Welcome for possible victims of human trafficking:



Do not accuse or intimidate

- Avoid value judgments.
- Consider their fears, given that many times they have been threatened if they tell.
- Avoid challenging phrases such as "Why did you let it happen?" "Why didn't you tell sooner?".
- Reinforce with positive messages, "The best thing you could have done was telling me," "I know you couldn't help it," "You didn't do anything wrong,"
- Value the person's courage to face the situation, avoiding overprotection or the exclusive characterization of victim.



Express concern and interest in what happened, adapting to the victim's needs.

- ➤ Listen actively to the person, showing interest in the content and expressed emotions.
- ► Use gestures that reaffirm active listening.
- Produce verbal expressions that indicate that you are listening: "yes", "yes, of course", "I understand perfectly well".
- ▶ Provide accurate and timely information, taking all the necessary steps for referral to specialized institutions, where he/she can be accompanied, and follow up on the care received.



Respect their privacy. The person wiltelwhat he/she wantstoandonlyifhe/shefeelsable

- ➤ Do not ask too many questions, but rather make brief summaries of the contents that he/she is verbalizing and/or expressing.
- Support their decision to tell the story, respecting their emotions and timing.
- Avoid asking too many questions, so as not to overwhelm the person.

Superintendency of Education Assistance Website:

atencionsie.supereduc.cl/membership/login

Ayudamineduc Assistance Website: ayudamineduc.cl

School Admission System
Website:
sistemadeadmisionescolar.cl

Website for foreign students: migrantes.mineduc.cl



Space for contact information: Secreduc, Deprovs Municipalities, establishments.



Raising awareness for the Prevention Trafficking in Educational environments

¿Cómo se define la Trata de Personas?

ACTIVITY

Recruitment, transfer, reception.

MEANS

Threat, force, fraud, coercion, deception, abuse.

PURPOSES: EXPLOITATION

Prostitution, sexual, forced labor, slavery, servitude, organ harvesting.

The main objective of these operations is the exploitation of human beings, which can take the form of:

- Sexual exploitation.
- ► Labor exploitation (maquila, agricultural, logging, mining, etc.).
- ► Forced recruitment in cases of armed conflict.
- Exploitation of people forced to carry out illicit or criminal activities, or even the commercialization of organs.

How do we recognize a student who is being or has been a victim of human trafficking in the educational community?

There are certain signs or indicators that may be present since it is common for them NOT to speak directly about the situation because they do not perceive themselves as victims, given that the traffickers make them participate and think they are responsible for their "decision".

Visible signs: usually another person speaks for them; the student feels disoriented, fearful, distrusting, pressured and/or distressed when establishing connection, due to the situation he or she has experienced.

Not all of them are foreigners. Research shows that most of the children and teenagers who are victims of trafficking in Chile are Chilean.

In an educational community there may be children, teenagers, young people or adults in this situation, so it is necessary to detect it in time.

Questions that "traffickers" use to intimidate: "Who will believe you?", "I have photos, videos, showing your active participation". These are the commonly used statements.

How to support a student who has been a victim of trafficking?

A respectful, empathetic and as assertive as possible first WELCOME will be made at the establishment.



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The processes of care

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Keep updated support network contacts: social organizations, health centers, municipality, among others.

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Unfortunately, in our country this is still a highly invisible crime, despite the fact that according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) it is the third most profitable crime for organized mafias, after drug and arms trafficking. These mafias are organized in a criminal chain that includes: a recruiter (enganchador/a); a facilitator (pasante, jalador, coyote); an exploiter (offers the benefits or pays to exploit the trafficked person); an accompliceor intermediary (detects an abnormal situation and does not report it. They participate by accepting money, preparing false documents).