

KEEPING YOUR KIDS SAFE

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

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

COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

Teach children about personal safety:

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

SUPERVISION

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

ONLINE SAFETY

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

STRANGER AWARENESS

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

SAFE ROUTES AND TRANSPORTATION

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

IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

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

STATISTICS

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

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



LIBERANDONINOS.COM

Copyrighted 2023 by Child Liberation Foundation

ANTI TRAFFICKING PARENT / CAREGIVER TRAINING

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

**PRIORITIZING OUR CHILDREN IS ESSENTIAL
FOR CREATING A NURTURING AND SECURE
ENVIROMENT THAT PROMOTES THEIR WELL-
BEING AND PROTECTION**

S O U N D O F
FREEDOM



KEEPING YOUR KIDS SAFE

SAFE WALKING GROUPS

Instead of relying solely on a single buddy, organize safe walking groups where children walk together in a supervised and designated route to and from school or other activities. This can provide additional security and reduce the risk of an individual child becoming isolated or vulnerable.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAMS

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

SCHOOL BUS MONITORING

Work with the school or transportation authorities to implement monitoring systems such as assigned seating, regular attendance checks, or on-board adult supervision to ensure the safety of children during transit. As well as making sure your child made it to the bus.

CARPOOL

Collaborate with other parents that you and your children trust that can rotate in taking a group of children to school, activities, sports etc. Have a consistent private schedule between the children and the parents involved in the carpool system allowing for correct pick up times.

SAFWORD

Have a safe word that only you and your children know. 71% of non-family abductions happen on the way to or from school. Practice using your safe word with your children. Explain the importance and use of a safe word. Have your children use this technique to test any adult that is not you or someone you all know and trust. Discuss how to seek help or safety when an adult doesn't know the safe word. Make sure your children know to not share this word with anyone.

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

EDUCATING YOUR CHILDREN

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Teach your children about boundaries, safe and unsafe touch and the danger of child trafficking through videos, songs, books and other resources available. Teach your children what is right and wrong and to be confident in their decisions. Teach them that if they feel uncomfortable they need to tell an adult they trust. Work on creating an honest relationship with your children. Allow them to share with you, ask them questions. Be involved. Make sure your children know to come to you if something unsafe happens. Teach them hand gestures that also signal danger or that they need help.

REAL SCENARIOS

Walk through real scenarios with your children. Teach them what to do and say before they are put in a dangerous situation. Teach them to be observant of their surroundings and people. Be honest with them, allow them a safe space to talk and ask questions. Go over these scenarios multiple times until they are confident and don't have to be reminded what to do or say.

SELF DEFENSE

Teach your children to confidently listen to their gut and mind. Teach them different ways they can protect themselves. Take them to a self defense class. Give them a alert device. Teach your children or how to get out of any situation that is uncomfortable or dangerous.

TRANSPARENCY

Take time to explain why certain ground rules are in place. Take time to explain why you said no. Take time to explain the importance of not answering random people over the internet. Explain why their games need to be monitored. Explain why they can't explore randomly on the computer, tablet, or phone etc. Build understanding, safety and trust between you and your children.

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

SIGNS OF A SEX ABUSED CHILD

Signs of child sexual abuse can be challenging, As victims may not always exhibit obvious or consistent indicators.

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

BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL SIGNS

- Sudden changes in behavior, such as becoming withdrawn, anxious, fearful, aggressive, having frequent nightmares or depression.
- Exhibiting age-inappropriate sexual knowledge, behavior, or language, in general or to other children.
- Excessive fear or mistrust of adults, especially those in authority.
- Regression to earlier behaviors, such as bedwetting or thumb-sucking.
- Sudden decline in academic performance, lack of concentration, or disinterest in school activities.
- Frequent emotional outbursts, mood swings, or self-harming behaviors.

PHYSICAL SIGNS

- Unexplained bruises, marks, or injuries.
- Difficulty sitting or walking, indicating pain or discomfort.
- Recurrent urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, or complaints of pain or itching in the genital area.
- Signs of neglect, such as malnutrition, poor hygiene, bloodstained clothing etc.

BEHAVIORAL CONTROL

- The Child is unable to speak for themselves or seems to be coached on what to say or do.
- The child shows signs of fear or reluctance to discuss their home or personal life.

INCONSISTENT STORIES

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

