and 2012, 1,200 Indigenous women and girls have gone missing or been murdered in Canada (RCMP, 2015). However, some organizations estimate that this number may be as high as 4,000. It has also been estimated that 51% of trafficked women in Canada are Indigenous, despite making up less than 5% of Canada's overall population (Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014).</p>
<p>Why Indigenous Women and Girls?</p> <p>Indigenous women and girls are targeted by traffickers and are disappeared and murdered because "they are (1) Indigenous and (2) female. Simply being born puts them into this high-risk category because of the deep racism and sexism that exists in Canada and its laws, policies, and institutions" (Palmater 2016: 270).</p> <p>These disproportionate rates of violence are rooted in colonialism, which informs the belief that Indigenous women's lives are less meaningful.</p> <p>It is important for all Canadians to understand and think critically about colonialism.</p>	<p>Indigenous women and girls are targeted by traffickers and go missing or are murdered because "they are (1) Indigenous and (2) female. Simply being born puts them into this high-risk category because of the deep racism and sexism that exists in Canada and its laws, policies, and institutions" (Palmater, 2016, 270). These disproportionate rates of violence are rooted in colonialism, which is rooted in the belief that Indigenous women's lives are less meaningful.</p> <p>It is important for all Canadians to understand what colonialism truly means. Being aware of how colonialism shapes our perception and the experiences of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people helps us understand why and how they are targeted by violent perpetrators.</p>
<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p>Unpacking historical influences and contemporary experiences of Indigenous Women and Girls being trafficked.</p>	<p>In this session, we will be looking at the historical influences and contemporary experiences of Indigenous women and girls who are trafficked.</p>



 <p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b></p> <p><b>Colonialism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonialism is the practice of taking over parts or all of another land or country in order to exploit the land, resources, and people.</li> <li>Colonialism remains in effect today.</li> <li>Colonialism shapes media representations of Indigenous women and girls and informs peoples' beliefs about their value. It also contributes to the indifference and racism they face.</li> <li>Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people are treated differently in these systems, which increases their vulnerability and contributes to disproportionate rates of violence, sexual exploitation, and trafficking.</li> </ul>	<p>Colonialism is the practice of taking over parts or all of another land or country in order to exploit the land, resources, and people. In some cases, this land is also populated by settlers. While many people believe colonialism is something that only occurred in the past, it is a complex system that remains in effect today.</p> <p>Settler colonialism continues to dominate the lives of Indigenous women and girls. It shapes media representations of Indigenous women and girls and informs peoples' beliefs about their value. It also contributes to the indifference and racism they face across systems that are supposed to help support and protect them, including child welfare services, the justice system, and policing. Because these systems are informed by colonial beliefs about race, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people are treated differently. This increases their vulnerability and contributes to disproportionate rates of violence, sexual exploitation, and trafficking.</p>
 <p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b></p> <p><b>Colonialism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roots of indifference and racism are in colonial narratives, which includes the idea that settlers are superior to, and have the right to take from and rule over Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>Europeans portrayed Indigenous Peoples as "subhuman: inferior, backwards, uncivilized, deviant, dirty and inherently worthless to dominant society" (Bourgeois 2015: 1445).</li> <li>These negative portrayals are further compounded by sexism, homophobia and transphobia.</li> <li>Indigenous women and girls were historically framed as sexually available objects and placed in the lowest class of society (Sikka, 2010). This colonial hierarchy persists today and influences how Canada's governments operate.</li> </ul>	<p>The roots of indifference and racism are in colonial narratives, which includes the idea that settlers are superior to, and have the right to take from and rule over, Indigenous Peoples. Europeans portrayed Indigenous Peoples as "subhuman: inferior, backwards, uncivilized, deviant, dirty and inherently worthless to dominant society" (Bourgeois, 2015, 1445). These beliefs helped justify past violence against Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA people in particular.</p> <p>These negative portrayals are further compounded by sexism, homophobia, and transphobia. Indigenous women and girls were historically framed as sexually available objects and placed in the lowest class of society (Sikka, 2010). This colonial hierarchy persists today. It influences how Canada's governments operate and is reflected in our laws, policies, and practices. The outcomes of these influences may be more covert than they once were, but they continue to impact all of us.</p>


<p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b> <i>Indigenous Slavery and Prostitution (Historical Context)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ Colonial violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people has always been sexual in nature.</li> <li>◊ It is used to construct an image of Indigenous women as being acceptable, disposable targets for oppression (Razack 2016).</li> <li>◊ Slavery was also a form of sexualized violence; the "average age of Indigenous slaves in Canada was 14 years old and 57 percent were girls or young women" (Lawrence, 2016).</li> <li>◊ For two centuries, Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people were seen as property and bought and sold as slaves (Sikka, 2010).</li> </ul>	<p>Colonial violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people has always been sexual in nature. It is used to construct an image of Indigenous women as being acceptable, disposable targets for oppression (Razack, 2016). Slavery was one expression of how Europeans determined the use and value of Indigenous Peoples (Razack, 2016; Sikka, 2010). Slavery was also a form of sexualized violence; the "average age of Indigenous slaves in Canada was 14 years old and 57 percent were girls or young women" (Lawrence, 2016). For two centuries, Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people were seen as property and bought and sold as slaves until slavery was abolished in 1834 (Sikka, 2010).</p>
<p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b> <i>Indigenous Slavery and Prostitution (Historical Context)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ As slavery practices began to decline, a "near universal conflation" of Indigenous women and prostitution emerged (Sikka 2010: 207). Because Indigenous women were seen as 'unhuman,' sexual violence against them became normal and was never punished.</li> <li>◊ The continuation of this violence today is particularly true for Inuit peoples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◊ The government began relocating Inuit in the 1950s and 1960s, changing people's names and identifying them with tags, forcing them to new areas, and killing all of their sled dogs so they could not leave or hunt.</li> <li>◊ Forced into poverty, Inuit were exploited by government and the RCMP. Because these histories of violence are kept hidden, these experiences of trafficking and exploitation are seen as normal.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>As slavery practices began to decline, a "near universal conflation" of Indigenous women and prostitution emerged (Sikka, 2010, 207). However, it's important to note that slavery was not the only factor driving this conflation. Because Indigenous women were seen as 'unhuman,' sexual violence against them became normal and was never punished. These are the early roots of trafficking, and this violence continues today, particularly for Inuit. The government began relocating Inuit in the 1950s and 1960s, changing their names and identifying them with tags, forcing them to new areas, and killing all of their sled dogs so they could not leave or hunt. Forced into poverty, Inuit were exploited by government and the RCMP. All of these experiences occurred in a single lifetime. Because these histories of violence are kept hidden, these experiences of trafficking and exploitation are seen as normal.</p>

<p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b></p> <p><i>Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking as Colonial Violence (Present-Day Context)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual exploitation and trafficking have always been a part of colonial violence in Canada.</li> <li>The violence that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people face is so pervasive that violence has become "part of the 'package' that some Johns pay for and feel entitled to" (NWAC 2014: 47).</li> </ul> <p><small>It is not a coincidence that Indigenous women and girls are ten times more likely to be trafficked than non-Indigenous women and girls; this is part of the "enduring colonial racist and sexist" construction of Indigenous females as "sexually available and therefore sexually violable" (Bourgeois 2015: 1442).</small></p>	<p>Sexual exploitation and trafficking have always been a part of colonial violence in Canada. It is not a coincidence that Indigenous women and girls are 10 times more likely to be trafficked than non-Indigenous women and girls. This is part of the "enduring colonial racist and sexist" construction of Indigenous females as "sexually available and therefore sexually violable" (Bourgeois, 2015, 1442). Across the country there are predators seeking to exercise and reproduce this colonial power, and who may be more interested in enacting violence than sex (Kingsley &amp; Mark, 2000).</p> <p>The violence that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people face is so pervasive that violence has become "part of the 'package' that some Johns pay for and feel entitled to" (NWAC, 2014, 47). Testimonies provided by individuals who have been exploited indicate that the violence they experience is so extreme, it may be best characterized as torture (NWAC, 2014).</p>
<p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b></p> <p><i>Why Indigenous Women, Girls &amp; 2SLGBTQQIA+ People are Targeted</i></p> <p>Poverty, histories of abuse, involvement in child welfare, and criminalization all increase Indigenous women and girls' vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking (NWAC 2014).</p> <p><small>For example, a study of sex trafficking in Canada by the Canadian Women's Foundation (2014) found:</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of victims were "recruited between the ages of 9 and 14;" (31)</li> <li>87.5% had been sexually abused before being trafficked</li> <li>71% reported being forced to have sex with doctors, 60% with judges, 80% with police, and 40% with social workers" (31)</li> <li>51% of trafficking victims had been in the child welfare system</li> </ul>	<p>It is well-known and documented that poverty, abuse, involvement in child welfare, and criminalization all increase the vulnerability of Indigenous women and girls to exploitation and trafficking (NWAC, 2014). However, these factors and their root causes are often ignored. There are relatively few safe supports for Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Traffickers know this and target individuals with these experiences. For example, a study of sex trafficking in Canada by the Canadian Women's Foundation found that 50% of victims were "recruited between the ages of 9 and 14," 87.5% had been sexually abused before being trafficked, and "71% reported being forced to have sex with doctors, 60% with judges, 80% with police, and 40% with social workers" (Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014, 31). This study also found that 51% of trafficking victims had been in the child welfare system. These numbers demonstrate how systems that are supposed to protect Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are not only indifferent in their exploitation, but may be actively involved.</p>


<p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b></p> <p><b>Victim-Blaming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ peoples are viewed as inherently inferior, they are seen to be particularly blame-worthy and therefore undeserving of sympathy (Palmater, 2016; Canadian Women's Foundation 2014; Human Rights Watch 2013).</li> <li>In other words, the violence they experience is seen to be "a natural consequence of the life that [they had] chosen to occupy" (Sikka 2010: 201).</li> <li>This belief is communicated through the failure to "properly investigate the murder of Indigenous women [and] missing Indigenous girls" (Palmater, 2016: 283) and perpetrators continuing to enact this violence with impunity.</li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous women and girls, who are already devalued by the settler society, are further dehumanized "by their involvement in the sex trade," which serves to make violence against them seem more acceptable and even expected (Bourgeois, 2015, 1442).</p> <p>These ideas are not just historical patterns, but are real beliefs held by perpetrators such as John Crawford, an American serial killer who targeted Indigenous women: "I remember thinking, she's only worth \$50. I'm not going to jail. She has no right to live" (Lucchesi, 2019, 13).</p>
<p><b>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</b></p> <p><b>Why Indigenous Women, Girls &amp; 2SLGBTQQIA People are Targeted</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous women and girls are already devalued by settler society, further dehumanized if they are involved in the sex trade- which acts to make violence against them seem more acceptable and even expected (Bourgeois 2015: 1442).</li> <li>These ideas are not just historical patterns, they are real beliefs held by perpetrators such as John Crawford, an American serial killer who targeted Indigenous women: "I remember thinking, she's only worth \$50. I'm not going to jail. She has no right to live" (Lucchesi 2019: 13).</li> </ul> 	<p>Because Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are viewed as inherently inferior, they are 'blamed' and therefore are undeserving of sympathy (Palmater, 2016; Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014; Human Rights Watch, 2013). In other words, the violence they experience is seen to be "a natural consequence of the life that [they had] chosen to occupy" (Sikka, 2010, 201). This belief is communicated through the failure to "properly investigate the murder of Indigenous women [and] missing Indigenous girls" (Palmater, 2016, 283) and perpetrators continuing to enact this violence with impunity.</p>

## Trafficking Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People: Transportation Industry

Slide Title	Facilitator's Notes
	<p>State that this session will unpack how trafficking and the transportation industry intersect.</p>
	<p>What is the connection between transportation and trafficking and what can be done?</p>

<p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p><i>How the Trucking Industry &amp; Trafficking are Connected</i></p> <p>The transportation industry may intersect with trafficking because transportation hubs (i.e., truck stops, restaurants, hotels/motels near major highways) are strategic locations for traffickers to operate in and through.</p> <p>Also, traffickers often target professions that tend to be male-dominated and/or transient in nature to supply demand. Since the transportation industry checks both these boxes, they are likely to intersect with trafficking situations.</p>	<p>Transportation hubs, such as truck stops, restaurants, and hotels/motels near major highways, are strategic locations for traffickers to operate in and through. Also, traffickers often target professions that tend to be male-dominated and/or transient in nature to supply demand. The transportation industry checks both of these boxes.</p>
<p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p><i>How the Trucking Industry &amp; Trafficking are Connected</i></p> <p>Signs to Look For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offers for services at stops and along routes</li> <li>Individuals who show signs of emotional or physical distress or poor health</li> <li>Individuals who may be brought to locations by another person, and individuals who do not have personal belongings including ID and who may know little about their whereabouts.</li> </ul>	<p>Anti-trafficking resources, such as materials from Truckers Against Trafficking, offer suggestions on what to look for when trafficking is suspected. Suggestions include active solicitation at stops and along routes, individuals who show signs of emotional or physical distress or poor health, individuals who may be brought to locations by another person, and individuals who do not have personal belongings (including ID) and may have little knowledge about their whereabouts.</p>
<p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p><i>How the Trucking Industry &amp; Trafficking are Connected</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It isn't always obvious if a person is being trafficked or not. Traffickers often train their victims to hide any signs and act as if everything were normal and people who are trafficked are too afraid of their traffickers to tell people they are in danger.</li> <li>Because of this, be aware of the possibility that anyone might be a victim of trafficking, including victims who might not understand that they are.</li> <li>Any person who is a minor and who is unaccompanied should be considered in need of help and/or trafficked. The exploitation of any underaged person is trafficking.</li> </ul>	<p>These suggestions offer a basic starting point for identifying trafficking. However, it is important to keep in mind that it isn't always obvious if a person is being trafficked. Traffickers often train their victims to act as if all is normal. Also, people who are trafficked are too afraid of their traffickers to tell people they are in danger.</p> <p>Thus, anyone may be a victim of trafficking, including those who may not perceive that they are victims. Be aware also that any person who is a minor and is unaccompanied should be considered in need of help and/or trafficked. The exploitation of any underaged person is trafficking.</p>
 <p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p><i>How You Can Help</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit the <a href="#">Truckers Against Trafficking website</a> and learn more about human trafficking</li> <li>Be aware if your routes intersect with known trafficking corridors.</li> <li>Post a symbol or sign at eye-level that lets people near your truck know that you support anti-trafficking initiatives, like this sticker from Truckers Against Trafficking</li> <li>Have a clear plan in mind if/when you identify a possible trafficking situation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit the Truckers Against Trafficking website and learn more about human trafficking.</li> <li>Be aware if your routes intersect with known trafficking corridors.</li> <li>Post a symbol or sign at eye level that lets people near your truck know that you support anti-trafficking initiatives, like this sticker from Truckers Against Trafficking.</li> <li>Have a clear plan in mind if and when you identify a possible trafficking situation.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p><i>How You Can Help: End the Cycle of Violence</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about colonialism and colonial violence to understand how Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people are impacted.</li> <li>Tell others about how Indigenous women and girls are marginalized, exploited, and made vulnerable by colonialism.</li> <li>Value the lives of Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people.</li> <li>Treat Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people with respect.</li> <li>Ask women who may be in need if they want help, and how they may be helped.</li> <li>Stand up against those who blame Indigenous people 'as the problem.' Flip the narrative to focus on perpetrators as the problem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about colonialism and colonial violence to understand how Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people are impacted.</li> <li>Tell others about how Indigenous women and girls are marginalized, exploited, and made vulnerable by colonialism.</li> <li>Value the lives of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, believe they are deserving of protection and safety, and act on this.</li> <li>Treat Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people with respect, approach them as equals, and view them as sacred.</li> <li>Ask women who may be in need if they want help. If they do, ask how they may be helped.</li> <li>Stand up against those who blame Indigenous people 'as the problem.' Flip the narrative to focus on perpetrators as the problem.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation</b></p> <p><i>How You Can Help: What to Do if You Suspect Trafficking</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not directly engage with the suspected trafficker or victim, as it may put the victim in danger.</li> <li>Call the Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline (1-833-900-1010).</li> <li>Contact a local organization that supports victims and survivors of trafficking. Note this is a preferred contact over law enforcement because there is a risk officers may hold racist views or stigma against Indigenous women, girls or 2SLGBTQIA+ people involved in trafficking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not directly engage with the suspected trafficker or victim, as this may put the victim in danger.</li> <li>Call the Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline (1-833-900-1010).</li> <li>Contact a local organization that supports victims and survivors of trafficking. This is preferred over law enforcement because there is a risk that officers may hold racist views or stigma against Indigenous women, girls, or 2SLGBTQIA+ people involved in trafficking.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Trafficking &amp; Transportation: Additional Learning</b></p> <p>**Trucking and Trafficking information adapted from Truckers Against Trafficking training materials. To learn more, visit <a href="http://their.site">their.site</a>.</p>	<p><b>**The trucking and trafficking information has been adapted from Truckers Against Trafficking training materials. To learn more, visit their site.</b></p>
<p><b>Time for Action</b></p> <p>"The hotel and trucking industry have the power and means to advertise and make a huge impact on this most horrendous act that has been overlooked for too long. Please, I implore every one of you reading my words to stop and imagine that at any time these poor children, women and men could be your very own loved ones. Lastly, no one is safe from becoming a victim, not your children, wives, mothers, brothers or even yourself, and that is the sobering reality of human trafficking. As humans, it is our responsibility to take action." - Survivors Circle Participant</p>	<p>"The hotel and trucking industry has the power and means to advertize and make a huge impact on this most horrendous act that has been overlooked for too long. Please, I implore every one of you reading my words to stop and imagine that at any time these poor children, women, and men could be your very own loved ones. Lastly, no one is safe from becoming a victim, not your children, wives, mothers, brothers, or even yourself, and that is the sobering reality of human trafficking. As humans, it is our responsibility to take action." - Survivors Circle participant</p>

