



Human trafficking is modern day slavery. A person is not free to leave a situation where they are being exploited for their labor or sexually for commercial gain.

Know the Signs of Human Trafficking & Report

HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE 1.888.373.7888



**Which wine pairs best with enslavement?
Ask your bus boy.**

Stop Human Trafficking in Our Cities. Learn more at:
www.NoTraffickAhead.org

The National Hotline is non-governmental and confidential

1 (888) 373-7888

The National Human Trafficking Hotline:

In an emergency call 911

Report

Red Flags are possible indicators of human trafficking. They may also be lawful activities. Even if you are not sure, you can report to the National Hotline; they are non-governmental.

Common Work and Living Conditions Is/does the person:

- Free to go as they please
- Sleeping in the same place where they work
- Under 18 and exchanging sex for money, food or shelter
- Working in the sex industry and has a pimp/manager
- Unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Working excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Not allowed breaks or suffers unusual restrictions at work
- Owe a large debt and is unable to pay it off
- Recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
- Have high security measures in the work and/or living locations (e.g. opaque, boarded up, or bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)

Health Concerns

- Exhibit unusually fearful or anxious behavior after mentioning law enforcement
- Avoid eye contact
- Appear malnourished
- Show signs of neglect, physical or sexual abuse
- Lack control over their decisions, movements, identification or money
- Have few personal possessions
- Not allowed to speak for themselves (a third party may insist on being present or translating)

In Hotels and Bars

- Individuals monitoring guests in the lobby or bar
- Children taking on adult roles, like paying the bill
- Communication seems rehearsed

In Transit

- Claim to be just visiting and is unable to say where they are staying or does not know what city they are in
- Talking about the local sex scene
- Seem to have lost sense of time
- Have numerous inconsistencies in their story

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Know
the Red
Flags



Reporting human
trafficking is every-
one's responsibility.
Can you recognize
the red flags?

Educate yourself
and potentially
save a life.



Human Trafficking is Modern-Day Slavery

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery that is widespread and occurs in the United States, California, and right here in the Bay Area. It is one of the largest criminal industries in the world and the fastest growing. Many victims of trafficking are forced to engage in prostitution, pornography, or exotic dancing. But trafficking also occurs in forms of labor exploitation, such as domestic servitude, restaurant work, sweatshop factory work, or migrant agricultural work. Traffickers do not discriminate; they target the young and old, men and women, and people from all backgrounds.

Force, fraud and coercion are the means by which traffickers abuse their victims for the purpose of involuntary servitude, slavery, or debt bondage.

Force- Rape, beatings, confinement

Fraud- promises of a good job and home, love and companionship, or a better life

Coercion- Threats to a person or a family, isolation, psychological abuse, debt bondage; taking passport or ID, depriving person of food or basic necessities.

Victims of trafficking can be found in:

- Commercial sex
- Farming or landscaping
- Domestic situations
- Hotel or tourist industries
- (nannies or servants)
- Janitorial services
- Factories
- Restaurant services
- Construction
- Panhandling



Myths vs. Reality

MYTH: Human Trafficking involves movement from one country to another.

REALITY: Human Trafficking need not involve movement.

MYTH: Human Trafficking involves young women.

REALITY: 80% of trafficking victims are female and 50% are children, but men and women of all ages are trafficked.

MYTH: Traffickers are members of criminal organizations

REALITY: Traffickers may be part of large criminal organizations, gangs, or drug cartels; human trafficking is the second leading criminal enterprise, second only to the drug trade.

Other traffickers are small business owners and individuals. Some trafficking is done by family members of the victims.

MYTH: Trafficking survivors are not U.S. citizens.

REALITY: 80% of human trafficking survivors in the United States are U.S. citizens. Most human trafficking in the U.S. occurs in New York, California, and Florida.

MYTH: Human trafficking is not taking place in my neighborhood.

REALITY: It can and often does. It is hidden in plain sight in our neighborhoods.

Know the Red Flags

Lack of Freedom and Control

- Shadowed by someone
- Repeated calls from a “boyfriend”
- Rehearsed answers when spoken to
- Not in control of own money
- Not in control of passport, ID, or license

Poor Mental Health

- Nervous, subdued, paranoid
- Avoids eye contact
- Fearful of receiving help from Law Enforcement
- Defensive or argumentative

Poor Physical Health

- Malnourished, exhausted, sleep deprived
- Physical abuse, bruises, cuts
- Tattoos or scarring

Suggested Screening Questions

If you suspect you are in the presence of a trafficking victim, and he/she is alone, you may ask the following:

- Can you leave your job if you want to?
- Can you come and go as you please?
- Have you been hurt or threatened if you tried to leave?
- Has your family been threatened?
- Do you live with your employer?
- Where do you sleep and eat?
- Are you in debt to your employer?
- Do you have your identification and passport? If not, who has them?



Know the Red Flags

Services Available to Survivors

Once a survivor is identified, there are various support services available including:

- Food/Clothing
- Housing
- Support and Counseling
- State and federal benefits
- Immigration Assistance
- Medical Treatment
- Education
- Life Skills Reintegration
- Court accompaniment and representation

Barriers to Seeking Assistance

Understanding the mindset of human trafficking victims is important to helping them restore their lives. However there may be many barriers present before a victim seeks assistance.

- Culture & language
- Lack of trust
- Undocumented/fear of deportation
- Fear of law enforcement
- Lack of knowledge of services, rights, and law
- Fear of retaliation from trafficker
- Shame & stigma
- History of emotional, sexual or other physical abuse
- History of running away (or current status as a runaway)
- Presence of older boy-girl friend
- Drug addiction
- Gang involvement
- Withdrawn or lack of interest in previous activities
- Psychological victimization
- Trauma bonding (Stockholm Syndrome)

What You Can Do

If you are a victim of human trafficking and need help, call the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-3737-888. You will be connected locally to resources you may need in your language of preference. To report suspicious activity directly to law enforcement, call 1-408-918-4960 or email humantrafficking@sheriff.sccgov.org.

What to Expect When Reporting

You will be speaking to a trained specialist.

Calls to the national hotline are taken 24 hours, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. It is not a government entity, law enforcement, or immigration authority.

You will be asked such questions as: who, what, when, where, etc. You will have a choice to identify yourself and leave callback information or remain anonymous. You may never discover the truth about what you reported but identifying and reporting human trafficking is everyone's responsibility.

For More Information or To Request Training:

Call 1-408-299-5135



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Coalition to End
Human Trafficking
Spreading the seeds of hope

Reporting human trafficking is everyone's responsibility. Can you recognize the red flags?

Educate yourself and potentially save a life.

Services Available for Victims

Identified victims of human trafficking are eligible for numerous programs and services such as:

- Information & Referral Services
- Crisis Intervention Services
- Peer Counseling
- Emergency Housing
- Court Accompaniment
- Advocacy

Human trafficking victims can apply for T-Visas under the law. Free or low-cost legal assistance is available. Access to state & federal benefits

Important Numbers to Call for Help

National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline:
1-888-373-7888

This toll-free hotline answers calls 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. They will help you determine if you have encountered victims of human trafficking, identify local resources available to help victims, and can refer you to local social service organizations that assist victims.

ALL CALLS ARE CONFIDENTIAL
multiple languages available

humantraffickinghotline.org

For Santa Clara County, California:

In case of an emergency please call 9-1-1

Asian Americans for Community Involvement
24-Hour Crisis Hotline: (408) 975-2739

Bay Area Legal Aid
Phone: (408) 283-3700

Community Solutions to Violence
24-Hour Crisis Line: 1-877-363-7238

International Rescue Committee
Phone: (408) 277-0355

The Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center Legal Services
Phone: (408) 288-7030

Maitri Hotline: 1-888-8MAITRI (1-888-862-4874)

Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence
24-Hour Crisis Line: (408) 279-2962

San Jose Police Department - Human Trafficking Task Force
Phone: (408) 537-1999
E-mail: StopSlavery@sanjoseca.gov

Santa Clara County Sheriff Tip Line
Phone: (408) 918-4960

YWCA - Support Network Crisis Lines:
1-800-572-2782, (408) 287-3000

Helpful Resources Links:

National Polaris Project, www.polarisproject.org

Administration for Children & Families, U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services,

Campaign to Rescue & Restore

Victims of Human Trafficking,

www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking

U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and

Combat Trafficking Persons www.state.gov/g/tip

www.nottraffickahead.org



"45.8 million people are currently enslaved in the world today."

Global Slavery Index

STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

For tips or information

Please call the

National Human Trafficking Hotline

1-888-373-7888

Text Be Free (233 733)

www.southbayendtrafficking.org

About the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking

The South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking (SBCEHT) is the local effort based in California that responds to human trafficking in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties. Through a victim-centered approach, we are strengthening local capacity to respond to and identify human trafficking survivors.

For more information about the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking visit: www.southbayendtrafficking.org.

Vision

Our vision is a world free from slavery.

Mission

Utilizing a victim-centered approach, the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking's mission is to ensure the **protection** of victims, the **prosecution** of offenders, and the **prevention** of human trafficking and slavery through an effective coordinated **partnership**.

Goals

Provide comprehensive services to victims of human trafficking; raise awareness of human trafficking through community education and outreach; and provide professional training to service providers.

What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking is a complex system that poses a threat to human rights and freedoms of individuals throughout the world. Human trafficking has an overwhelming impact on its survivors who often suffer through sexual abuse, physical and emotional abuse, threats towards their persons and family, and death.

The United States Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) (*reauth.* 2013) identifies severe form of trafficking of persons as:

- (a) Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- (b) The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

Examples of Coercion are:

- Being forced to work by threats of deportation;
- Being kept confined and forced to work in a restaurant or sweatshop;
- Having family threatened as a way to be forced into prostitution; or
- Having identification papers kept or withheld.

Signs an individual may be a victim of human trafficking:

- The person does not hold his/her own identification or travel documents;
- They may suffer from verbal or psychological abuse designed to intimidate, degrade and frighten the individual;
- Someone else controls all their money;
- They may not be free to leave or come and go as they wish; or
- Is under 18 and is engaging in commercial sex acts.

Ways to help your community:

If you think you have come into contact with a victim of human trafficking, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at **1-888-373-7888** or call **9-1-1** if it's an emergency.

As a consumer, you can make choices that support fair trade and lawful labor practices. Visit Fair Trade USA at www.fairtradeusa.org or slaveryfootprint.org to find companies that do not rely on slave labor to make their products.

Learn about slavery and human trafficking and talk about it with your friends, family and co-workers.

www.southbayendtrafficking.org

STOP PROSTITUTION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD! REPORTJOHN.ORG

NEVER APPROACH A VICTIM OR INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPTING TO SOLICIT SEX, AS THIS MAY PUT YOU AND THE VICTIM AT RISK.

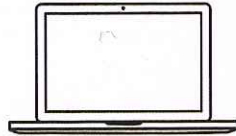
If you see someone in a car who you think is trying to purchase sex, report them to the San Jose Police Department (SJPD) using **REPORTJOHN.ORG**.

SJPD will send a warning letter to the registered owner informing them that buying sex is illegal and punishable with imprisonment.



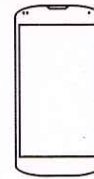
HOW TO SUBMIT A REPORT

- 1 Go to **REPORTJOHN.ORG** and pick a language.



- 2 Fill out a report (2 min.)
- 3 **REQUIRED:** License plate, location, description of vehicle and activity. Photos if possible.
- 4 Submit.

HOW TO ADD TO YOUR HOMESCREEN



ANDROID: Go to Chrome with **REPORTJOHN.ORG** loaded, go to Menu and select **ADD TO HOME SCREEN**.



iPHONE: Go to Safari with **REPORTJOHN.ORG** loaded, press this icon:  and select **ADD TO HOME SCREEN**.

TO CONNECT A POTENTIAL VICTIM:

- NATIONAL HT RESOURCE CENTER HOTLINE: 1 (888) 373-7888
- COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS 24-HOUR CRISIS LINE: 1 (877) 363-7238
- SANTA CLARA COUNTY SHERIFF'S TIP LINE: (408) 918-4960
- SJPD TIP LINE: (408) 277-8900

IN CASES OF EMERGENCY PLEASE CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY

PROSTITUTION IS NOT A VICTIMLESS CRIME. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH:

KIDNAPPING | HUMAN TRAFFICKING | SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN



SANTA CLARA COUNTY
SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY



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¡DETEN LA PROSTITUCION EN TU VECINDARIO! REPORTJOHN.ORG

NUNCA TE ACERQUES A LA VICTIMA O A LA PERSONA QUE TRATA DE SOLICITAR SEXO, ESTO PUEDE PONERTE EN RIESGO A TI Y A LA VICTIMA

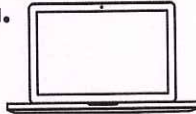
Si ves a alguien en un vehículo y piensas que está tratando de solicitar sexo, repórtalo al Departamento de Policía de San Jose (SJPD) usando **REPORTJOHN.ORG**.

El SJPD enviará una carta de advertencia al propietario del vehículo para informarle que comprar sexo es ilegal y sancionable con prisión.



COMO ENVIAR UN REPORTE

- 1 **Entra a REPORTJOHN.ORG y elige el idioma de tu preferencia.**



- 2 **Llena un reporte (2 min.)**
- 3 **DATOS OBLIGATORIOS: Número de placas del vehículo, ubicación, descripción del vehículo y de la actividad. Fotos si es posible.**
- 4 **Enví el reporte.**

COMO AGREGARLO A LA PANTALLA INICIAL



ANDROID: Entra a Chrome con **REPORTJOHN.ORG**, entra al Menú y oprime agregar a pantalla inicial.



iPHONE: Entra a Safari con **REPORTJOHN.ORG**, oprime este icono:  y oprime agregar a pantalla inicial.

PARA CONECTAR A UNA POSIBLE VICTIMA:

- LINEA DE RECURSO DEL CENTRO NACIONAL CONTRA EL TRAFICO DE PERSONAS: 1 (888) 373-7888
- LINEA DE CRISIS DE 24 HRS DE COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS: 1 (877) 363-7238
 - LINEA DEL SHERIFF DEL CONDADO DE SANTA CLARA: (408) 918-4960
- LINEA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICIA DE LA CIUDAD DE SAN JOSE: (408) 277-8900
EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA POR FAVOR LLAME INMEDIATAMENTE AL 911

LA PROSTITUCION NO ES UN DELITO SIN VICTIMAS. ESTA ASOCIADO CON:

SECUESTRO | TRAFICO DE PERSONAS | EXPLOTACION SEXUAL DE MENORES



SANTA CLARA COUNTY
SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY



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EXAMPLES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

Nursing Home Care

An elderly woman was recruited to come to the U.S. to work in a nursing home owned by her trafficker for a “good salary.” On arrival in Santa Clara County, she was told she owed a debt so would need to work without pay. Her work was expanded to include a second nursing home. She was also required to do house cleaning for her trafficker and the trafficker’s family members, and was loaned to their friends for domestic service. Additionally, she had to clean debris for construction work the trafficker was doing. And she had to provide massages to the trafficker at night.

Janitorial Work

A 63-year old woman was brought to Richmond from Mexico by her younger sister, a U.S. citizen. The younger sister promised to sponsor her to get a green card, but made her work at her janitorial business night and day, without pay. After 2 years, the woman’s brother took her out of this situation and brought her to live with him in San Mateo county; he contacted API Legal Outreach on her behalf.

Restaurant Work

Numerous (10 to 30) young people between the ages of 15 and 17 were recruited abroad to work in several restaurants in San Jose. They were promised good wages and an opportunity to go to school in the U.S. On arrival they were told that their “wages” (less than \$1 per hour) would be put toward their debt, so they needed to work for 3 years for free. They were held in a house and transported to and from work, without the ability leave on their own. They were forced to labor 18-hour days for 6 and ½ days a week—with no opportunity to get an education.

A couple was recruited abroad to work in a restaurant in San Jose and promised "good wages." On arrival in the US they were told they owed a debt, and the trafficker began deducting various items from their wages. They ended up receiving almost no pay for the hours they worked. Once their visas expired the trafficker used their illegal status to keep them working. And the trafficker implied threats of harm by the trafficker's family back home—police and mafia—if they left and returned to their country.

A 16-year-old girl was smuggled from Mexico into the U.S. by coyotes, who were paid \$9000 by her parents. After she arrived in San Francisco, her parents forced her to work as a dishwasher in a local restaurant to pay back the debt. Her parents also forced her to pay for rent, food, and clothing. She attended school each day and worked from 4pm-1am every night. The work was difficult and damaged her hands, and she was always tired. When she asked her parents to reduce her work hours, they threw her out of the house. She sought the help of Legal Services for Children, which attempted to involve child welfare services, to no avail. Once she turned 18, Legal Services for Children helped her receive a T-visa.

Domestic Servitude/Childcare

A domestic worker, originally from Indonesia, was brought to Hillsboro by her employer, an Egyptian diplomat in Saudi Arabia. Her passport was taken on arrival in California, and she worked from dawn to dusk--cleaning the family's large house, laundering and ironing clothes, preparing food, and washing their 2 large SUVs daily. She received no wages; her employer said that he would pay her at the end of their 3-year contract. She could only call her family in Indonesia on 2 holidays, and was only allowed to leave the house with the family. After 3 years, the employer's driver helped her by leaving the gate unlocked one day, and she ran to a neighbor's house. The neighbor called Catholic Charities.

An elderly woman was convinced to come to San Jose to take care of her trafficker's grandchild. Her passport was confiscated on arrival in the U.S., and she was told she had a debt to pay of \$10,000. This debt was deducted from her pay each month. She was forced to provide not only childcare but also housekeeping, as well as to work in her trafficker's nursing care facility. After she had apparently paid off her debt, her trafficker told her she owed another \$15,000 because \$30,000 was now the going rate the trafficker was charging to bring workers into the U.S.

A young woman and man (brother and sister) were brought to Santa Clara County to provide domestic services to extended family members. They had been promised good wages and an opportunity to receive an education in the U.S. They were not allowed to go to school or even to leave the home without the traffickers. They were forced to work 20-hour days—cooking, cleaning, doing laundry by hand, ironing, and providing childcare. Forbidden from eating food out of the refrigerator or cupboards, they had to eat scraps from the garbage can. They were

never paid for their work, and were beaten and threatened with death when they did not do the work to the satisfaction of their traffickers.

Fishing

A 35-year-old man worked on a small fishing boat, owned by a family from San Jose, operating in SF waters. He worked 12-15 hours per day. His employer gave him food twice daily, and made him remain on the upper deck except for when he slept at night. The employer hit his head when he made a mistake. He was afraid to leave because his visa only allowed him to be on U.S. boats, not on U.S. soil. One day he was badly injured, and treated only with ice. A month later he escaped at Fisherman's Wharf.

Begging/Recycling

A homeless man met his trafficker in a shelter in Santa Clara County. The trafficker at first befriended the man, and then through threats and physical violence forced him to beg on the streets and turn the money over to the trafficker. The trafficker also forced the man to collect recyclables, which the trafficker took to the recycling center and then pocketed the money. Whenever the man refused to provide these services, the trafficker would beat him.

Peddling

A young deaf woman of 19 was brought to Los Angeles by her traffickers and forced to peddle trinkets in shopping malls. Her earnings were confiscated, and she was held with other workers in a secure location when not working. When she tried to escape, she was tortured by her traffickers. They held her in L.A. for approximately 15 years before she was sold to a man in San Jose, who forced her to work for him for about a year peddling trinkets in malls in and around San Jose before she successfully escaped.

Commercial Sex Work

A woman who grew up in San Jose and was a young single mother sought a job as a receptionist in response to a newspaper ad. Since she did not have a car, the "employer" offered to pick her up for her interview. Instead of taking her to an office building, he took her to a motel and forced her to have sex with him and another man. He subsequently forced her to provide sex around the Bay Area, and took the payments. He controlled her through threats to the life of her young son.

Domestic Minors and Commercial Sex Work

A girl was approached at a bus stop on her way home from school in San Jose. She was 11 years old. The man told her he was a photographer for a modeling agency, and wanted to take photos of her for a modeling job. He said he would pay her to take the photos. At first she refused, but he insisted and she finally agreed because she wanted to provide financial help to her mother, a single mom. The man took her to a motel, took nude photos of her, and sexually molested her. He paid her \$15, and then posted her photos on a pornography site for members only.

A 15-year-old girl from San Jose ran away from her group home. While walking to a friend's house, she was approached by an older man who befriended her. He bought her food and offered to buy her a hotel room for the night. The man raped her there that night. The next day he began to inform her of all of the rules she needed to follow; if she did not, she would be hit. She was not even allowed to look at anyone or talk to anyone without his permission. Over the next few days she was coerced into having sex with men for money. When she was forced to walk the track, a law enforcement officer stopped her.

A 16-year-old girl was approached by a friend from school with a job opportunity. When the friend picked her up to take her to the interview, a male was in the car as well. They drove to a motel in an unfamiliar part of San Jose, and told her she would have to meet with guys in the motel room. When she told them she was not interested, they refused to drive her home, and the man raped her. They then forced her to perform sexual acts with men in the motel room. Afterwards, she was forced to walk the track, until stopped by law enforcement.

A 17-year-old was romanced by an older man in San Jose, and once she was completely under his control, he started forcing her to have sex with his friends and drug customers. They paid him in cash or drugs for her services. He then made her work at a brothel in San Jose and was paid by the madam for her services. He controlled her primarily through psychological manipulation and starvation.

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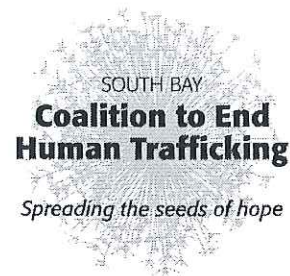
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Key Points to Know About Human Trafficking in the Bay Area

- **Language Use: Sexually Exploited Children, NOT child prostitutes.** Prostitution implies choice and criminalizes a minor. In reality, a minor legally, developmentally, and socially is not capable of making such a choice. Pimp is a term that culturally has been used to glorify exploitation.
- **Data Should Not Be Relied Upon Without a Thorough Understanding of What it Represents:** While arrest data reflects a majority of human trafficking cases are sexual exploitation of minors, data from victim and legal service agencies provide a different picture, with around 50% of cases relating to labor trafficking.
- **The Super Bowl is NOT the largest Human Trafficking Event in the World:** There is simply not enough data to support this. Data collected around the time of the Super Bowl looks only at commercial sexual exploitation, and at best shows a slight uptick, which may simply be attributable to increased awareness. On the other hand, data collected totally omits labor trafficking.
- **Human Trafficking DOES NOT necessarily involve movement of people from one country to another.** It is exploitation of someone's labor or service. In other words, unlike drug trafficking, which does require movement, human trafficking is a human rights violation, which can begin and end in our neighborhoods.
- **Traffickers are NOT always members of criminal organizations.** Some traffickers are part of large criminal organizations, gangs or drug cartels, but others are small business owners and individuals. Some trafficking is done by family members of the victims.
- **Individuals rarely if ever identify as a trafficking victim.** Part of the challenge in identifying victims is breaking through various barriers of control and mistrust. Victims may present as needing services for a necessity or resist help at all. It is up to identifying agencies (law enforcement, attorneys, medical staff) to use trauma informed means of interaction to appropriately identify and serve survivors.

Wish List

for
*South Bay Coalition to End
Human Trafficking*



The South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking is made up of more than 35 agencies. Our wish list relates to specific agency groups, as well as our general emergency fund, which is accessible to all direct service agencies.

Direct Service Agencies

- Gift cards to restaurants: Olive Garden, Chili's and fast food: Taco Bell, Subway, etc.
- Food items: Water bottles, chips, variety of snack packs, breakfast or energy bars.
- Gift cards for children to buy school supplies and for college students to buy books.
- Gift cards to purchase personal hygiene items, or stores like Target, Walmart, etc.
- Paying for a trip to the dentist or a women's health check-up.
- Transportation: BART & AC Transit passes, Greyhound bus ticket vouchers.
- Clothing donations for families, including men, women, and children. Specifically - Long sleeve t-shirts without writing, women's lightweight sweat pants or yoga pants, socks (not footies). Gift cards to stores, i.e. TJMaxx, Ross, Target, etc.
- Emergency housing funds or Hotel Vouchers.

Legal Service Agencies

- Donations to help pay for immigration services, especially trafficking and abuse specific visas, such as T-Visas and U-Visas.
- Donations to pay for passport photos, passports, medical exams, and notary fees
- Donations to help petition for family members to join trafficking survivors
- Donations to help pay for labor and employment cases, i.e., paying for depositions and fees.

There are other ways to join in the fight!

If your agency **needs training** on human trafficking please ask!

If you are **hosting a training** or event:

Buy promotional items from NGOs that employ and train trafficking survivors. Charge a small fee, which can be donated to a service provider.

Questions? Email Coordinator Sharan Dhanoa at southbayendtrafficking@gmail.com