Pre-screening Discussion

Suggested Questions for Pre-Screening Discussion
- What is “human trafficking”? Can you give an example?
- Where does human trafficking take place?
- What kinds of people are vulnerable to trafficking? What factors make them vulnerable?
- Who are the traffickers?
- How do you think trafficking is being combated?

Suggested Talking Points to Introduce the Film: (For more info, visit notmylife.org)

General Statistics
- Every year, as many as 800,000 women, men, and children are trafficked across international borders. (U.S. State Department)
- According to recent International Labour Organization estimates, 99% of trafficking victims in the commercial sex industry are female.
- There have been cases of human trafficking reported in all 50 U.S. states.
- Today, both children and adults in the U.S. are being exploited and sometimes enslaved.
- According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the most common form of human trafficking (79%) is sexual exploitation.

Segment 1: Many Boys Die
Forced Labor: Fishing boys enslaved on Lake Volta in Ghana

Facts and Information
- Over 7,000 children – some estimates are even as high as 27,000 - are exploited daily on Lake Volta.
- These children, some as young as four years old, work 14 hour days, 7 days a week, and receive only 1 small meal a day.
- Eric Peasah, who appears in this segment, is the founder of Right to Be Free, a nonprofit organization which works to rescue children from the fishing trade on Lake Volta.
- Touch A Life Foundation is the first non-governmental organization in Ghana to provide long-term housing, education and care to trafficked children rescued from Lake Volta.

notmylife.org
Discussion Topic

Many parents believe they are giving their child up for a better life as fishermen falsely promise to send their child to school or to teach them the fishing trade.

What social, cultural and economic factors might drive a parent to make the decision to give up or sell their child?

Action Items

• Donate to Eric Peasah’s organization, Right To Be Free, at righttobefree.org/donate
• Learn about “Made in a Free World” https://madeinafreeworld.com/community
• Learn more about Touch A Life Foundation, visit touchalifekids.org

Segment 2: They Get Beaten

Forced Labor: Talibé Street Beggars in Senegal

Facts and Information

• In 2010, the international aid group Human Rights Watch released a report which revealed widespread exploitation and abuse by Marabouts affects over 50,000 young boy Talibés across the country. As of 2016, there has been little change to this number.
• Talibé children beg for their food and for money on the streets of Senegal for 6 to 10 hours each day.
• Money is given to the "teacher" or Marabout who controls them.
• Children live in unconscionable conditions in "daaras," without access to running water, rudimentary hygiene or nurture, often without shelter and subject to severe abuse.
• Plan, an independent child development agency, is working as a partner in the USAID-funded Basic Education Project. This project supports the introduction of a formal education cycle and better learning conditions into daaras in Louga and Dakar.

Discussion Topic

Senegal’s worst Koranic schools routinely force children out onto the street each day to earn their keep, citing it as a part of their religious learning.

Discuss how cultural traditions are vulnerable to corruption and how poor families can be particularly susceptible to handing their children over to traffickers.

Action Items

• Donate or sponsor a child from Plan, visit plan-international.org
**Segment 3: It’s Like Hell in This Place**

Forced Labor: Children working at the Ghazipur Landfill in New Delhi, India

**Facts and Information**
- New Delhi produces about 9,200 tons of trash daily, up 50% from 2007. As of 2017, Ghazipur is over 50 meters tall, spans 70 acres, and is home to 13 million tons of waste.
- It is estimated that in developing nations, exposure to toxic waste has caused a total of 828,722 lost years of healthy life.
- The 2017 U.S Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report found that The Government of India does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so.
- In 2015, police investigated 4,203 trafficking cases, including 3,363 cases of sex trafficking, 77 cases of bonded labor, and 763 trafficking cases under article 370 where further case details were not published to clearly categorize the cases between sex or labor trafficking. This was an increase from the investigation of 3,056 trafficking cases in 2014.
- “Children who pick waste are unable to find any other means to support themselves and, often, their siblings. Walking on the road, picking up waste, they are bullied to clean up private homes, beaten by municipal sweepers and police personnel and abused by the general public, even sexually assaulted. Most people see them as greedy thieves, not as disadvantaged, poor children struggling to survive.”

[chintan-india.org/initiatives_no_child_in_trash.htm](chintan-india.org/initiatives_no_child_in_trash.htm)

**Discussion Topic**

Recent research suggests that exposure to toxic pollutants from contaminated sites such as the Ghazipur Landfill may be equally or more harmful to human health than certain infectious diseases like malaria.

In addition to the emotional effects of child exploitation, discuss some of the other physical issues that might arise in a child trafficked for labor or sexual purposes.

**Action Item**
- **Support Chintan**, an advocacy group dedicated to helping Delhi’s waste picker children

[chintan-india.org/donate_to_chintan.htm](chintan-india.org/donate_to_chintan.htm)

notmylife.org
Segment 4: I Beat Them With My Fists

Who are traffickers? Prosecution for trafficking/Interviews with traffickers at Zoha Prison in Bucharest, Romania

Facts and Information
- Human traffickers are criminals who exploit other human beings in order to make money. They use force, fraud and coercion to obtain and control their victims.
- Human traffickers act as different ‘links’ in the trafficking chain. Their actions may include one or more of the following: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, receipt of persons.
- Although many countries have enacted laws against human trafficking, dozens still have no anti-trafficking legislation.
- Of the estimated 16 million forced labor victims worldwide, only 1,038 cases of forced labor were prosecuted globally in 2016, according to the US Department of State (humanrightsfirst.org)

Discussion Topics
There is no one consistent face of a trafficker. Both men and women commit trafficking crimes. Traffickers include a wide range of criminal operators, including individual pimps, small families or businesses, loose-knit decentralized criminal networks, and international organized criminal syndicates.

Identify and discuss some potential trafficking “hot zones” in your community (hotels, malls, massage parlors, farm labor, etc.)

Action Item
- Contact your local and national lawmakers and ask them what they are doing to enact and enforce new and tougher laws against human traffickers and the crimes they commit. Also, make sure your legislation involves protection for victims of human trafficking crimes.

Segment 5: There is a Denial

Trafficking in Europe: Romania, Italy

Facts and Information
- The number of children referred to the UK Government's National Referral Mechanism (NRM), which identifies victims of human trafficking, increased to 1,278 in 2016, the highest figure on record, according to the latest figures from the National Crime Agency.
According to the UN, as of December 2016 about 51% of trafficking victims are women above the age of 18 (21% are men; 20% are young girls; 8% are young boys).

99% of victims of sexual exploitation are female.

In a report released by the EU, most of the victims identified were citizens of Romania and Bulgaria, the two poorest members of the bloc. Neither country has implemented the new laws designed to impose higher penalties on offenders.

Discussion Topics
1. What factors do you think might be contributing to the rise of human trafficking in Europe?

2. This segment depicts stories about violence against women by their traffickers. How can the education of women and girls help in the fight against human trafficking?

Action Item
• Learn how the European Union is combating slavery and view a list of National Hotlines at ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/

Segment 6: He Could Have Been My Grandpa
Sex Trafficking: Domestic sex trafficking in the U.S.: Oklahoma, Kansas, District of Columbia, and New York City

Facts and Information
• Trafficking in the U.S. includes both labor and sexual exploitation. For more on specific forms of trafficking, refer to Polaris Project’s resource, “Types of Trafficking Cases in the U.S.”
• 100,000 - 300,000 - Number of prostituted children in the U.S.
• The average age of entry into prostitution for in the U.S. is age 12-14 for girls and 11-13 for boys.
• Organizations such as Truckers Against Trafficking work to educate and create awareness of human trafficking in the trucking industry.

Discussion Topics
1. 75% of girls engaging in street prostitution are controlled by pimps. A prevailing notion among the general public is that these girls are free to leave anytime. How do the traffickers use emotional abuse and control to imprison their victims?

2. How can we create safety nets to prevent young people like Angie from becoming trafficked?

Action Items
• Learn more about Truckers Against Trafficking at truckersagainsttrafficking.org/
Segment 7: 10 x 10 Space
Child labor & sex trafficking: Brothels and sexual slavery in India, child labor in supply chains

Facts and Information
- 90% of trafficking in India is domestic, with only 10% taking place across international borders.
- India is a destination and transit country for trafficking.
- Of 2.8 million prostitutes in India, 35.47% entered the trade before the age of 18 years.
- Rescue Foundation is an NGO working for rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of victims of human trafficking from different parts of India, Nepal & Bangladesh and sold for forced prostitution.
- UNICEF estimates 12 percent of children in India ages 5-14 are engaged in child labor activities, including carpet production.
- The International Labour Organization estimates that 215 million children ages 5-17 are engaged in child labor.
- One of the interview subjects in the film, Kailash Satyarthi, has led the rescue of over 80,000 child slaves in India and developed a successful model for their education and rehabilitation.

Discussion Topics
1. In this segment, the brothel owners were women who got very upset because the police and rescue workers were taking away their “livelihood.” Discuss what factors might be involved in this type of situation -- an adult woman exploiting another woman or child.

2. Discuss how and why a business may end up, knowingly or unknowingly, using child labor in their supply chains. What can they do to ensure that their products are not made by child laborers or forced adult laborers?

Action Items
- Learn how the products you buy are touched by slavery. SlaveryFootprint.org is building a global community of people demanding products made without slavery by letting you analyze your own “slavery footprint.”
- Join campaigns such as Buycott Human Trafficking. The Buycott App, which is available for iOS and Android devices, is a tool that lets you organize your consumer spending to help causes that you care for, and to oppose those that you don’t.
Segment 8: Our Greatest Shame

Sex tourism: Young girls for sale in Southeast Asia

Facts and Information

- Prevalent in Cambodia is the internal trafficking of women and children from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation. Many victims believe they will be working as domestic servants but are later coerced into sexual exploitation.
- UNICEF reports that across the world, there are over one million children entering the sex trade every year and that approximately 30 million children have lost their childhood through sexual exploitation over the past 30 years.
- Agape International Missions (AIM), founded by Don Brewster, works in Cambodia to fight trafficking, rescue and restore victims, and transform communities.

Discussion Topics

1. In this segment, Sophea Chhun talks about the importance of prevention. She states, “you rescue ten today, twenty coming in tomorrow…so we need to do more than just rescue.” How can we prevent these children from being trafficked in the first place? Education? A focus on demand?

2. In this segment, Don Brewster talks about how the worst pedophiles are from the United States. Discuss the demand side of sex trafficking. What can be done to educate young men about gender equality and respect toward women?

Action Items

- Share Agape International Mission’s story. Forward this link to your friends agapewebsite.org/aims-story
Segment 9: *Don’t Mess With Your Children*

Child exploitation and abuse within families in Guatemala City featuring International Justice Mission

**Facts and Information**

- Guatemala is considered a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked children. Children from poor families in Guatemala tend to be drawn into trafficking for purposes of prostitution through advertisements for lucrative foreign jobs or through personal recruitment.

- Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation takes place in Guatemala, with women and girls moved between commercial sex establishments in Izabal, Escuintla, and Retalhuleu.

- As of 2017, the Guatemalan government demonstrated significant efforts during the TIP reporting period by re-launching the Inter-Institutional Committee Against Trafficking, developing a work plan, implementing revised inter-institutional protocols for victim protection, increasing the number of prosecutors in its anti-trafficking unit, and expanding outreach to indigenous persons.

- Over the past 32 years, *Covenant House* (La Alianza) in Guatemala has helped hundreds of trafficking victims seek protection, legal support, rehabilitation and other services. Currently, the organization operates one safe house for girls and women, and they are looking to open a similar one for boys.

- *International Justice Mission*, featured in *Not My Life*, is a human rights agency that brings rescue to victims of slavery, sexual exploitation and other forms of violent oppression in countries all over the world.

**Discussion Topic**

*The arrest of Efrain Ortiz was important and symbolic for the Guatemalan people in that community, and has hopefully set the stage for future arrests and convictions of similar trafficking and abuse crimes. For the filming of this segment, the Not My Life film crew had to rent a car for the police so that the arrest could be carried out.*

Discuss how lack of financial and human resources for law enforcement, victim service providers and NGOs is helping to perpetuate these crimes around the world.

**Action Items**

- **Donate** to Covenant House at covenanthouse.org/help-the-homeless
- **Inform** A call center has been established in Guatemala to assist victims and migrants, and raise awareness about the crime of trafficking. "Call Centre 1552 Migrants and Trafficking Victims" provides people with a channel to complain or report suspicious activities which might involve trafficking.
- **Learn** more about *International Justice Mission* at ijm.org or donate at ijm.org/give.

notmylife.org
Segment 10: *Force, Fraud, Coercion*

**Domestic Servitude: Polaris Project and the National Human Trafficking Resource Center and Hotline/ Forced domestic servitude in Washington D.C.**

**Facts and Information**
- Victims of domestic servitude commonly work 10 to 16 hours a day or more for little to no pay.
- Immigration Status – Traffickers often use the threat of deportation as well as document confiscation to maintain control of foreign national domestic workers.
- Means of Control – Traffickers may exert control over their victims through threats of deportation or other harm to the victim or the victim’s family, document confiscation, debt, and/or restrictions on movement and communication.
- Together with NGOs Polaris Project, Liberty Asia and La Strada International, Google has launched the Global Human Trafficking Hotline Network to build a global trafficking helpline fueled by data.

**Discussion Topic**

*The trafficker in this segment is an individual that doesn’t fit into the prevailing stereotypes of human traffickers. She is an affluent woman who works at the World Bank. She was arrested and convicted, but received a minor sentence and is still employed at the World Bank.*

Discuss why many trafficking crimes are hidden, and, as in this case, accepted in a community.

**Action Items**
- **Know** the signs of human trafficking. Download Polaris Project’s information guide “Types of Trafficking Indicators” here: [polarisproject.org/resources/resources-by-topic/human-trafficking](http://polarisproject.org/resources/resources-by-topic/human-trafficking).
- **Report** any potential cases of human trafficking. In the US, contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at **1-888-3737-888** or text BeFree **(233733)**. This is a toll-free, 24-hour anti-trafficking hotline operated by Polaris Project.
- **European Union Member State hotlines** can be found on the European Union’s Website: [ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/](http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/)
- **Contact** the World Bank and ask them what their policies are about employing individuals who have been convicted of trafficking crimes.
Segment 11: Children Started Killing Themselves
Children in armed conflict: Grace Akallo’s Journey to Freedom

Facts and Information
- *UNICEF* defines a ‘child soldier’ as any child boy or girl under 18 years of age, who is part of any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group in any capacity, including, but not limited to: combatants, cooks, porters, messengers, etc. Also included are girls and boys recruited and abducted for forced sexual purposes.
- It is estimated that some 300,000 children boys and girls under the age of 18 are today involved in more than 30 conflicts worldwide.
- Children are more likely to become child soldiers if they are separated from their families, displaced from their homes, living in combat zones or have limited access to education.
- Children may join armed groups as the only way to guarantee daily food and survival.
- Since 1998, over 100,000 child soldiers have been released from armed groups and reintegrated into their communities. *UNICEF* has played a key part in this process across the globe.
- Grace Akallo, featured in *Not My Life*, is the author of *Girl Soldier: A story of Hope for Northern Uganda’s Children*. She has also founded the non-profit organization *United Africans for Women and Children Rights*.

Discussion Topics
1. In her story, Grace describes an almost surreal situation in which she found herself abducted by soldiers, beaten, raped and forced to kill her peers. How does a child of fourteen, live through, and come out the other side of a situation such as this and go on to lead a “normal” life? Discuss how the resilience of the survivors depicted in *Not My Life* carried them through their horrific experiences.

2. Dr. Susan Bissell, Chief of Child Protection at *UNICEF*, in part of her interview that was not included in the film states, “Yes, these children do have resilient spirits, but why should they ever have to be resilient in the first place? What is driving our global society to the place where we allow our children to be subjected to this kind of emotional and physical torture?”

Action Items
- **Learn** more about children in armed conflict at child-soldiers.org & www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58007.html
- **Support** Grace’s organization africanwomenrights.org.

notmylife.org