



Expose the Darkness

Facilitator Guide

Plan a tour of your community to educate people about human trafficking and pray for its victims.

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Contents

Introduction.....	3
Terms and Definitions.....	3
Role of the Facilitator	4
Pre-Tour Preparation.....	4
Customizing Your Tour	5
Transportation.....	5
Stops and Speaking and Prayer Points.....	6
Post-Event Debriefing.....	10
Learning Strategies	15
Six Core Principles of Learning.....	16
Teaching Holistically: Using Three Learning Domains	18
10 Types of Learners	19
Determining Outcomes	20
Looking Forward	20
Prayer and Spiritual Intercession	20
Financial Support	21
Partnerships.....	21
Outreach, Programming, and Events	21
Appendix 1: Verses about Justice/Injustice	22
Appendix 2: Further Resources	24
Films	24
Bible Studies and Other Faith-Based Resources	25
Organizations	26
Debriefing	27
Human Trafficking Frequently Asked Questions.....	27
Appendix 3: Collecting Feedback.....	30
Appendix 4: Sample Tour Route	32

Introduction

There are approximately 27 million modern-day slaves in the world—a number that equals the combined populations of Toronto, Montreal, New York City, Los Angeles, London, and Paris.

Human trafficking is everywhere, in cities large and small—not just in other parts of the world, but right here in Canada and the United States. The majority of the 100,000 sex-trafficking victims in the U.S. are U.S. citizens; in Canada, the majority of victims are Canadians.

This guide will help you put together a plan to raise awareness of human trafficking in your own community. It will also help you lead others in understanding how to pray for both the victims and the perpetrators of human trafficking.

The goal of Expose the Darkness is to raise awareness about human trafficking in local neighborhoods while engaging in prayer for victims, perpetrators, communities, helpers, and their city.

This guide is not intended to be a comprehensive manual on human trafficking. It's crucial that the facilitator(s) leading the discussions and tour have a good understanding of human trafficking issues (labor and sex trafficking or both, depending on the ground you will cover on your tour). For more information about trafficking issues, please see Appendix 2. Please also feel free to contact the coordinator of human trafficking outreach for assistance in developing a tour based on specific cases in your region or to help you and your group learn more about issues surrounding human trafficking.

Terms and Definitions

Issues surrounding sex trafficking and prostitution can be murky, especially when the terms “prostitution,” “human trafficking,” and “sex trafficking” are used interchangeably. Here's how these terms are used in this guide (remember the three Cs):

- Sex trafficking: individuals within the sex trade as a result of force, fraud, or coercion
- Prostitution: individuals within the sex trade as a result of circumstance
- Sex work: individuals within the sex trade as a result of choice

Hope to Freedom acknowledges that some individuals engage in sex work by choice; however, it's important to recognize that the vast majority of people who engage in the sex trade do so as the result of coercion or circumstance. Furthermore, while the definitions above distinguish between sex trafficking and prostitution, many links connect the two. For example, often when women and girls who have been lured into the sex trade under false pretences (sex trafficking)

manage to escape, they wind up returning to the sex trade because it is the only lifestyle they know (prostitution).

The issues surrounding sex trafficking, prostitution, and sex work are diverse and sometimes lead to more questions than answers. However, each person engaged in the sex trade—from victim to purchaser to exploiter—is loved and cherished by God. As your group grapples with questions you may have, do all you can to shine a light on the love and compassion God has for exploited people.

Role of the Facilitator

An effective facilitator does not speak at or to participants; she or he helps them:

- **Digest** and **process** the experience.
- **Navigate** their feelings.
- **Discover** next steps.
- **Discern** what God is showing and saying to them.

Pre-Tour Preparation

Participants will get a lot more out of the tour if they prepare ahead of time by learning together about human trafficking issues. Begin by choosing from the many resources provided in the appendix to educate people about human trafficking. Then plan a tour of your community and for any age group. (A group should include people of the same age range so subject matter can be tailored accordingly.) Ideally, your tour will be two to three hours long and include presentations, discussion time, and a prayer tour of sites in your area that connect in some way with human trafficking.

Here are ways to help participants prepare for the tour:

- View together one or more documentaries about human trafficking and modern-day slavery.
- Engage in Bible studies (see Appendix 2) together.
- Ask group members to check out emailed information in the form of news articles, webpages, etc.
- Invite speakers to meet with and present to your group. To add to your learning and understanding of human trafficking, you may wish to reach out to a survivor of human trafficking, a police officer, or another person with expertise. These individuals also may be an asset on the tour or at the post-event debriefing. In these situations an honorarium, monetary gift, or token of appreciation may be required.

Note: Survivors of human trafficking and/or prostitution should be financially compensated for their contribution to an event.

Customizing Your Tour

Choose tour stops. Expose the Darkness’s pilot project was developed for a tour of Hamilton, Ontario, with a focus on domestic sex trafficking. The tour stops were ordered to help illustrate the steps of someone lured into sex trafficking:

- recruitment by pimp/trafficker
- trafficking experiences
- exit from trafficking
- a journey through the justice system

Gather information specific to your area to share on the tour.

Incorporate relevant cases in your area with your tour plan. While the main focus of Hamilton’s tour was on domestic sex trafficking, we also discussed a large international labor trafficking case (in fact, Canada’s largest trafficking case before the Canadian court system).

At your first stop, plan to share a story or present a scenario that will help participants imagine what it would be like to be trafficked. For example, if you’re focusing on the issue of domestic sex trafficking, you could help set the tone for the tour by asking participants to imagine the following:

- You are in high school.
- You have a few friends who you talk to, but generally you feel pretty lonely.
- You wish that you had some of the nice things that the other kids at school have: designer jeans, trips to the salon, the latest personal communication device. You also wish you had more of the basic necessities that your family has difficulty providing, like food or new clothes.
- At home, things are rough—your parents have been fighting more and more, and there’s talk about placing you in a group home.
- You also have a secret you’ve been hiding: a man that you know did some not very nice things to you. You want to tell someone, but you don’t know who to tell. You feel embarrassed and ashamed. You feel like you don’t have anyone to confide in.

Sharing these details will help participants imagine how vulnerable someone can be to being recruited and trafficked. It’s a way to present the foundational elements of trafficking (issues of shame, isolation, lack of community).

Transportation

Expose the Darkness was developed as a driving tour in order for participants to learn about human trafficking in a particular region or community. To promote a deeper experience and unity among the participants, renting a bus or passenger van to accommodate all participants is ideal. This allows speaking points to be discussed en route as well as at each stop. To save on costs, participants can split into smaller groups and travel in separate vehicles to each stop, where the facilitator then continues with the speaking and prayer points.

Stops and Speaking and Prayer Points

Here are suggestions for stops to make on your tour and corresponding speaking points. It is important to stress to participants that these places *represent* typical sites related to human trafficking. Unless you're in a public place where trafficking has occurred, be careful not to imply that trafficking has taken place at a particular location.

Note: Some of the locations and talking points may pertain more to one area of trafficking (international, domestic, labor, or sex trafficking) than others.

High School

- Approximately 50 percent of worldwide trafficking victims are under 18 years old.¹
- According to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (U.S.A.), 300,000 American children are at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking.²
- According to research done by Shared Hope, the average age of entry of American minors into the sex trade is 12 to 14 years old.³ The YMCAs of Quebec suggest that the worldwide average age of entry into prostitution is 14 and that over 80 percent of those recruited into prostitution are minors.⁴ While there is dispute about research done on the average age of entry into prostitution, in general the literature indicates that most prostitutes entered the sex trade before the age of 18, many before the age of 16.⁵
- While the majority of prostituted children are female, males also are prostituted through force, fraud, or coercion—or because they need a way to survive (e.g. runaway youth who are living on the street).
- Many of those who are prostituted have a history of abuse or rape.

Public Transit Station

- Since many victims of human trafficking are runaways, pimps and traffickers will scout out public transit stations, usually the main terminal that brings in trains or buses from out of town. Here they approach lost and lonely looking individuals and offer friendship, a place to stay, or food. Once trust is obtained or a debt is formed, the pimp/trafficker will exploit the vulnerable victim.

Shelter or Group Home

This is a speaking point that can be presented either at the beginning of a tour (because of its role as a place of recruitment into the sex trade), or at the end of the tour (to address the need for services for survivors who exit the sex trade and discuss the limited services available in both Canada and the United States).

¹ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, "Human Trafficking Facts." <http://www.ncadv.org/files/HumanTrafficking.pdf>

² National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, "Human Trafficking Facts." <http://www.ncadv.org/files/HumanTrafficking.pdf>

³ Shared Hope, *The National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking*, 2009. http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/SHI_National_Report_on_DMST_2009.pdf

⁴ http://www.ymcaquebec.org/data/PDF/Newsletter_sexual%20exploitation.pdf

⁵ Department of Justice, Government of Canada. *Youth Involvement in Prostitution: A Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography*. www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/yj-jj/rr01_13/p1.html

- Beginning of the tour: Vulnerable individuals access shelters and live in group homes (children and youth without family support, homeless individuals, women escaping domestic violence, etc.). Pimps see these locations as prime spots to target vulnerable victims. They befriend victims and provide them with a false sense of security, love, and support before exploiting their relationship.
- End of the tour: People who exit the sex trade often leave with no housing or support system in place. While there are excellent shelters across the U.S. and Canada, many do not have programming in place specifically for victims of human trafficking, and individuals who have been commercially sexually exploited suffer unique traumas. There are only a handful of human-trafficking-specific shelters, safe houses, and long-term recovery centers. Victims and survivors of human trafficking require a wide range of support and social services including medical care, psychological care, housing, a positive community, and professional development.

Airport

- For international victims of human trafficking, an airport may be the first glimpse of their new country. Victims often arrive with hope and anticipation for a better life. Usually it is not until they arrive at their trafficker's residence, or the hotel, farm, or strip club where he takes them, that they realize they have been deceived.
- Victims of domestic sex trafficking are also sometimes transported from city to city by air to be exploited by their trafficker.

Hotel

- Human trafficking is often a crime hidden behind closed doors. Some women and girls forced into sex trafficking can be found in motels at the side of the road, franchise hotels, and upscale hotels. Other victims of sex trafficking are forced to work in apartment buildings and houses.

Strip Club or Massage Parlour

- Prostituted and trafficked women are not just found on the streets and in hotels. Many are forced to work in strip clubs and massage parlors and to appear in pornographic videos and print publications.
- Activities men may view as “harmless,” like going to a strip club with the guys or watching pornography, aren't as innocent as they think. When you are watching a woman dance at a strip club or watching pornography, you have no way of knowing whether she is there of her own free will or what circumstances led her there. Victor Malarek, author of *The Natashas* and *The Johns*, suggests that one in nine men purchases sex. (This number does not include men who frequent strip clubs or access pornography; if it did the number would be significantly higher.) The demand for access to women's and children's bodies fuels exploitation as pimps and traffickers realize that they can use vulnerable individuals for economic gain. “If there were no demand by men, there would be no supply of women and children.”⁶ We need to change how women and girls are viewed and treated by much of society and ask, “Are we treating women and girls with respect and dignity or objectifying them as sexual objects?”

⁶ Stop Demand, “Prostitution and other commercial sex activities.”
<http://www.stopdemand.org/wawcs0154993/prostitution.html>

- Challenge participants (especially youth) to really examine the language that we often hear in conversations or the media: terms like “whore,” “slut,” or “pimp.” The term “pimp” has been glorified and normalized, ultimately minimizing the seriousness of sex trafficking and the plight of prostituted and trafficked women and girls:⁷
 - glorified when rappers or hip hop artists sing about pimping in a way that glorifies the exploitation of females
 - normalized when the term “pimp” is used in ways that ignore its roots in the sex trade (i.e., the show *Pimp My Ride* is about restoring cars, completely ignoring the word’s relation to the sex trade)

Nail Salon, Restaurant, Etc.

- Labor trafficking has been known to operate in a variety of workplaces, but especially in hair and nail salons, restaurants, construction sites, and private homes (as nannies or domestic workers).

Farm or Other Agricultural Place of Employment

- Victims of labor trafficking work on farms and in other agricultural industries. Many individuals working in agriculture have been exploited, but not all exploitation is human trafficking. For example, there have been reports of exploitation and unfair treatment of those temporarily in Canada through the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program, but these individuals have not necessarily been trafficked. Polaris Project does a good job of differentiating between the two: “Farmworkers frequently face abusive and exploitative treatment, but not all labor exploitation constitutes human trafficking. Exploitation in agriculture becomes trafficking when the employer uses force, fraud and/or coercion to maintain control over the worker and to cause the worker to believe that he or she has no other choice but to continue with the work.”⁸

Impoverished Area

- Prostitution is largely poverty-driven. Earlier we defined prostitution as “individuals within the sex trade as a result of circumstance.” Prostituted individuals are in the sex trade because of a lack of other choices: single mothers having difficulty making money to feed their children, homeless or runaway youth, people struggling with addictions. These are people who do not see any legitimate options other than selling their bodies for sex.

Red Light District and/or “The Track”

- A red light district is an area within a city where strip clubs, massage parlours, and adult theaters are located. Not every city has red light district, and sometimes these venues are spread around different parts of the city.

“The Track” is an area within a city where prostitution is visible on the street (i.e., prostituted women offering services on a street corner). In places like Hamilton, prostituted women are more often found (but not limited to) in and near impoverished areas.

⁷ Lucking, Jennifer. “Pimp Identity in Popular Media: Diminishing human trafficking through glorifying and normalizing the term ‘pimp.’” Prepared for the Popular Culture Association of Canada conference, 2012.

⁸ Polaris Project, “Labor Trafficking in Agriculture.” <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/labor-trafficking-in-the-us/agriculture-a-farms>

Police Station

- Some police services have special units that investigate human trafficking crimes. These officers are in a unique position to help victims of human trafficking. All officers—not just the ones who are designated to investigate human trafficking—have a responsibility to keep their eyes and ears open for potential victims. It is important for officers to have compassion and empathy for those in the sex trade so that they may interact with victims with respect and a willingness to offer hope and help.
- Many traffickers and pimps feed their victims lies about police officers (and the justice system in general) to plant seeds of distrust in authorities. Lies like, “You will be in just as much trouble as me and they will arrest you.” This is why victims often will not reach out to law enforcement for help or accept help when approached by a caring officer.

Hospital

- Victims of human trafficking and prostitution may sustain a wide range of injuries and physical, mental, and emotional health concerns: rape, gynecological issues, beatings, addictions, fatigue, anxiety, etc. However, under their trafficker’s control, victims of human trafficking do not always get the opportunity to receive medical assistance. Traffickers sometimes worry that health care professionals will suspect exploitation and intervene. Just like some victims are wary of accepting help from law enforcement officials, they may also be wary of accepting help from health care professionals for a wide variety of reasons, including distrust or a belief that their pimp/trafficker actually loves them.

Jail, Prison, or Detention Center

- In Canada and the United States, both men and women have been arrested and jailed for trafficking human beings. Men have also been charged for buying sex. However, sometimes victims of human trafficking and prostituted women are arrested as well, since currently prostitution activities are illegal in both countries. Unlike like their traffickers/pimps (who also have the monetary resources to obtain good legal counsel) many victims do not know how to navigate the legal system.
- In Canada, the laws surrounding prostitution offenses are in the process of changing. Some people are advocating for the legalization or decriminalization of prostitution. Others are advocating for a Canadian version of the Nordic model, which addresses the demand for paid access to women’s and children’s bodies by arresting the johns, while simultaneously addressing the need to have programs and systems of assistance in place to help victims exit the sex trade if they desire.
- Like their victims, pimps and traffickers may also come from backgrounds of poverty, a lack of positive relationships, or abuse. And like all of us, pimps and traffickers may at some point realize and repent of their sin.

Courthouse

- It can be difficult to investigate and arrest traffickers. Sometimes victims do not wish to come forward for a variety of reasons: fear for their lives (or the lives of those they love), shame, the belief that their exploiter truly loves them, the belief that they are not worthy of anything better. When victims do come forward or are rescued, going through the legal process is very difficult. Victims may be required to testify against their exploiter, a process that evokes a lot of fear and anxiety.

- Even when pimps and traffickers are brought before the courts, sometimes their sentences are very lenient (more particularly in Canada, where the maximum sentence has been less than 10 years, in comparison to the United States, where life sentences have been given).

Post-Event Debriefing

Why Debrief?

“Debriefing is a critical step in not only any good mission project, but in the discipleship process as well. It is a form of guided reflection.”

Seth Barnes’s blog, Debriefing Series: www.sethbarnes.com

Debriefing is done in all types of settings—the military, social work, missions, and so on. It’s also something we do informally with our friends and family as we talk about our lives and experiences. The process provides a safe environment where participants feel comfortable unpacking their feelings and processing newly gained knowledge and insight.

Debriefing is an essential part of mission and discipleship and is especially crucial when engaging with issues which evoke a range of emotions—emotions that require further reflection, prayer, and contemplation. Debriefing is not just self-discovery and reflection, but turning to God in contemplation and a desire for understanding.

The topic of human trafficking is disturbing. As participants process what they have learned during their Expose the Darkness tour, debriefing is a crucial time for personal reflection as well as development and unity within the whole group.

Debriefing in Scripture

“Jesus taught by explaining concepts, modeling them, giving disciples opportunity to try stuff out for themselves, then debriefing the whole thing.”

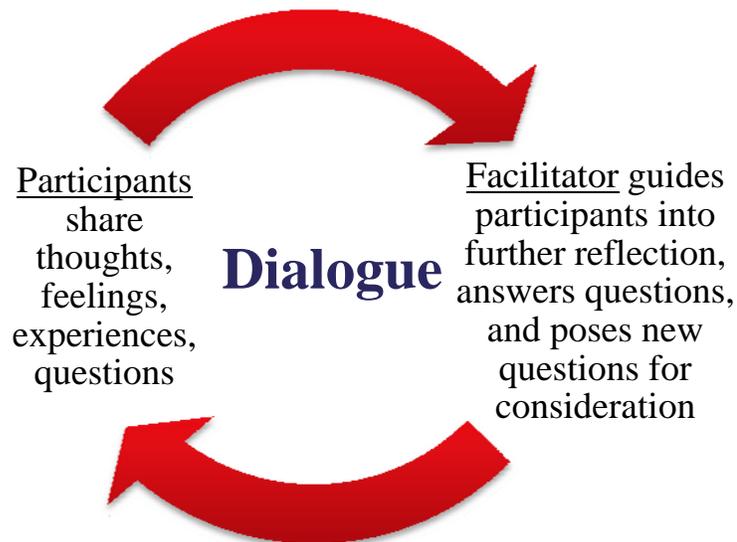
Seth Barnes’s blog, Debriefing Series: www.sethbarnes.com

Jesus provides an example of debriefing with his disciples (see Luke 10:17-24). In his online debriefing series, Seth Barnes outlines the components of this “debriefing session”:

1. They [the disciples] reported what they saw.
2. Jesus facilitated the debrief by explaining the spiritual significance of what they encountered.
3. Jesus puts the experience in perspective for their lives.

4. Jesus gives praise for what God has revealed.
5. Jesus encourages his disciples.

The time of debriefing and discussion highlighted in Luke 10 includes voices from both the participants and Jesus, a model we can adopt. Debriefing after the Expose the Darkness event is not just a time for facilitators to continue instructing participants about human trafficking. Nor is it just a time for participants to do all the talking to unload their thoughts and feelings. Debriefing is a time for dialogue between the facilitator and participants in which the participants share what they have felt, experienced, and learned, and the facilitator guides the participants into deeper discovery and reflection.



Many Bible passages that highlight Jesus' parables show dialogue and discussion between Jesus and his listeners as the listeners strive for deeper understanding and knowledge.

**"There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under the heavens...a time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to mourn and a time to dance, a time to scatter stones and a time to gather them, a time to embrace and a time to refrain from embracing, a time to search and a time to give up, a time to keep and a time to throw away, a time to tear and a time to mend, a time to be silent and a time to speak."
Ecclesiastes 3:1, 4-7 (NIV)**

But debriefing goes beyond further learning and understanding—it is a time for expression of emotions. Individuals experience a range of emotions and feelings as they learn about human trafficking. Participants may feel a mixture of anger, discouragement, sadness, confusion, hopelessness, denial, desperation, indignation, disgust, empathy, enlightenment, frustration, concern, optimism, guilt, worry, and/or determination.

It is important to recognize the feelings of all participants and meet them where they are. Some participants may take time to process their emotions; they may seem distant, or be hesitant to reveal their emotions to the group. The job of the facilitator is to gently probe some of these emotions to help participants recognize how they feel about this devastating issue.

Participants may challenge some of the information presented during the event (or leading up to the event). For example, some may challenge the notion that human trafficking happens in their own communities or challenge notions of “choice” in the sex trade. While the facilitator is not expected to know all the answers and everything about human trafficking, she or he should have a good grasp on the subject and be willing to discuss participants’ concerns. Disagreements are not necessarily detrimental; it may be that the participant is having a difficult time grasping the depravity of modern-day slavery.

“Review the past for me, let us argue the matter together; state the case for your innocence” (Isaiah 43:26, NIV).

The Components of Debriefing

Seth Barnes outlines three areas to cover when debriefing⁹:

1. Lessons learned
2. Hurts and praises
3. Plans for the future

The following questions can be asked to facilitate the post-event debriefing process¹⁰:

1. How did you feel before starting the tour?
2. What were the high points and low points of the event?
3. Did anything surprise you about this journey (including any preparation activities/events/resources leading up to the city and prayer tour)?
4. What stories can you share with the group about what you experienced tonight?
5. What did you find most challenging?
6. Were you well prepared? What else could have better prepared you?
7. How are you doing physically?
8. How are you doing emotionally?
9. How are you doing spiritually?

⁹ Barnes’s original list also includes subheadings which have not been included since they pertain specifically to short-term missions trips. For the complete list, see www.sethbarnes.com/?filename=debriefing-part-4-areas-to-cover

¹⁰ Adapted from Seth Barnes’s “Debriefing: Part 5 – 30 Questions to Ask” www.sethbarnes.com/?filename=debriefing-part-5-30-questions-to-ask

10. What do you know now that you didn't know before?
11. Are there any changes in your life that you want to make based on what you've learned from this journey?
12. What concerns do you have as we finish this event?
13. Where did you feel God's presence or work most tonight?
14. What ministry/outreach do you see most needed in this area of social justice?
15. What gifts/talents/passion do you have to reach out and make a difference in this area of social justice?
16. How can our community (e.g., group, congregation, faith community, denomination, etc.) reach out to make a difference in this area?

Note: While this debriefing resource is meant to help facilitate a post-event debrief session, “mini” sessions may be necessary throughout the event depending on various factors, including:

- the emotional state and well-being of those participating
 - how much participants know about human trafficking prior to the event
 - Any unexpected or startling occurrences during the course of the tour (i.e., if the group actually witnesses a prostituted woman or man get into the car of a client/john, the group may need a moment to discuss that particular event before moving forward).
-

Prayer and Debriefing

Prayer is a powerful and necessary component of debriefing. While the debriefing questions can be taken up by the whole group so everyone is involved, prayer can be done in smaller groups. This will allow for further intimate discussion if needed and allows time to use the methods of prayer that work best for them.

Some of the following methods can be used, based on the dynamics of your group:

Praying through Scripture

- You may use verses that speak about justice/injustice and reflect on the issue of human trafficking. Have someone read aloud each verse you would like to use and then allow for a time of prayer following each verse. It may be powerful to choose one or two verses and then read them from multiple translations over the course of your prayer. (Appendix 1 lists verses you may find helpful.)

Prayer through topics

- Human trafficking is a complex issue. There are many individuals and systems that play a part in this justice issue, and God intimately knows each of them. Pray through the following topics:
- The (approximately) 27 million slaves in the world today: pray for those here in North America and around the world involved in sex trafficking, forced labour, forced marriage, etc.
- Survivors who have escaped: pray for their healing journey as they recover from their traumatic experiences and work to recover their lives
- Pimps and traffickers: pray that they may recognize the magnitude and evilness of their actions
- Johns/clients who purchase sexual services: pray that they may realize how their actions are affecting the individual they are purchasing, their families, and themselves
- Law enforcement officials and agencies: pray that they may have the passion and drive to seek justice and come to the aid of the afflicted. Pray that those law enforcement agencies, establishments, and officers who turn a blind eye or who aid in the exploitation of others may have a change of heart and seek justice
- Systems of justice: pray that lawyers, judges, policy advisors, political leaders, etc. may have hearts for a system of justice for victims
- Organizations and abolitionists: pray for those who are looking for daily renewed strength to keep advocating for change, educating others, and supporting human trafficking victims and survivors

Group Prayer (“popcorn” prayer interspersed with silent prayer)

- If you anticipate a high level of engagement from your group, you may simply want to have a time of spontaneous group prayer in which participants feel led to pray about the topics discussed during the debriefing session.

Further Debriefing Methods

Each individual processes information and emotions differently. If you have an extensive amount of time for debriefing, you may want to give participants time to reflect in their own unique ways. For example, some may wish to gather for a time of worship, while others may require time alone to journal or read Scripture.

Now What?

The debriefing period is an essential time to help participants navigate next steps and actions.

When first learning about human trafficking, most people will ask “How can I help? What can I *do*?” Participants will often feel an urge to act accompanied by a sense of overwhelming hopelessness in not knowing *how* to act or *what* they can do. Participants should not be left after the tour without guidance on how they can channel their passion for human trafficking issues. One of the facilitator’s key responsibilities is to help participants navigate through these feelings by laying out achievable plans of action. (Please see the section “Looking Forward” for more information about guiding participants following the tour.)

- Participants will continue to process this new information and their emotions over time. You may wish to gather again as a group at a later date to discover how individuals have sought out new information, put into action some resolutions for further ministry or outreach, etc. This may be easier for some groups (e.g., youth groups, women’s groups) who meet on a regular basis, but follow-up communication is also encouraged (via email or social media) with participants who do not meet on a regular basis.

Other Ideas

- If the event is being held during a longer event (weekend or week-long), have a piece of poster board or flip-chart paper posted on the wall. Instruct the participants that they may draw, write, or doodle some additional thoughts, feelings, verses, etc. on the paper throughout the course of your larger event.
- Use a bag full of fun, random items (large glasses, puzzle pieces, a key) to spur discussion. Have members of the group pass the bag around, grab an item, and explain how that item may relate to their experience or remind them of a particular aspect of the journey. This may be a good activity to get conversations started.

Learning Strategies

The following sections regarding learning strategies might be helpful to you as you guide your group through a learning experience. The sections below are relevant not only to the tour/prayer portion of Expose the Darkness, but will also help you throughout the debriefing process (as learning continues through processing of information, thoughts, and feelings).

These strategies and principles of learning have been adapted from and used with permission from Global Learning Partners.¹¹

Six Core Principles of Learning¹²

These principles of learning will help you understand factors that create a positive learning environment for all participants. You cannot ignore one factor without compromising the integrity of the other factors; all work together to contribute to positive and effective learning experiences.

	From Global Learning Partners ¹³	Relevancy to Expose the Darkness
Immediacy	<p>“Adults are more engaged when they see the immediate usefulness of what they are learning. If they will be using something very soon, they will work harder to learn it. Facilitators can build immediacy by helping participants to discover opportunities for immediate application, and by building opportunities for immediate application into the session.”</p>	<p>Participants may have preconceived notions that slavery is a historical issue, not something that happens today. When you explain that modern-day slavery exists in the form of human trafficking, participants will be eager to learn.</p>
Respect	<p>“Learning is risky for adults, and they need to feel respected in order to take that risk. Facilitators demonstrate respect when they acknowledge and use the wealth of experience and knowledge that adults bring to a learning environment, when they affirm that the adult learners are the key decision-makers in their own learning process, when they present content in ways that invite critical analysis, input, and ideas for personal application.”</p>	<p>Participants will come with a wide range of knowledge—some with little prior knowledge of human trafficking, others with a deeper understanding. All participants must be respected for what they have to contribute to the tour.</p>

¹¹ www.globallearningpartners.com

¹² Adapted from Global Learning Partners, *The Blanket Exercise: Facilitator Training*

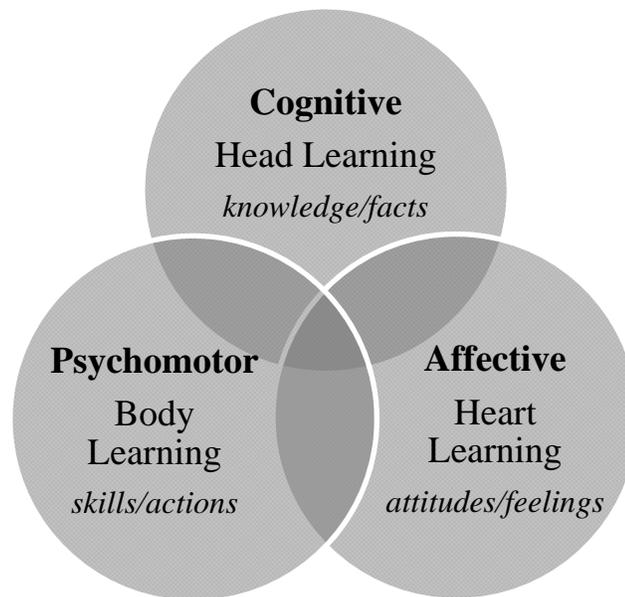
¹³ Global Learning Partners, *The Blanket Exercise: Facilitator Training*, p. 26-27.

<p style="text-align: center;">Relevance</p>	<p>“Adults must see a reason for learning new content or they will ‘unhook’ and disengage in the learning process. Good teaching connects new content with learner’s daily lives and real needs. Learners will learn faster and more permanently that which is significant to them and their present lives.”</p>	<p>Human trafficking and modern-day slavery affects <i>everyone</i>. (See slaveryfootprint.org to see how exploitation and slavery is a systemic issue). In particular, when discussing domestic sex trafficking, you can put the issue in perspective by mentioning that every victim is a daughter, mother, sister, or friend. It is possible that victims can be found in your neighborhood, recruited from your high school, recovering in your church community, etc.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Safety</p>	<p>“Adults will not learn if the environment feels threatening. The perception of threat can trigger physiological changes in the brain that reduce its capacity for deep thinking. The atmosphere in the room, the design of the learning tasks, the way dialogue is structured and facilitated should create an increasing sense of safety, so that adults can take increasing levels of risk with their learning.”</p>	<p>This factor is especially important for Expose the Darkness. Because it is a mobile learning experience, participants should feel physically safe at all times and at all stops. Your tour may lead you to areas of your city that you would not normally frequent or might not typically think of as “safe,” so ensuring each participants’ safety (and conveying a feeling of safety) is crucial.</p> <p>The emotional wellbeing of everyone on the tour is also a crucial component to healthy learning.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Engagement</p>	<p>“Adults learn when they are fully and actively engaged in the process of learning, not when they are passive recipients of someone else’s learning. This active engagement involves their intellect, their feelings and their physical actions. This may be a noisy process (they are talking), a quiet process (they are thinking, or wrestling with it), or an active process (they are searching, practicing, doing).”</p>	<p>Participants will have varying ways of engaging throughout the tour as well as in the debriefing session. Everyone engages with and processes information differently; it is up to the facilitator to offer various methods of engagement that best suits the group and each individual.</p>

Inclusion	<p>“Adults need to feel and be included in the learning process, to see that their perspective matters, and to trust that their voice is invited and heard. Facilitators must be sensitive to how the dynamics of gender, age, physical capability, education, culture, religion, ethnicity, or community position (e.g., power) influence participation in any given event. They should watch for the balance of voices and perspectives raised in the group and facilitate in ways that intentionally draw on the varied expertise and experience in the room.”</p>	<p>Inclusion is directly related to respect and safety; if a participant does not feel included (or feels intentionally excluded), the participant’s feelings of safety and respect will be directly compromised. It is the facilitator’s responsibility to find methods of including all participants and also to manage conflict if situations of intentional exclusion arise.</p>
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Note: these principles of learning were designed with adult learners in mind. However, the principles are just as applicable to youth learners.

Teaching Holistically: Using Three Learning Domains



Everyone learns differently! And there is value in each learning domain. Expose the Darkness attempts to dip into each of these domains:

- ✓ Cognitive: providing information in the form of knowledge and facts to participants throughout the tour
- ✓ Psychomotor: providing a “learning in action” experience by physically visiting locations that are key in a trafficking experience
- ✓ Affective: providing an opportunity for participants to learn about important social justice issues by way of personal stories and experiences

10 Types of Learners¹⁴

Understanding how to engage with each type of learner will be useful during the prayer/city tour as well as during debriefing sessions. You can use the following list to learn more about different types of learners and strategies for overcoming difficult situations.

1. **Talkative.** This person loves to talk and has something to say about everything.
You can say: “I appreciate your comments, but let’s hear from someone else.”
You can do: Use more group work so everyone gets a chance to talk.
2. **Hostile.** This person enjoys being aggressive and may throw negative phrases or ideas into the group discussion on a regular basis.
You can say: “Thank you for your thoughts. What does the group think about this?”
You can do: Talk to the person in private to check if there is an underlying issue you should know about.
3. **Silent.** This person is quiet and doesn’t participate in group discussions.
You can say: “I know you have a lot to offer this discussion. It would be great if you can share one of your ideas with the group.”
You can do: Use more pair work, to increase the person’s safety and comfort level.
4. **Know-it-all.** This person thinks he or she knows better than anyone else and has an opinion about everything.
You can say: “That is one point of view. What do others think?”
You can do: Use more small group or pair work to let everyone talk.
5. **Class clown.** This person has a funny joke or comment for just about everything.
You can say: “We all enjoy a little fun. But right now, let’s get serious and concentrate on the topic.”
You can do: You can talk to the person in private and ask him or her to control the jokes because it can be distracting for others.
6. **Negative.** This person always sees the negative or gloomy side to everything.
You can say: “I understand your point of view. What suggestion do you have to change the situation?”
You can do: Affirm the person’s comments but don’t let him or her stay stuck there.
7. **Personality clashes.** This person does not get along well with another person (or you!) and will make negative comments or hurtful remarks at inopportune times.
You can say: “I suggest that we keep personalities out of the discussion. Let’s get back to the topic.”
You can do: Whether you are involved or two learners just don’t see eye-to-eye, it is important to talk privately about the issue and how to resolve it.
8. **Resistor.** This person enjoys resisting whatever is put before him or her.
You can say: “How about you give it a try and understand that this way of doing things is important for some of your peers.”
You can do: Always try to explain what you are doing and why, so learners know it has a reason.
9. **Helper.** This person enjoys helping others.
You can say: “Thank you so much for doing that. This is very helpful.”

¹⁴ Global Learning Partners, “10 Types of Learners,”
http://www.globallearningpartners.com/downloads/resources/10_Types_of_Learners.pdf

You can do: Put up a sign-up list of things that you need assistance with and invite people to sign up to help. For example, someone may not mind tidying up after each workshop.

10. **Resource.** This person enjoys learning and knows tons.

You can say: “I so appreciate your wealth of knowledge on the topic.”

You can do: Ask someone in your group to help you start an information bulletin board in the hall or some other public information space.

Determining Outcomes

You can gauge the success of your tour through feedback from the group and group leaders during the event and the debriefing process. Hopefully outcomes will include:

- raised awareness and knowledge of human trafficking in your community/city.
- a desire to further engage with this issue through future projects, awareness initiatives, or outreach.
- an expressed desire to share knowledge with other members/groups within the congregation or community.

Facilitators should report to the Coordinator of Human Trafficking Outreach on observed successes, strengths and weaknesses based on observations made during the event and gauged reactions of participants. Facilitators may also wish for group leaders or participants to conduct feedback surveys (see Appendix 3: Collecting Feedback) in order to quantify areas of success and areas for improvement.¹⁵

Looking Forward

The following is a list of ways to become more engaged with the issue of human trafficking.¹⁶ It is only a small list! Encourage participants to use their imagination and examine their gifts and talents when discerning what next steps they can take.

Prayer and Spiritual Intercession

- Host prayer meeting(s)
- Connect with local organizations working with victims of human trafficking to inquire about specific prayer requests
- Many organizations have e-newsletters which outline prayer requests (e.g., Ratanak International)
- Have your small group study the topic of human trafficking through a biblical lens (e.g., Hope to Freedom’s resources, *Not For Sale*, *International Justice Mission*, etc.)

¹⁵ If your group decides to conduct feedback surveys, please send the results to Jennifer Lucking at JLucking@reformed-church.com so that project materials can be edited and modified as necessary.

¹⁶ Adapted from Hope to Freedom’s “Discernment Tool for Human Trafficking Initiatives.” We encourage your group to access and complete the entire discernment tool if you would like to establish a formalized action plan surrounding human trafficking initiatives.

Financial Support

- Take a special offering for an organization that works within a type of human trafficking your group/congregation is passionate about (as determined by discernment survey)
- Organize a fundraising event
- Determine which missionaries work within human trafficking issues or work with at-risk populations and support them
- Sponsor individuals who are at risk of being trafficked (e.g., children, through World Vision, Compassion, or similar organizations; impoverished individuals looking to start their own business through Kiva microloans; etc.)

Partnerships

- Partner with existing organizations, programs, and/or missionaries locally or globally to provide volunteers and meet needs.
- To make a bigger difference, partner with local congregations who are also interested in issues of human trafficking and exploitation.

Outreach, Programming, and Events

- Coordinate events that speak to an area of interest (education, awareness, advocacy and policy, prevention, and/or service provision) and type of trafficking (international, domestic, sex trafficking, labor trafficking, child soldiers, forced marriage).
Examples of events can include (but are not limited to) documentary screenings, guest speakers, worship service/sermon focus, training events, etc.
- Train your leaders in existing youth-related programs (e.g., Sunday school, youth group, etc.) so that they may identify signs of trafficking and work in areas of prevention.
- Establish outreach initiatives that meet the needs of your community (e.g., work with homeless youth in areas of prevention, connect with street-level sex trade workers to establish rapport and build relationships, etc.)
- Encourage your group/congregation to lobby politicians locally and nationally (e.g., Canadians can lobby regarding prostitution laws; everyone can lobby their government for greater funding support of victim aftercare; etc.)

Appendix 1: Verses about Justice/Injustice

- Leviticus 19:15 (NIV) “Do not pervert justice; do not show partiality to the poor or favoritism to the great, but judge your neighbor fairly.”
- Deuteronomy 16:20 (NIV) “Follow justice and justice alone, so that you may live and possess the land the Lord your God is giving you.”
- Deuteronomy 27:19 (NIV) “Cursed is anyone who withholds justice from the foreigner, the fatherless or the widow. Then all the people shall say, ‘Amen.’”
- Psalm 10
- Psalm 33:5 (NIV) “The Lord loves righteousness and justice; the earth is full of his unfailing love.”
- Psalm 82:3-4 (NIV) “Defend the weak and the fatherless; uphold the cause of the poor and the oppressed. Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked.”
- Psalm 140:12 (NIV) “I know that the Lord secures justice for the poor and upholds the cause of the needy.”
- Proverbs 28:5 (NIV) “Evildoers do not understand what is right, but those who seek the Lord understand it fully.”
- Proverbs 29:7 (NIV) “The righteous care about justice for the poor, but the wicked have no such concern.”
- Ecclesiastes 3:16 (CEV) “Everywhere on earth I saw violence and injustice instead of fairness and justice.”
- Ecclesiastes 4:1 (CEV) “I looked again and saw people being mistreated everywhere on earth. They were crying, but no one was there to offer comfort, and those who mistreated them were powerful.”
- Ecclesiastes 8:9 (CEV) “I noticed all this and thought seriously about what goes on in the world. Why does one person have the power to hurt another?”
- Isaiah 1:17 (NIV) “Learn to do right; seek justice. Defend the oppressed. Take up the cause of the fatherless; plead the case of the widow.”
- Isaiah 10:1-2 (NIV) “Woe to those who make unjust laws, to those who issue oppressive decrees, to deprive the poor of their rights and withhold justice from the oppressed of my people, making widows their prey and robbing the fatherless.”
- Isaiah 30:18 (NIV) “Yet the Lord longs to be gracious to you; therefore he will rise up to show you compassion. For the Lord is a God of justice. Blessed are all who wait for him!”

- Isaiah 43:19 (NIV) “See, I am doing a new thing! Now it springs up; do you not perceive it? I am making a way in the wilderness and streams in the wasteland.”
- Isaiah 51:4-5 (NIV) “Listen to me, my people; hear me, my nation: Instruction will go out from me; my justice will become a light to the nations. My righteousness draws near speedily, my salvation is on the way, and my arm will bring justice to the nations. The islands will look to me and wait in hope for my arm.”
- Isaiah 61
- Jeremiah 22:3 (CEV) “Innocent people have become victims of violence, and some of them have even been killed. But now I command you to do what is right and see that justice is done. Rescue everyone who has suffered from injustice.”
- Ezekiel 34:15-16 (NIV) “I myself will tend my sheep and have them lie down, declares the Sovereign Lord. I will search for the lost and bring back the strays. I will bind up the injured and strengthen the weak, but the sleek and the strong I will destroy. I will shepherd the flock with justice.”
- Micah 6:8 (NIV) “He has showed you, O mortal, what is good. And what does the Lord require of you? To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.”
- Zechariah 7:9 (NIV) “This is what the Lord Almighty said: ‘Administer true justice; show mercy and compassion to one another.’”
- Matthew 12:18 (NIV) “Here is my servant whom I have chosen, the one I love, in whom I delight; I will put my Spirit on him, and he will proclaim justice to the nations.”
- Matthew 23:23 (NIV) “Woe to you, teachers of the law and Pharisees, you hypocrites! You give a tenth of your spices—mint, dill and cumin. But you have neglected the more important matters of the law—justice, mercy and faithfulness. You should have practiced the latter, without neglecting the former.” (See also Luke 11:42)
- Luke 4:17-21 (NIV) “And the scroll of the prophet Isaiah was handed to him [Jesus]. Unrolling it, he found the place where it is written: ‘The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight for the blind, to set the oppressed free, to proclaim the year of the Lord’s favor.’ Then he rolled up the scroll, gave it back to the attendant and sat down. The eyes of everyone in the synagogue were fastened on him. He began by saying to them, ‘Today this scripture is fulfilled in your hearing.’”
- John 13:34-35 (NIV) “A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another. By this everyone will know that you are my disciples, if you love one another.”

Appendix 2: Further Resources

The following list gives just a glimpse of the numerous resources and organizations that focus on human trafficking and modern day slavery. This list is just a starting point for you and your group.

Films

Amazing Grace (2006)

Born into Brothels: Calcutta's Red Light Kids (2004)

Buying Sex (2013)

Call + Response (2008)

The Dark Side of Chocolate (2010)

Human Trafficking (television miniseries 2005)

Nefarious: Merchant of Souls (2011)

Not For Sale (2007)

Not My Life (2010)

The Price of Sex (2011)

The Price of Sugar (2007)

Red Light/Green Light (2013)

Trade (2007)

Trapped (2007)

The Whistleblower (2010)

Bible Studies and Other Faith-Based Resources

**International Disciples Women's Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Slaves Among Us**

<http://freedomSunday.org/downloads/DW-HT-2012-SlavesAmongUs-BibleStudy.pdf>

The Human Trafficking Task Force of the Evangelical Covenant Church

PROTECT: A Strategy to Prevent Human Trafficking in our Communities

<http://www.covchurch.org/resources/files/2012/05/Protect-booklet.pdf>

<http://www.covchurch.org/resources/files/2013/06/PROTECT-Study-Guide.pdf>

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Resolved: A Bible Study on Ending Human Trafficking

<http://lirs.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Leaders-Guide-Resolved-Bible-Study-General-Version.pdf>

Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE)

Engaging Christian Communities in Ending Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation: A Tool and Resource Guide

http://g.virbcdn.com/_f2/files/9e/FileItem-278302-ChristianToolkitV1.pdf

Not for Sale

Set the Captives Free (A Bible Study Accompaniment to *Not For Sale: The Return of the Global Slave Trade—and How We Can Fight It*)

http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/nfs_bible_study.pdf

IJM Canada

Roots of Justice

<http://www.ijm.ca/RootsofJustice/>

Organizations

Alliance Against Modern Slavery

<http://www.allianceagainstmodernslavery.org/>

The Chrysalis Network, Canadian National Human and Sex Trafficking Support Line

(866) 528-7109

<http://www.chrysalisnetwork.org/>

Defend Dignity

<http://defenddignity.ca/>

Engage Together

<http://www.engage-together.org>

[free them]

<http://www.freethem.ca/>

Free The Slaves

<https://www.freetheslaves.net/>

GEMS: Girls Educational & Mentoring Services

<http://www.gems-girls.org/>

Hagar International

<http://www.hagarinternational.org/>

Half the Sky Movement

<http://halftheskymovement.org>

International Justice Mission

<http://www.ijm.ca/> (Canada) and <http://www.ijm.org/> (U.S.)

Not For Sale

<http://www.notforsalecampaign.org/>

Polaris Project and National (American) Human Trafficking Resource Center

(888) 373-7888 or text BeFree (233733)

<http://www.polarisproject.org/>

Ratanak International

<http://www.ratanak.org/>

Slavery Footprint

<http://slaveryfootprint.org/>

World Vision

<http://www.worldvision.ca/> (Canada) and <http://www.worldvision.org/> (U.S.)

Debriefing

Seth Barnes's blog series on debriefing your mission team:

<http://www.sethbarnes.com/?filename=how-to-debrief-your-mission-team-part-1-overview>

Gardner, Laura Mae, Howie Bowman, and Ken Williams. *Debriefing in Missions Settings*.

<http://www.barnabas.org/files/Debriefing%20in%20Missions%20Settings.pdf>

(Offers further insight into debriefing and key skills)

Lovell-Hawker, Debbie. *Re-Entry and Debriefing*.

www.globalconnections.co.uk/OneStopCMS/Core/CrawlerResourceServer.aspx?resource=db2f33aa30e044ff922ae264082ef5d9&mode=link

(Offers reasons for debriefing, outlines crisis debriefing, and provides a biblical framework for debriefing)

Human Trafficking Frequently Asked Questions

What is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where people use force, fraudulent promises, or extortion to control and exploit other people for profit.

Why are humans trafficked?

Human trafficking is a market-driven, supply-and-demand oriented industry that provides for commercial sex and for cheap labor. Pimps can make over \$600,000 a year from four female prostitutes.²

Who is trafficked?

There is no single profile for potential victims. Trafficked people include children, teens, and adults. Some have college degrees while others have little formal education. They come from urban, suburban, and rural environments and represent all races and economic levels. They can be of either gender. The average age at which a girl is trafficked is 12; the average age for a boy is 11.³

Where does human trafficking occur?

Human trafficking happens all over the world, including in the United States and Canada. The majority of the 100,000 sex trafficking victims in the U.S. are U.S. citizens; in Canada, the majority of victims are Canadians.

Enslaved farm workers harvest tomatoes in Florida and pick strawberries in California. Young girls are forced into prostitution in Toledo, Atlanta, Wichita, Los Angeles, and other cities and towns across America. Enslaved women work as domestic workers in homes in Maryland and New York. Other human trafficking victims labor in restaurants, hotels, nail salons, and other businesses. Wherever you live, chances are some form of human trafficking takes place there.⁴

Is human trafficking really a big problem?

The secretive nature of human trafficking makes estimates very difficult. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center estimates human trafficking is a \$32 billion^{US}/\$34 billion^{CDN} a year industry.⁵ The U.S. Department of Justice declared human trafficking to be the second fastest growing criminal industry, behind drug trafficking.⁶

What are some major challenges faced in the battle against human trafficking?

There are a number of major challenges:

- The secretive nature of trafficking makes it difficult to see.
- The lack of publicly expressed concern about trafficking indicates people tend to think trafficking does not affect their community.
- That prostitution is often viewed as a victimless crime hides the facts that the mortality rate for prostituted women is 40 times higher than for women not involved in prostitution.⁷
- Victims are afraid to come forward with information to support the arrest and conviction of traffickers.
- In many places, the laws that address trafficking are ineffective or dormant.⁸
- The Internet is increasingly used to recruit girls and women, advertise to johns, and help in moving victims from place to place.
- The combination of the low risk of being punished and high profitability make trafficking a lucrative opportunity for traffickers.

Why don't victims run away?

People who are forced into trafficking situations are often psychologically and physically beaten and brutalized. Human trafficking is a world associated with substance abuse and addiction, sexual abuse including rape, domestic and physical violence, torture, post-traumatic stress disorder, poverty, mental and physical illnesses, and murder. Victims frequently feel they have few options.⁹

What do victims and survivors need after they are rescued?

In the near term, they need:

- A safe place to recover with the support of survivors and advocates.
- Temporary housing, clothing, and food.
- Health care and mental/emotional health counseling.
- Legal aid.
- Education (GED and ESL classes, for example) and job opportunities.
- Immigration assistance for victims of international trafficking.

How can churches help?

- Churches can take a stand in many ways:
- Inform yourselves about all sides of the issue by reading books and articles and doing Internet searches.
- Check out community resources such as women's organizations, nursing programs, prisons and jails, social work organizations, churches, and domestic violence organizations.
- Cosponsor public awareness events and campaigns.
- Partner with committed nonprofits and churches in coalition actions.
- Develop press releases.
- Advocate on specific public policies or practices in your state or province.
- Link engagements to special days or months such as the U.S. National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, which is held in January. Take human trafficking awareness training and learn to identify and address red flags.
- Start a campaign on www.change.org to fight trafficking in your community.
- Buy from companies that have transparent and slave-free supply chains.
- Connect with the (American) National Human Trafficking Resource Center¹⁰.
- Donate time, talent, and treasure.

References

1. www.cnn.com/2011/POLITICS/06/27/human.trafficking/
www.amsa.org/AMSA/Libraries/Committee_Docs/Trafficking_Fact_Sheet.sflb.ashx
2. www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims/humantrafficking/vs/documents/Domestic_Sex_Trafficking_Guide.pdf
3. www.nomas.org/node/242
4. www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/labor-trafficking-in-the-us
5. usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2012-01-22-us-human-trafficking_N.htm
6. usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2012-01-22-us-human-trafficking_N.htm
7. www.womenslaw.org/simple.php?sitemap_id=148
8. www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview/why-trafficking-exists
9. www.womenslaw.org/simple.php?sitemap_id=148#5
10. www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtrc/overview

Appendix 3: Collecting Feedback

If opportunity arises, please use the following survey to collect feedback on the tour or edit as you feel appropriate for your use. This will serve to improve any future tours you may conduct and help us modify the facilitator guide for better use.

Expose the Darkness Prayer and City Tour Feedback

Please tell us how satisfied or dissatisfied you were with the following:

1) How satisfied were you with the tour in raising your awareness and knowledge of human trafficking issues?

Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied

2) How satisfied were you with the tour in providing an opportunity for spiritual intercession for issues surrounding human trafficking and your city?

Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied

3) Did you feel the length of the tour was too long, just about right, or too short?

Too Long Just About Right Too Short

4) Overall, how satisfied were you with the debriefing process following the event?

Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied

5) Overall, how satisfied were you with the facilitation of the event?

Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied

6) Overall, how satisfied were you with the events and information provided leading up to the event?

Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Very Dissatisfied Not Applicable

Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

1) I learned a lot from Expose the Darkness (and any events leading up to the tour) and feel comfortable sharing information about human trafficking with friends and family.

Strongly Agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

2) I have a better understanding of human trafficking and how I can prayerfully intercede for issues surrounding modern-day slavery.

Strongly Agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

What did you like most about the Expose the Darkness experience?

What did you like least about the Expose the Darkness experience?

How much did you know about human trafficking before Expose the Darkness?

Extensive
knowledge

Good
understanding

Average

Poor
understanding

Nothing

Additional comments:

Appendix 4: Sample Tour Route

The following is the route designed for Hamilton, Ontario.

Time	Location(s)	Discussion Points/Activity	Prayer Points	Timing Details
7:00 PM	Westdale Reformed Church	Brief overview of night's tour	Pray for safety of group, openness to the topic	<i>15 minutes</i>
7:15 PM	Depart church			
7:20 PM	Westdale High School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss average age of entry into prostitution • Paint a scenario for group to consider for the rest of the evening's tour 	Pray for all the youth in Hamilton, that they may know the love of God even if they don't know real love from parents, friends, or community	<i>15-minute stop; depart by 7:35</i>
7:40 PM	Hamilton GO Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss runaway youth and recruitment by pimps at major transit terminals 	Pray for youth who are thinking of running away from home, for those who feel hopeless, for those on the streets of Hamilton tonight that they will feel God's peace	<i>5-minute stop; depart by 7:45</i>
---	Barton Street and Hamilton Strip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss downtown poverty in Hamilton and street level prostitution • Discuss trafficking in strip clubs • Discuss male demand for sexualizing female body (including pornography) and the fact that not all women in the sex trade are there of their own free will. 	Pray for those who are living in poverty all around Hamilton. Pray for the men and johns who are purchasing sexual services that they may realize the scope and impact that they have on the girls/women, their family, and themselves.	<i>Drive through this area (due to safety and parking issues)</i>

7:50 PM	Hamilton- Wentworth Detention Centre (Elgin Street and Barton Street) <i>Parking across the street at the Beer Store</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss why females in the sex trade are often arrested while johns and pimps go free (or have the resources and ability to navigate the system). 	Pray for girls who are incarcerated, that they may receive justice and support, and for pimps in prison, that they may build meaningful relationships and reform while incarcerated.	<i>20-minute stop; depart by 8:10</i>
---	Hamilton General Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss injuries victims sustain and level of control (victims often don't receive care, and if they do, every movement is controlled) 	Pray for those who will be beaten or raped tonight—those who will receive medical attention and those who won't and will have to continue working through infections, injuries, and pain. Pray for youth who might be experiencing abuse at home, leading them to want to escape it.	<i>Drive through this area (due to parking issues)</i>
8:20 PM	Marriott Hotel, Upper James	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss how human trafficking is often a crime hidden behind closed doors—girls are often working inside hotels just like this one or apartment buildings, houses, etc. 	Pray for the girls working inside this very hotel tonight, and hotels throughout the city and the world. A place many of us associate with vacation and travel is a nightmare for so many. Pray also for the hotel staff that they may be more diligent and aware.	<i>15-minute stop; depart by 8:35</i>
8:40 PM	Police Station, Mountain Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss how police investigate and can provide assistance to victims. 	Pray for the police, that they may have compassion, a willingness to see victims as victims, and the desire to help them and offer them hope and assistance.	<i>10-minute stop; depart by 8:50</i>

9:00 PM	Drive through Meadowlands subdivision (approach through Rymal Road entrance and drive through to Cloverleaf Drive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the Domotor international labor trafficking case and stress to group that victims can be <i>anywhere</i>, even in the most lucrative neighborhoods. 	Pray for all those entrapped in labor trafficking; pray also for all citizens in Hamilton that they may be vigilant in their own neighborhoods.	<i>15-minute stop on Cloverleaf Drive or nearby park; depart by 9:15</i>
9:25 PM	Hamilton Court House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the justice system and the difficulties attorneys face in prosecuting traffickers; the fear and anxiety victims feel facing their victimizers; the leniency of sentences, etc. 	Pray for injustice and those in the justice system (lawyers, judges, etc.) that victims may see justice done. Stress that God cares for those who have suffered injustice.	<i>Drive through this area (due to parking issues)</i>
9:40 PM	York Road at the 403 overpass/Dundurn Castle <i>This overpass gives a good view of a large portion of the city</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss routes of recruitment and the mobility of crime, that girls who we have discussed tonight could be leaving Hamilton in a matter of time as new victims come into the city. Hamilton is in the middle of KW, Toronto, Niagara, etc.—a very busy route for trafficking. 	Pray for those who are moving around tonight—those on their way into Canada, out of Canada, into and out of and through our city. While looking at the cityscape, pray for the whole city of Hamilton and for what we have seen tonight.	<i>10-minute stop; depart by 9:50</i>
10:00 PM	Westdale Reformed Church	Debriefing session at church (<i>Debriefing Section of Facilitation Guide</i>)		