

KEEPING YOUR KIDS SAFE

Preventing children from disappearing and ensuring their safety is of utmost importance.

Here are some general measures and precautions you can take to help prevent children from going missing:

COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

Teach children about personal safety:

- Stay with trusted adults
- Don't talk to strangers
- Boundaries
- Know their full name, address, and phone number.

SUPERVISION

- Maintain appropriate supervision.
- Be aware of their whereabouts and activities, and ensure they are always under the care of responsible adults or in safe environments

ONLINE SAFETY

- Educate children about online safety, including the risks associated with sharing personal information online, interacting with strangers, and engaging in unsafe online activities.
- Teach them about responsible internet use.

STRANGER AWARENESS

- Teach children the concept of strangers and guidelines on interacting with them.
- Emphasize that they should never go anywhere or accept anything from a stranger without permission from trusted adult.

SAFE ROUTES AND TRANSPORTATION

- Discuss safe routes to school or other frequently visited places.
- Teach children about pedestrian safety, including using crosswalks, looking both ways before crossing the street, and avoiding isolated or dangerous areas.

IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

- Keep up-to-date identification records and recent photographs of your children.
- Have on file their fingerprints, dental records, and other identifying information in case of an emergency.

STATISTICS

- Every 30 seconds a child is sold.
- Over 10 million children being trafficked globally today.
- \$150 billion dollar enterprise.
- Human trafficking is the fastest and second largest criminal enterprise in the world.
- The average age of a trafficked child is 12-13 years old.
- Children are trafficked for sex, organ harvesting, labor, beggars, marriage, etc
- Children are sold for sex anywhere from 10-20 times per day.
- 1 in every four children that are being abused live in their own households.
- Over 90% of porn is non-consensual, making porn a large supporter of this industry.
- Over 80% of child trafficking is familial such as a family member, a friend, a neighbor, teacher, etc
- 1 in 4 girls are victims of sexual abuse as a child.

ANTI TRAFFICKING SCHOOL TRAINING

**GOD'S
CHILDREN
ARE NOT
FOR SALE**

PRIORITIZING CHILD PROTECTION IN SCHOOLS IS NOT ONLY A MORAL IMPERATIVE BUT ALSO ESSENTIAL FOR CREATING A NURTURING AND SECURE ENVIROMENT THAT PROMOTES THE WELL-BEING AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF ALL STUDENTS.

Child sex trafficking is the act of recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a child for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the child is induced to engage in prostitution, pornography, or other sexual activities for financial or other forms of compensation.



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SOUND OF
FREEDOM



STAYING SAFE

STRANGER DANGER

Don't tell your full name, address, phone number, or school name to people you don't know. It's important to keep these things private.

PARENT VOLUNTEERS

Arrange for parent volunteers to accompany groups of children during field trips, community outings, or other activities outside of school. These volunteers can act as extra pairs of eyes and ears, ensuring the safety and well-being of the children.

SCHOOL BUS MONITORING

Work with the school or transportation authorities to implement monitoring systems such as assigned seating, regular attendance checks, or on-board adult supervision to ensure the safety of children during transit.

SCHOOL SAFETY POLICIES

Implement comprehensive safety policies in schools, including visitor sign-in procedures, restricted access to school premises, and staff training on child protection.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAMS

Engage with local neighborhood watch groups or consider starting one in your community. These programs involve residents working together to keep an eye out for suspicious activities or individuals, which can help create a safer environment for children.

Remember, while these measures can enhance child safety, it's vital to maintain a balance between protection and allowing children to develop independence and self-confidence.



RECOGNIZING A SEX ABUSED OR TRAFFICKED CHILD

Teachers play a crucial role in identifying potential indicators and reporting concerns to appropriate authorities.

About 1 in every four children that are being abused live in their own households and attend school. Here are some guidelines to help teachers recognize signs that a child may be a victim of sexual abuse or trafficking:

BEHAVIORAL & EMOTIONAL SIGNS

- Sudden or unexplained changes in behavior, such as withdrawal, fearfulness, anxious, aggression or depressed.
- Signs of trauma, including difficulty concentrating, nightmares, or emotional outbursts.
- Regression to earlier behaviors, such as bedwetting or thumb-sucking.
- Excessive fear or mistrust of adults, especially those in authority.
- Exhibiting age-inappropriate sexual knowledge, behavior, or language.
- A sudden decline in academic performance or disengagement from school activities.
- Frequent emotional outbursts, mood swings, or self-harming behaviors.

PHYSICAL SIGNS

- Unexplained bruises, marks, or injuries, burns, scars, particularly in the genital or anal areas.
- Signs of neglect, such as malnutrition, poor hygiene, or inappropriate clothing for the weather.
- Unexplained absences from school or frequent moves.
- Signs of poor physical or dental health.
- Difficulty sitting or walking, indicating pain or discomfort.
- Recurrent urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, or complaints of pain or itching in the genital area.
- Bloodstained undergarments or clothing.

BEHAVIORAL CONTROL

- The child appears to be under the constant control or surveillance of another person.
- The child is unable to speak for themselves or seems to be coached on what to say or do.
- The child shows signs of fear or reluctance to discuss their home or personal life.

Signs of child sexual abuse in a classroom setting can be challenging, as victims may not always exhibit obvious or consistent indicators.

However, there are certain signs that teachers can be alert to. It's important to note that these signs alone do not confirm sexual abuse, but they may warrant further investigation or reporting. Here are some potential indicators to be aware of:

BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN THE CLASSROOM

- Changes in interactions and relationships
- Drastic changes in peer relationships, such as a sudden loss of friends or isolation from classmates.
- Displaying inappropriate or aggressive sexual behavior towards other children.
- Exhibiting overly seductive or precocious behavior.

SIGNS OF EXPLOITATION

- The child engages in work or activities that are inappropriate for their age, such as excessive hours of labor or involvement in commercial sex.
- The child exhibits signs of being controlled by another person, including limited freedom of movement or restricted access to personal identification or documentation.

INCONSISTENT STORIES

- The child provides inconsistent or rehearsed explanations about their living situation, family, or caregivers.
- Their stories do not match official records or information provided by parents or guardians.

It's crucial to approach these signs with sensitivity and without making assumptions. If a teacher suspects that a child may be a victim of sexual abuse, it is essential to follow the proper reporting procedures established by the school or educational institution. Report the concerns to the designated child protection authorities or local law enforcement to ensure the child's safety and well-being.