

## TALITHA KUM 2020 DATABASE

**Analysis of the structure and activities  
of the International Network of Consecrated Life Against Trafficking in  
Persons**



## SUMMARY

I.	Data from the 2020 Survey.....	4
1.1	The Structure of Talitha Kum.....	4
1.1.1	National Networks.....	4
1.1.2	Regional Networks.....	7
1.1.3	Network coordination at continental level.....	9
1.2	Characteristics of national networks.....	9
1.2.1	Nuclei and subdivisions.....	9
1.2.2	Survivors' collaboration.....	12
1.2.3	Collaboration with religious congregations.....	13
1.2.4	Collaboration with institutions.....	14
II	2020 Fields of activities.....	15
2.1	Prevention Activities.....	17
2.1.1	Best practices in the field of prevention.....	19
2.1.2	How can Regional and International Talitha Kum collaborate with local networks to achieve its objectives in prevention activities?.....	20
2.2	Victim protection activities.....	20
2.2.1	Best practices in the field of protection.....	23
2.2.2	How can Regional and International Talitha Kum collaborate with local networks to achieve its objectives in protection activities?.....	24
2.3	Activities linked to Prosecutions.....	24
2.3.1	Best practices in the field of prosecution activities.....	26
2.3.2	How can Regional - International Talitha Kum contribute with local networks in achieving the objectives of complaints?.....	26
2.4	Partnership activities.....	27
2.4.1	Best practices in the field of partnerships.....	28
2.4.2	How can Regional and International Talitha Kum help local networks to achieve the objectives proposed in Partnership activities?.....	29
2.5	Conclusion.....	29



2.5.1	Beneficiaries per field of action at continental level .....	31
III	Best practices of Talitha Kum networks .....	33
2.6.1	Best practices in the area of Prevention .....	33
	Education and formation programmes .....	33
	Raising awareness on trafficking .....	35
	Developing networks and providing support for vulnerable people.....	37
2.6.2	Best practices in the field of Protection .....	39
2.6.3	Best practices in the field of Prosecution .....	42
2.6.4	Best practices in the field of Partnership.....	44

## **I. Data from the 2020 Survey**

Survey 2020 was carried out on a total of 55 groups; for the purposes of this survey, a ‘group’ consists of the 45 national networks, the seven regional networks, and the three continental coordinators, not counting the global coordination of Talitha Kum based in Rome. Each network was asked to answer a questionnaire, and the data collected by this method and presented here refer to the year 2019.

A comparison with the 2019 Survey data (for 2018) shows that Talitha Kum has undergone significant expansion. In one year, four national networks were established: one in Tunisia, one in Mozambique, one in Ethiopia, one in Taiwan, and a regional network for the Middle East, including Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

This expansion can also be seen from the fact that the total number of nuclei in different national networks has also grown, so much so that the subdivisions increased from 124 in 2019 to 155 in 2020. This has been matched by a 17% increase in the number of collaborators involved in anti-trafficking efforts in the context of Talitha Kum and a greater involvement of consecrated life (21%) in the various activities of national anti-trafficking networks.

### **1.1 The Structure of Talitha Kum**

The Talitha Kum Network is an initiative of the International Union of Superiors General (UISG) to coordinate and promote the collaboration of women religious in the prevention of trafficking and in offering services focused on the protection, social reintegration, and rehabilitation of victims of exploitation and violence. These are networks directed by the leadership of consecrated women in the Church.

Talitha Kum's networks are present in 92 countries on six continents: in the Americas there are 14 national networks, two regional, and one transcontinental coordination; in Asia there are 11 national networks, two regional, and one continental coordination; in Africa there are 11 national networks and one regional coordination; in Europe there are seven national networks and one regional network; in Oceania there are two national networks and one continental coordination and finally in the Middle East there is one regional coordination.

#### **1.1.1 National Networks**

By national network we mean the inter-congregational centers that coordinate anti-trafficking efforts at the local-national level involving religious congregations, different institutions and all people of good will who share the vision of religious people in the fight against trafficking. During the past year there has been greater interreligious collaboration, especially in the Middle East and Thailand. The national network is also considered the core of Talitha Kum's survey.

The following table (1.1) shows the list of the national networks, divided by continent, with the respective status of response to the questionnaire. In this regard, it should be noted that of the 45 national networks surveyed, 41, (91%), replied completely to the questionnaire, while 4 returned it incomplete (Albania, Korea, Mozambique, and Portugal).

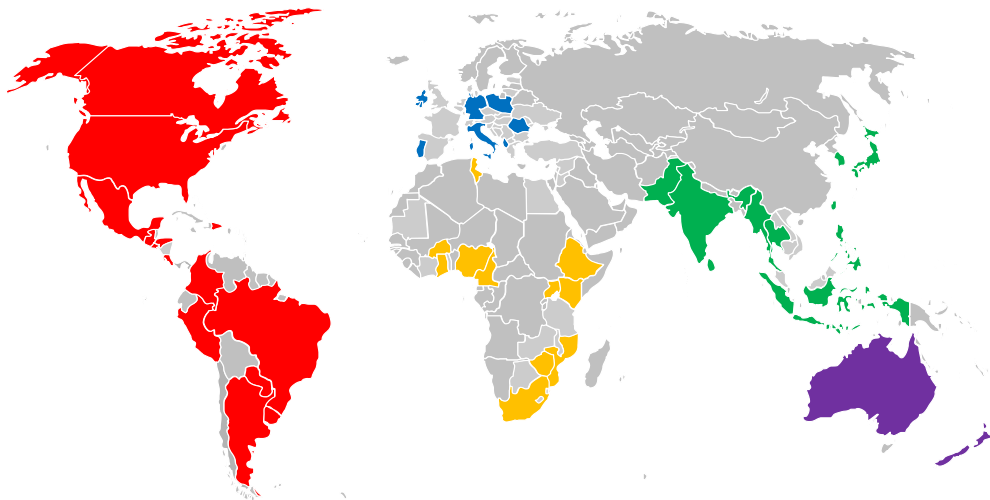
Continent	National Network	Complete	Incomplete	No Response
<b>Africa</b>	Migration in Tunisia	X		
	Con PAHT Consecrated Persons Against Human Trafficking - Ghana	X		
	Talitha Kum - Nigeria	X		
	Talitha Kum - Zimbabwe	X		
	CTIP - South Africa	X		
	RATH- Kenya	X		
	Talitha Kum - Burkina Faso	X		
	Talitha Kum - Cameroon	X		
	Talitha Kum - Uganda	X		
	Talitha Kum Tinsay Ethiopia	X		
	Talitha Kum Moçambique (Takumo)		X	
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Latin America</b>	Red Tamar - Colombia	X		
	Red Ramà - Guatemala	X		
	Red de Religiosas contra la trata República Dominicana	X		
	Um Grito pela Vida - Brasil	X		
	Red Kawsay - Perù	X		
	Red Kawsay - Argentina	X		
	Red Ramà - El Salvador	X		
	Red Kawsay - Uruguay	X		
	Red Rahamim - México	X		
	Red Kawsay - Paraguay	X		
	Red Ramà - Honduras	X		
	Red Jaire - Costa Rica	X		
<b>Latin America Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>		
<b>Asia</b>	Talitha Kum Thailand	X		
	Talitha Kum Pakistan	X		
	Talitha Kum Indonesia	X		
	Talitha Kum Myanmar	X		
	Talitha Kum Japan	X		
	Talitha Kum Sri Lanka	X		
	AMRAT – Talitha Kum India	X		
	Talitha Kum Philippines	X		
	Talitha Kum South Korea		X	
	Talitha Kum Timor Leste	X		
	Talitha Kum Taiwan	X		
<b>Asia Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Europe</b>	SOLWODI – Deutschland - Germany	X		
	PRO Demnitateafemeii - Romania	X		
	APT - Ireland	X		
	USMI RETE ANTI TRATTA - Italia	X		
	URAT - Albania		X	
	BAKHITA - Poland	X		

	CAVITP - Portugal		X	
<b>Europe Total</b>	7	5	2	
<b>Oceania</b>	ACRATH - Australia	X		
	Talitha Kum Aotearoa New Zealand	X		
<b>Oceania Totale</b>	2	2		
<b>North America</b>	CATHII - Canada	X		
	USCSAHT - USA	X		
<b>North America Total</b>	2	2		
<b>TOTAL</b>	45	41	4	

*Table 1.1.1: National Networks*

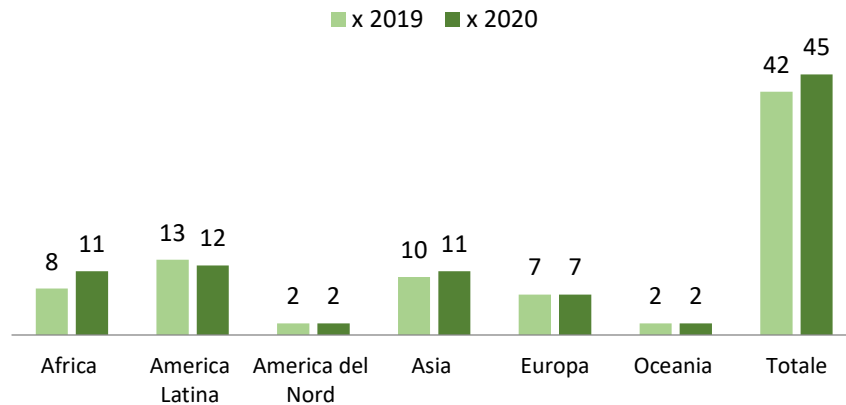
The following map (*Figure 1.1.2*) shows all the national networks of Talitha Kum: 14 in the Americas, 11 in Africa and Asia, 7 in Europe, and 2 in Oceania.

As far as the African and Asian continents are concerned, there is a difference with respect to the data presented in Census 2019. In these two continents there is an increase in the number of national networks due to the formation of networks in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tunisia, and Taiwan. In Latin America, the national network in Nicaragua is being reorganized and therefore currently not active at the national level.



*Figure 1.1.2: National networks*

The following graph shows the number of national networks represented in Survey 2019 and the number of networks defined on the basis of 2020 data.



*Growth in National Networks by continent*

### 1.1.2 Regional Networks

By regional network we mean the joint coordination of several countries, where in some countries a national network has already been established while in others there are only a few reference persons working in a coordinated way in the region.

Talitha Kum has seven regional networks: one each in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East; and two each in Asia and Latin America.

Compared to 2019, there is a new regional network, *Yanabia' El'amal* (Wells of Hope) which includes three countries, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. Furthermore, the data show the reactivation of the Talitha Kum East Asia network and the reorganization of the regional network (AMRAT) due to the complexity of the region and the need to promote networking at national level.

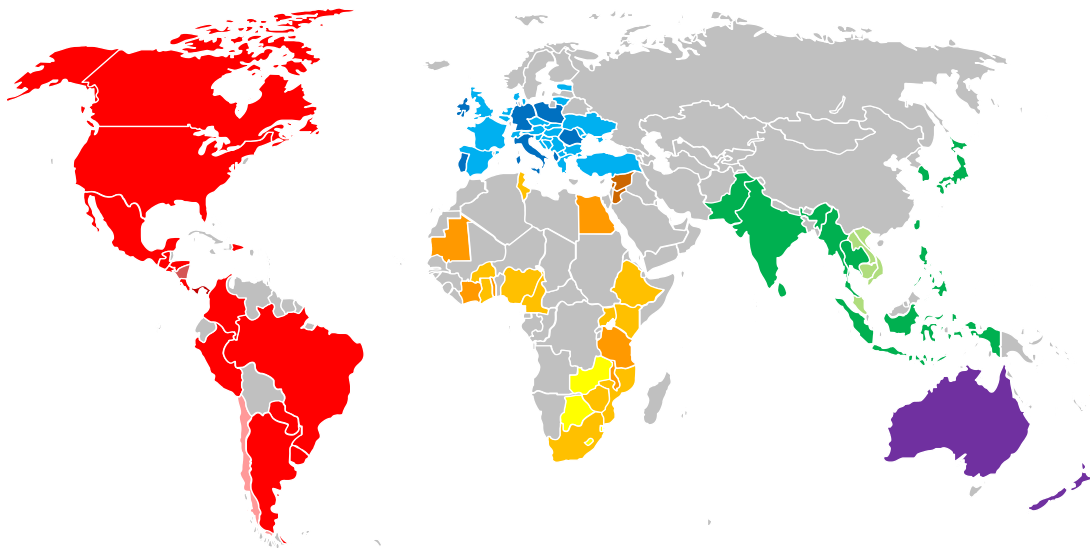
The following table (*Table 1.1.2*) presents the list of regional networks and also includes the status of responses to the questionnaire: Four regional networks answered all the questions and three returned incomplete surveys (CounterTrafficking in Persons [CTIP], Red Kawsay and Talitha Kum South East Asia).

Continent/Region	Name	Complete	Incomplete	No Response
Africa	Counter trafficking in persons (CTIP)		X	
Africa Total	1		1	
Latin America	RedRamà	X		
	RedKawsay		X	
Latin America Total	2	1	1	

Asia	Talitha Kum East Asia	X		
	Talitha Kum South East Asia		X	
Asia Totale	2	1	1	
Europe	Renate	X		
Europe Total	1	1		
Middle East	Yanabia' El'amal (Wells of Hope)	X		
Middle East Total	1	1		
TOTALE	7	4	3	

*Table 1.1.2: Regional networks*

The following map the regional coordinates are represented; in some countries where they are present there is also a national network while in others there are only some reference persons.



- National Networks of Talitha Kum in Africa*
- Contact Countries of Counter Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)*
- National Networks of Talitha Kum in America*
- Contact Countries of Red Ramà*
- Contact Countries of Red Kawsay*
- National Networks of Talitha Kum in Asia*
- Contact Countries of Talitha Kum South East Asia*
- National Networks of Talitha Kum in Europa*
- Contact Countries of Renate*







### *Regional coordinates and contact countries*

#### **1.1.3 Network coordination at continental level**

The continental coordinators bring together all the networks (regional and national) present within a continent. Talitha Kum has three continental coordinators: In Latin America, based in Colombia at the Latin American Conference of Religious (CLAR); In Asia based in the Philippines; and in Oceania based in Australia.

As far as the European continent is concerned, the RENATE regional network expands over the whole European continent, but it cannot be classified as continental coordination because of the peculiarity of its organizational form that makes it similar to a regional coordinating networks of Talitha Kum.

Compared to the 2019 data, there is a decrease in continental coordination of networks in Africa, which is currently being reorganized, in particular for groups/networks.

#### **1.2 Characteristics of national networks**

The national network is considered the core basis of the survey. In this regard, in the following paragraphs some of its main features will be discussed in depth. Focusing on national networks makes the analysis more significant from a local point of view, for this reason the other groups, regional and continental coordination, have been excluded.

##### **1.2.1 Nuclei and subdivisions**

Some national networks have nodes or sections. The subdivision of a national network is generally defined as a unit that returns to the core (national) network and operates in a certain area of the country. The subdivisions have an intercongregational characteristic and in most cases, they maintain the primary identity of the local network. In some cases, the node can become a national network depending on the territory in which the coordination is present. Generally, the highest numbers of nodes correspond to national networks that have a larger territorial area that requires more articulated national coordination, this is the case of Brazil in Latin America, or India in Asia.

As can be seen from the table (2.1) there are 155 nodes in 22 national networks: 65 in Latin America, 56 in Asia, 15 in Africa, 10 in Europe, and nine in Oceania.

With regard to the 2019 census data, there is an increase of 31 subdivisions in different national networks. Some networks (10) have maintained an unchanged number of nodes, six networks have increased the existing nodes, and six networks have reported the birth of new nodes: Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Japan and Germany; this means that more than half of the networks (55%) in which there are cores have seen an increase and/or the birth of new subdivisions in the territories in which they operate.

As far as the networks of North America are concerned, these have not reported any territorial subdivision. Instead, the national network of the United States has presented a different subdivision that groups the nuclei on the basis of their area of action, such as prevention, victim assistance and advocacy, thus not following the geographical criteria common to the majority of networks.

Table 1.2.1 shows the number of subdivisions of national networks by country and continent.

Continent	Network	Country	Number of nodes
Africa	Talitha Kum - Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	5
	Talitha Kum - Cameroon	Cameroon	3
	Migration in Tunisia	Tunisia	3
	Talitha Kum Nigeria	Nigeria	2
	Talitha Kum - Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2
Africa Total	5		15
Latin America	UmGrito pela Vida - Brasil	Brazil	30
	Red Kawsay - Argentina	Argentina	11
	Red Kawsay - Perù	Peru	8
	Red Tamar - Colombia	Colombia	8
	Red Rahamim - Mexico	Mexico	6
	Red de Religiosas contra la trata República Dominicana	Dominican Republic	2
Latin America Total	6		65
Asia	AMRAT – Talitha Kum India	India	28
	Talitha Kum Korea	Korea	10
	Talitha Kum Indonesia	Indonesia	6
	Talitha Kum Thailand	Thailand	4
	Talitha Kum Pakistan	Pakistan	3
	Talitha Kum Philippines	Philippines	3
	Talitha Kum Japan	Japan	2
Asia Total	7		56
Europe	SOLWODI – Deutschland	Germany	6
	USMI RETE - Italia	Italia	4
Europe Total	2		10
Oceania	ACRATH - Australia	Australia	6
	Talitha Kum Aotearoa New Zealand	New Zealand	3
Oceania Total	2		9
TOTALE	22		155

### *1.2.1 Internal structure of national networks*

The coordinators of the national networks were asked to indicate an approximate number of collaborators, i.e., the people who actively participate in the organization and implementation of the various activities that the network carries out in the territory, and also to provide the number of people who work permanently for the network, half time or more, up to full time.

According to the Survey data there are 2595 active people, including collaborators and stable workers, who constitute the internal structure of the national networks. Compared to 2019 there is an increase in the total number of staff equal to 435 units (17%). This increase in the number

of active people in national networks is a further indicator of the growth of Talitha Kum and the coordination and networking capacity of the coordinators, especially at local and regional level.

The table 1.2.2 below presents the number of employees and permanent workers of Talitha Kum national networks grouped by continent according to Census 2019 and 2020.

Continent	Collaborators and full time workers 2019	Collaborators and full time workers 2020
Africa	105	357
Latin America	665	607
Asia	833	806
Europae	335	419
Oceania	102	132
North America	120	274
Totale	2160	2595

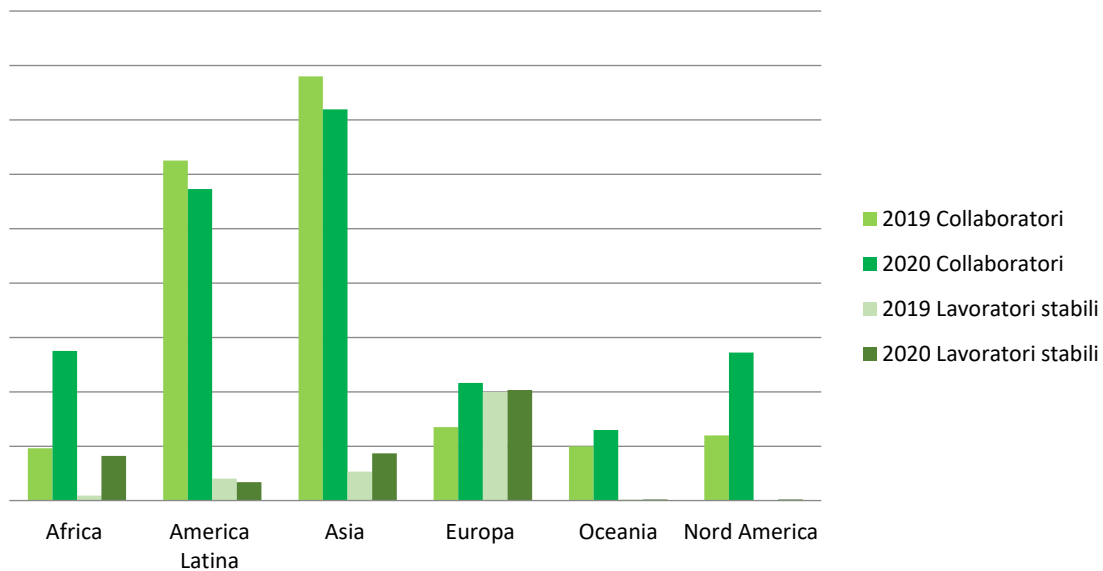
*1.2.2: Number of employees and permanent workers*

The data also show that the internal structure of the networks is in most cases made up of collaborators and volunteers (84%) and only a small part is represented by stable full-time or part-time workers (16%). This reality reflects a characteristic of Talitha Kum's identity: volunteering and free association in support of all anti-trafficking efforts.

The only exception is presented by SOLWODI, the Talitha Kum network in Germany, which is characterized as an Inter-congregational Non-Governmental Organization. SOLWODI consists of service and reception centers for people who have emerged from trafficking, each with permanent workers. By virtue of this particular structure it alone has 200 permanent workers, about 8% of the total.

Compared to 2019, the number of employees increased by 13%, while the number of permanent workers increased by 4%. In addition, if you compare the data for employees and permanent workers presented in 2019 and the data collected at 2020, you can see the dynamics of increase or decrease in both categories.

The following graph represents this comparison by continent.



*Collaborators (volunteers, contractors) and regular employees by continent*

National networks in Africa, Europe, Oceania, and North America show an increase in collaborators. In contrast, for networks in Latin America and Asia, the number of employees has decreased.

**1.2.2 Survivors' collaboration**

At the request of the General Assembly of Talitha Kum to promote greater participation of survivors in the various activities of the Anti-Trafficking Network, this year the Census has included this section to better understand which networks have already involved survivors and/or their families in the various activities. The data collected shows that fifteen national networks (33% of the total) reported having survivors among their collaborators: Five each in the Americas and Asia, four in Africa, and one in Europe.

Table 1.2.2 shows the number of national networks that count the active participation of survivors.

Continent	National Networks	Networks involving survivors	Percent per continent
Africa	11	4	36%
America	14	5	36%
Asia	11	5	45%
Europa	7	1	14%
Oceania	2	0	0
Total	45	15	

Table 1.2.2: Involvement of survivors

The participation of survivors of trafficking in persons in the activities of national networks is varied: they collaborate in awareness-raising campaigns, information and identification of persons at risk, reporting and assistance to victims, development of projects for survivors.

The collaboration of survivors in the prevention of trafficking among young people at risk and vulnerability and in the reception of migrants has also been reported. Two networks reported that participation takes place mainly in awareness-raising campaigns especially through sharing their life stories. Other networks reported that survivors provide information on networks and women who are sexually exploited. Survivors are part of mentoring programs to raise awareness and support victims. One network reported that they also collaborate in rehabilitation centers for exploited girls in marriage.

### 1.2.3 Collaboration with religious congregations

The networks carry out a work of coordination and collaboration with the different religious communities of apostolic life existing in a given territory. This collaboration is in most cases formal in others more informal. Talitha Kum networks carry out a dialogue with the leadership of the congregations, in most cases in coordination with the National Conference of Religious of the country.

Table 1.2.3 presents the number of religious congregations by continent that have collaborated with national networks in the last year.

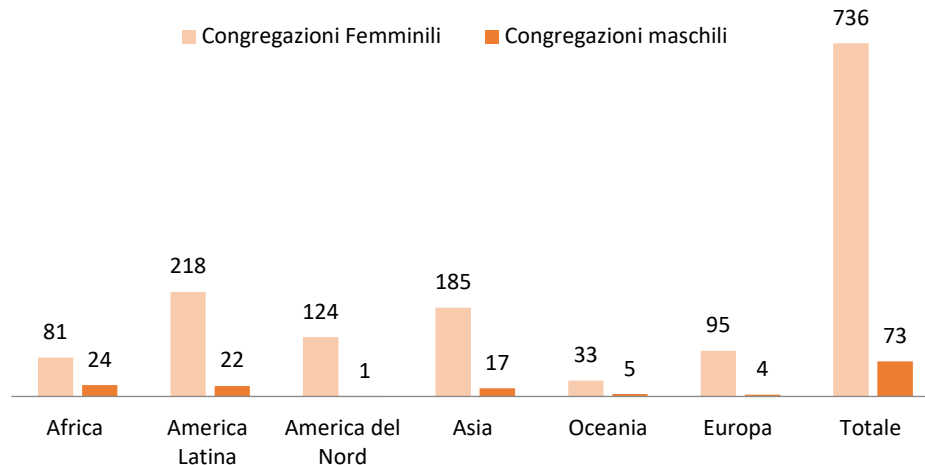
Continent	Number of religious congregations
Latin America	240
Asia	202
North America	125
Africa	105
Europe	99
Oceania	38
Total	809

*Table 1.2.3: Religious Congregations*

The data show the collaboration of 809 female and male religious congregations in the different activities of the networks. There are 171 more religious congregations than in 2019. This data indicates a greater involvement of consecrated life in anti-trafficking efforts.

An interesting figure is the participation of male religious congregations in the activities of the networks, representing 9% of the total. The data highlights that the continent with the greatest participation of male congregations is Africa. In this regard, it should be noted that this is an approximate figure since in some cases the character of the religious congregations has not been clearly specified.

The following graph presents the number of women's and men's religious congregations by continent that have participated in the various activities of the networks.



*Female and male religious congregations*

#### 1.2.4 Collaboration with institutions

The Talitha Kum Network promotes collaboration with different social institutions and organizations that are engaged in the fight against trafficking in different ecclesial and social contexts and fields. In this regard, the coordinators of the national networks have been asked to indicate the Catholic Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and International Governmental Organizations with which they have collaborated in the last year.

The data show that all national networks collaborate with Church organizations and the local Church (98%). The only exception is the national network Talitha Kum Tinsay Ethiopia, which is a network of recent constitution and therefore in phase of internal organization and training. Among the main Catholic organizations are: Caritas, Justice and Peace Commission, Jesuit Refugee Service, Conference of Bishops and the various diocesan commissions.

Then there are the International Governmental Organizations. 82% of the networks have reported collaboration with governmental, intergovernmental - international organizations; among the main ones are the World Organization for Migration, the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, the various State Ministries (Ministry of Interior, Education, Labor and Social Protection, Social Development).

Finally, 71% of the networks have collaborated with non-governmental organizations that are involved in the fight against trafficking in different national contexts.

## II 2020 Fields of activities

The classification published in the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons adopted by the United Nations in 2000 is the one used in the analysis of the worldwide activities of Talitha Kum networks.

After the questionnaire on the Census, the networks answered to the questionnaire on the 2020 Activities Report (referring to 2019 activities). The Report presented the activities grouped in four areas of action: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership (networking). Each area is in turn organized in groups of activities of the main networks. This presentation has been made possible thanks to the collection and implementation of past questionnaires in 2015 and 2019. The 2020 Activities Report questionnaire collects this information and defines the activities and at the same time, it suggests additional initiatives and adds data to actions considered as "best practices" by the networks, i.e. positive practices which are effective or have the greatest impact on each area of action.

84% of the networks completed the questionnaire of the 2020 Activities Report. The data collected provide an overview of the consolidation process of local networks, pointing out an intensification of the prosecution and protection actions within networks such as the African one. It is also important to record a significant increase in participation by all local networks. The performance of these activities reflect the specificity of Talitha Kum operating mode and a greater sense of belonging of its members. The links that local networks establish with the various institutions lay the ground for advocacy and lobbying actions. The information on the approximate number of people who benefit from the different activities indicates that local networks are supporting and assisting victims and survivors in a more direct and more focussed manner.

Hereafter follows, the response of the Talitha Kum networks to the 2020 Activities questionnaire

	Country	Complete	Incomplete	No answer
<b>Africa</b>	Migration in Tunisia	X		
	Con PAHT ConsecratedPersonsAgainst Human Trafficking - Ghana	X		
	TalithaKum - Nigeria	X		
	TalithaKum – Zimbabwe	X		
	CTIP - South Africa	X		
	RATH- Kenya	X		
	TalithaKum - Burkina Faso	X		
	TalithaKum - Cameroon	X		

	TalithaKum - Uganda	X		
	TalithaKumTinsayEthiopia			N/A
	TalithaKumMoçambique (Takumo)			N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>			
<b>Latin America</b>	Red Tamar - Colombia	X		
	RedRamà - Guatemala	X		
	Network of women religious against human trafficking in the Dominican Republic	X		
	Um Grito pela Vida – Brasil	X		
	RedKawsay – Perù	X		
	RedKawsay - Argentina	X		
	RedRamà - El Salvador	X		
	RedKawsay - Uruguay	X		
	RedRahamim - Mexico	X		
	RedKawsay - Paraguay	X		
	RedRamà - Honduras	X		
	RedJaire - Costa Rica	X		
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			
<b>Asia</b>	TalithaKum Thailand	X		
	TalithaKum Pakistan		X	
	TalithaKum Indonesia		X	
	TalithaKum Myanmar	X		
	TalithaKum Japan	X		
	TalithaKumSri Lanka	X		
	AMRAT – TalithaKum India	X		
	TalithaKum Philippines	X		
	TalithaKum South Korea			X
	TalithaKum Timor Leste	X		
	TalithaKum Taiwan	X		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>			
<b>Europe</b>	SOLWODI – Deutschland – Germany			X
	PRO Demnitateafemeii – Romania	X		
	APT – Ireland	X		
	USMI RETE ANTI TRATTA – Italia	X		
	URAT – Albania	X		
	BAKHITA – Poland	X		
	CAVITP – Portugal			X
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>			
<b>Oceania</b>	ACRATH - Australia	X		
	TalithaKumAotearoa New Zealand	X		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>			
<b>U.S.A and Canada</b>	CATHII –Canada	X		



	USCSAHT - USA	X		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 2: Answers of networks to the questionnaire on Activities

Table 2 presents the answer of local networks to the 2020 Activities questionnaire: 38 networks have completed the questionnaire, 2 networks returned it incomplete (Talitha Kum Pakistan and Talitha Kum Indonesia) and 3 networks didn't answer (Talitha Kum South Korea, SOLWODI, BAKHITA). Talitha Kum Mozambique and Talitha Kum Ethiopia are networks established at the end of 2019, therefore the Activities questionnaire does not apply to these networks.

## 2.1 Prevention Activities

Prevention can be defined as an educational activity or a series of actions targeted to raise awareness on the vulnerability of people exposed to trafficking dangers and to involve them in finding a solution. These initiatives aim at raising awareness about a specific problem and leading to a change in behaviour in a given action. This also implies involving society as a whole in a process of transformation of shared, appreciated and desirable values. The model is inclusive as it involves the entire community and not merely the party concerned (Volpicelli 2016: 47)<sup>1</sup>.

All Talitha Kum networks that have responded to the questionnaire, carried out preventive actions in the respective geographical and cultural territories. These preventive actions included all stages of the prevention process against trafficking: information on the risk of trafficking in the country of origin and transit; material and economic support of counselling services in the country of destination; services aimed to the social and labour reintegration of victims.

According to the data collected from the 2020 questionnaire, the worldwide number of people who benefit from safeguarding actions is approximately 123,918 with the participation of 4,731 collaborators and volunteers of Talitha Kum (see Table on page 31).

Table 2.1 presents the main preventive actions of Talitha Kum's networks in 2019.

	Country	Education and Formation Programmes	Communication in social media	Support to vulnerable people potentially	Information and Awareness Campaigns	No answer
<b>Africa</b>	Tunisia	X	X	X	X	
	Ghana	X	X	X	X	
	Nigeria	X	X	X	X	
	Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	

<sup>1</sup>Volpicelli S, 2016. Talitha Kum Formation Handbook: for women religious engaged in human trafficking prevention and assistance actions for victims. Colitti: Roma.

	South Africa	X		X	X	
	Kenya	X	X	X	X	
	Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	
	Cameroon	X	X		X	
	Uganda	X	X	X	X	
	Ethiopia					X
	Mozambique					X
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>					
<b>Latin America</b>	Colombia	X	X	X	X	
	Guatemala	X	X		X	
	Dominican Republic	X		X	X	
	Brazil	X	X	X	X	
	Peru	X	X	X	X	
	Argentina	X	X		X	
	El Salvador	X	X		X	
	Uruguay	X	X		X	
	Mexico	X	X		X	
	Paraguay	X			X	
	Honduras	X	X	X	X	
	Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>					
<b>Asia</b>	Thailand	X	X		X	
	Pakistan		X	X		
	Indonesia			X	X	
	Myanmar	X			X	
	Japan	X	X	X	X	
	Sri Lanka	X			X	
	India	X	X	X	X	
	Philippines	X		X	X	
	South Korea					X
	Timor Leste	X	X	X	X	
	Taiwan		X	X	X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>					
<b>Europe</b>	Germany					X
	Romania			X		
	Ireland	X	X	X	X	
	Italia	X	X	X	X	

	Albania	X	X	X	X	
	Poland	X	X	X	X	
	Portugal					X
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>					
<b>Oceania</b>	Australia	X	X	X	X	
	New Zealand				X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>					
<b>U.S.A y Canadá</b>	Canada	X	X		X	
	USA		X		X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 2.1: Prevention Activities

### 2.1.1 Best practices in the field of prevention

**Training:** 47% of networks consider training to be the most effective preventive activity, in particular the training of trainers and local-community leaders. These initiatives led to the creation of grassroots communities and local leaders who are committed to raising awareness of trafficking and identifying cases within the local communities.

**Awareness-raising:** another best practice are awareness-raising activities (40%). These take place through training workshops, debates, forums, and the celebration of the World Day of Prayer and Reflection against Trafficking in Persons. Many networks consider the latter as an opportunity to meet, dialogue and reflect with other stakeholders. In addition to national awareness-raising campaigns, these initiatives foster an increasing interest and collaboration among church and civil institutions within the many anti-trafficking actions undertaken by local networks. The awareness campaigns strengthen the cooperation mechanisms of networks.

**Support to vulnerable people:** the third best practice are support activities for vulnerable people (22%). Some networks have implemented the online consultation for migrants, others have identified cases of (child) exploitation in workplaces by dialoguing and accompanying the workers; other have intervened in forced marriages and have sheltered victims in asylums. Other networks, as in Tunisia, collaborated in assisting during voluntary return of migrants.

**Networking:** The fourth best practice is the creation of networks (9%). Some are composed by different social players: religious men and women, bishops, priests, young people, students, adults and even members of tribes, as for the Thai network. In the latter case, the collaboration with tribes allows the network to raise awareness within remote communities considerably exposed to trafficking, and to do so in the local language and through activities involving each member of the tribe.

### 2.1.2 How can Regional and International Talitha Kum collaborate with local networks to achieve its objectives in prevention activities?

44% of networks asked Regional and International Talitha Kum for assistance in training staff and volunteers through meetings and workshops that could also favour the exchange of experiences and "best practices" among the networks. 31% of networks ask Regional and International Talitha Kum for financial resources in order to organize the various preventive activities and cover costs of transportation, production of informative material and, in some cases, collaborators fees. 24% of networks requested the production of educational and informational material for their awareness-raising campaigns; support for a stronger collaboration between local networks and other institutions, in particular local religious congregations. Furthermore, 22% of networks requested support for the promotion and visibility of their preventive activities.

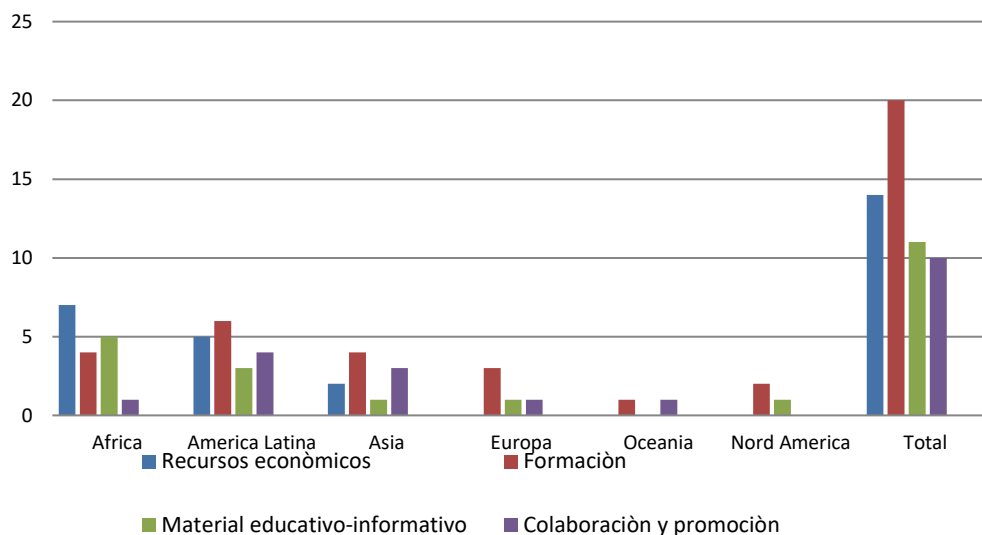


Figure 2.1.2: Requests from network to Regional-International Talitha Kum

## 2.2 Victim protection activities

The protection or assistance to victims aims at empowering the assisted person, "in promoting self-support and in the individual's development by learning to respond and solve problems using those same resources a person owns but which were forgotten or suppressed" (Volpicelli 2016: 54)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>Volpicelli S, 2016. Talitha Kum Formation Handbook: for women religious engaged in human trafficking prevention and assistance actions for victims. Colitti: Roma.

	Country	Financial and materials support	Psychological and spiritual support	Legal assistance	Programs of social and labor reinsertion	Political impact	No answer
<b>Africa</b>	Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	
	Ghana	X			X		
	Nigeria	X	X		X		
	Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X	
	South Africa	X		X	X		
	Kenya					X	
	Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X		
	Cameroon	X	X	X		X	
	Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	
	Ethiopia						X
	Mozambique						X
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>						
<b>Latin America</b>	Colombia		X				
	Guatemala						X
	Dominican Republic	X	X		X	X	
	Brazil		X	X		X	
	Peru	X	X	X			
	Argentina						X
	El Salvador						X
	Uruguay						X
	Mexico		X	X	X		
	Paraguay		X				
	Honduras						X
	Costa Rica						X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>					
<b>Asia</b>	Thailand	X	X	X		X	
	Pakistan						X
	Indonesia	X	X	X	X		
	Myanmar						X
	Japan	X	X	X	X		
	Sri Lanka						X
	India	X	X	X	X	X	
	Philippines						X
	South Korea						X
	Timor Leste		X				
Taiwan	X	X	X	X			

<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>						
<b>Europe</b>	Germany						X
	Romania	X	X		X		
	Ireland	X	X		X		
	Italia		X	X	X	X	
	Albania	X	X	X	X		
	Poland						
	Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	
	Portugal						X
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>						
<b>Oceania</b>	Australia	X	X	X	X	X	
	New Zealand						X
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>						
<b>U.S.A y Canadá</b>	Canada	X	X	X		X	
	USA	X	X		X	X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>

*Table 2.2: Principales actividades de Protección*

67% of Talitha Kum networks have undertaken activities of protection and assistance of victims, among which the main ones (58%) were spiritual and psychological support of victims. This underlines an important feature of Talitha Kum's identity: the accompaniment of trafficking victims and survivors through listening and moral-spiritual assistance.

49% of networks offer material and financial support through shelters, providing medical assistance and sometimes financial aid. When networks can't provide shelters for victims, they cooperate with other anti-trafficking institutions, committed in combating human trafficking in the various territories. Additional activities in this area include actions oriented to full social and labour reinsertion (44%) both in the victim's state of residence or country of origin after their return. 42% of the network provide legal assistance. Such actions include: the recovery of the victims' legal status, filing pleas to competent authorities, asylum seeking procedures, the assistance in legal proceedings and the assisted reinsertion in the country of origin. At last, 31% are advocacy activities which aim at influencing policies and legislation through governmental petitions, the enactment or objection to laws concerning individual rights and the safeguard of their dignity.

According to the data collected from the 2020 questionnaire, the worldwide number of people who benefit from safeguarding actions is approximately 24,276 with the participation of 1,425 collaborators and volunteers of Talitha Kum (see Table on page 31).

### 2.2.1 Best practices in the field of protection

**Protection of victims:** The first best practice in this field is to protect victims after been rescued. Networks welcome rescued trafficking victims in their shelters and provide first aid assistance: food, health and medical care. At times it may require financial assistance. Different social and labor reinsertion projects are organized such as access to education and actions to better qualify people and develop their potential, through workshops of vocational training. For example, Nigerian networks provide shelter to victims and also provide survivors with counselling, spiritual guidance, food, care and rehabilitation.

**Accompaniment of victims and survivors:** The second best practice are those activities tailored and ongoing accompaniment of victims, vulnerable people and their families. Sometimes these actions allowed to reintegrate victims in their families and communities of origin, assisting them to fight the stigmatisation from trafficking and facilitating their social inclusion. Counselling services of people likely to be at risk have also contributed as was the case of Brazilian networks, which enabled to rapidly identify situations of abuse and to have immediate access to competent authorities.

**Legal support:** The main outcome of these actions was the recovery of active and potential victims' legal status, by obtaining new documents. They also help the victim to report trafficking or violence, provide legal assistance during court trials and the assistance in repatriation. The latter is often done in collaboration with local networks to guarantee the social and labour inclusion of returnees. For example, the networks in the Dominican Republic support the victims in denouncing the traffickers and seek legal assistance for survivors during trials.

**Community and institutional collaboration:** Collaborative actions with community leaders and other institutions and organisations are considered best practices. Some networks, such as in the case of Tunisia, created community units for claim filing within different working contexts, contributing to improve the workers' freedom and reducing labour exploitation. On the other hand, thanks to the collaboration with civil organisations and religious congregations, networks can intensify anti-trafficking efforts in terms of prevention, prosecution and assistance to victims in different territories.

**Advocacy:** Advocacy activities involve negotiating with government authorities for fair rights and laws for trafficked and exploited workers. As happened in Australian networks, this led to a significant development in the adoption of a law protecting the workers' rights and migrants' guardianship.

### 2.2.2 How can Regional and International Talitha Kum collaborate with local networks to achieve its objectives in protection activities?

In funding shelters for victims, projects of social and labor reintegration, and fundraising. Networks require support in acquiring and interchanging experiences in the field of protection and assistance to victims, which are the main objectives of the networks (40%). Support is also asked for volunteers and local networks 'collaborators' (11%), in particular by encouraging consecrated religious to be more involved and responsible towards trafficking. Finally, networks recommend to set up a list of contact people including in institutions and organizations available to collaborate within assisting a trafficked person (9%).

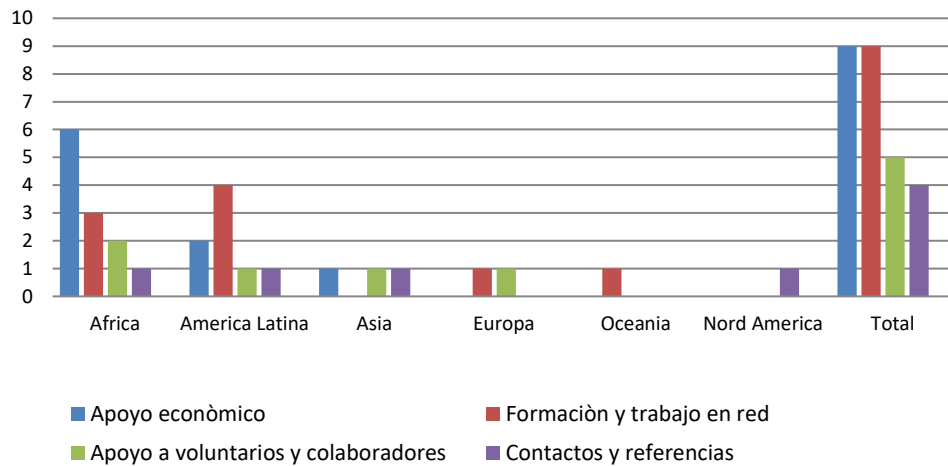


Figure 2.2.2: Requests from networks to Regional-International Talitha Kum

### 2.3 Activities linked to Prosecutions

Complaints is the action of reporting a crime to the judge or other competent representative in order to repress it. 40% of Talitha Kum's networks are engaged in activities of prosecution, legal assistance and support to projects which improve the mechanisms to file human trafficking complaints. Such activities require that networks are well consolidated and connected to the socio-political context of the hosting country.



	Country	Complaint	Assisting victims during the criminal proceedings	Communication and networking	No answer
<b>Africa</b>	Tunisia	X			
	Ghana	X			
	Nigeria				X
	Zimbabwe	X	X		
	South Africa				X
	Kenya				X
	Burkina Faso	X	X		
	Cameroon		X		
	Uganda	X	X	X	
	Ethiopia				X
	Mozambique				X
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>				
<b>Latin America</b>	Colombia	X		X	
	Guatemala				X
	Dominican Republic	X	X		
	Brazil			X	
	Perù				X
	Argentina				X
	El Salvador				X
	Uruguay				X
	Mexico				X
	Paraguay				X
	Honduras				X
	Costa Rica				X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			
<b>Asia</b>	Thailand	X	X	X	
	Pakistan				X
	Indonesia				X
	Myanmar				X
	Japan	X	X	X	
	Sri Lanka				X
	India	X	X		
	Philippines				X
	South Korea				X
	Timor Leste	X	X		
	Taiwan				X
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>			
<b>Europe</b>	Germany				X
	Romania				X
	Ireland				X
	Italia	X	X		
	Albania		X		
	Poland	X	X		
	Portugal				X
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>				
<b>Oceania</b>	Australia	X	X	X	

	New Zealand				X
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>				
<b>U.S.A y</b> <b>Canada</b>	Canada				X
	USA	X		X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>

Table 2.3: activities linked to prosecutions

Accompaniment during act of reporting is the main activity of networks in this field (33%). It implies, first of all, to motivate the victim to denounce the situation of exploitation suffered and secondly, to file a complaint with competent authorities. This also includes actions of guidance and support of victims during the legal proceedings (29%), in particular in courts. Finally, legal assistance also implies the identification of collaborations with other networks or organisations. (16%).

Complaints helped around 485 people and involved 367 collaborators and volunteers from local networks (see Table on page 31).

### 2.3.1 Best practices in the field of prosecution activities

**Protection:** Protection and accompaniment of victims who have been able to overcome the situation during the trial are the top best practices in this field. Victims were provided with physical security, spiritual and moral support, and in some cases, financial aid needed during the trial.

**Networking:** The second-best practice is networking, i.e. collaborating with other institutions, particularly the local police and other social players. As in the case of Uganda, this form of collaborative connections allow networks to: obtain reliable information about the situation of a victim during the trial, to speed up the proceedings and to guarantee the safety of victims after the assisted repatriation.

**Advocacy:** Some networks conduct their own initiatives by creating lobbies to influence policy making and laws. Australian networks achieve this through a series of structured internal government mechanisms which aim at ensuring justice for workers and migrants.

### 2.3.2 How can Regional - International Talitha Kum contribute with local networks in achieving the objectives of complaints?

Only 9 networks answered this question: 5 in Africa, 1 in Latin America, 2 in Asia and 1 in Oceania. The main requirement of networks in this field is the training of the collaborators and volunteers in the field of trials and legal matters, advocacy and protection of the victims' data. At the same, the Regional and International Talitha Kum is urged to act as mediator and favour coordination between local networks and the government. Furthermore, collaboration between

regional and continental networks is requested to study trafficking in its own context and achieve effective actions. Finally, networks ask for financial support to cover the trial's costs.

## 2.4 Partnership activities

A partnership implies that different organisations team up to pursue a shared goal. Talitha Kum's partnerships and coordination actions on a local, regional and international level, take place through their participation and collaboration with different institutions and social entities.

	Country	Meetings and networking	Training of collaborators and volunteers	Joint actions with church institutions	Joint actions with Acciones conjunta con non ecclesial institutions	Fund raising	No answer
<b>Africa</b>	Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	
	Ghana	X	X		X		
	Nigeria	X	X		X		
	Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X	
	South Africa	X		X	X		
	Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	
	Burkina Faso	X		X			
	Cameroon	X	X	X	X		
	Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	
	Ethiopia						X
	Mozambique						X
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>						
<b>Latin America</b>	Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	
	Guatemala	X		X	X	X	
	Dominican Republic	X	X		X	X	
	Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	
	Peru	X	X	X	X		
	Argentina						X
	El Salvador	X	X	X	X		
	Uruguay	X		X	X		
	Mexico	X	X	X	X		
	Paraguay	X					
	Honduras	X	X				
Costa Rica						X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>						
<b>Asia</b>	Thailand	X	X	X	X		
	Pakistan						X

	Indonesia	X			X		
	Myanmar	X					
	Japan	X	X	X	X	X	
	Sri Lanka	X					
	India	X	X	X	X	X	
	Philippines						X
	South Korea						X
	Timor Leste	X	X		X	X	
	Taiwan				X		X
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>						
<b>Europe</b>	Germany						X
	Romania	X			X		
	Ireland	X			X		
	Italy	X	X	X	X		
	Albania	X	X		X		
	Poland	X	X	X	X	X	
	Portugal						X
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>						
<b>Oceania</b>	Australia	X	X	X	X	X	
	New Zealand			X	X		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>						
<b>U.S.A y Canada</b>	Canada	X	X		X		
	USA	X		X		X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>				X	X	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 2.4: Partnership activities

80% of the networks carried out activities in partnership. The main activities in this field are: attending at important meetings of the network and team working with different collaborators and volunteers (76%), joint actions with the local Church (69%), formation and training of members (51%), cooperation with civil institutions (49%) and fundraising (33%).

According to the questionnaire's data, partnerships benefited around 65,604 people and involved 1,468 collaborators and volunteers (see Table on page 31).

#### 2.4.1 Best practices in the field of partnerships

**Exchange of experiences:** The first effective best practice is to organise and participate in events and meetings with partners, volunteers, other local networks and various Catholic and civil society organisations. This leads to the main result of strengthening Talitha Kum's identity, establishing common strategies and objectives, exchanging information and experiences, and coordinating joint efforts at regional level. This exchange of experiences is usually accompanied by training and capacity-building workshops for staff and volunteers.

**Joint actions with other institutions:** The second best practice includes initiatives of dialogue and collaboration with Catholic, non-Catholic, governmental and intergovernmental religious institutions. These strategic alliances allow the networks to coordinate and join efforts with the different institutions engaged in preventing trafficking in each territory, in building relationships with sponsors who provide financial support to Talitha Kum's work. In addition, for some networks such as in the case of Thailand, it allows to extend the action of the local network to other fields such as forced labour in various sectors including fishing. It is thanks to this synergy that many different social projects were developed in favour of trafficking and labour exploitation victims and has enabled promoting mechanisms for the implementation or enforcement of laws protecting people's rights.

#### **2.4.2 How can Regional and International Talitha Kum help local networks to achieve the objectives proposed in Partnership activities?**

The networks highly value the exchange of experiences with other local networks, which is why they suggest regular meetings between national and regional coordinators; in addition to fostering a sense of belonging to the network, it allows them to collaborate effectively. There is a need for training in political lobbying, strengthen local networks: renewing members, motivating collaborators and religious congregations. They also request financial support for the organization of partnership activities (seminars, workshops, forums) and the support of Regional and International Talitha Kum with local and external church and non-church, local and external governmental organizations.

#### **2.5 Conclusion**

In general, the main activities of Talitha Kum networks are in the fields of prevention, protection and partnership. The least common activities among the networks are those related to political lobbying and legislation. However, such actions have increased in almost all continents except for Latin America, where they have decreased compared to last year.

The growing response and intensification of the various actions in each area is noteworthy and reflects the strengthening and consolidation of local networks, as well as their capacity for coordination within the framework of Talitha Kum and in networking with other religious and civil organisations and institutions in the different geographical and cultural territories. It is important to consider that in most cases, the increase in partnership actions has been sided with an increase in lobbying actions and filing complaints. This could suggest that networking mechanisms are a prerequisite for advocacy actions and to file allegations more effectively.

At continental level, the 2020 data of the Activities Questionnaire show some changes compared with 2019 data (relative to 2018) in the networks' fields of action: the African continent has intensified its efforts against trafficking in all areas, and in particular in partnership and prevention activities. An important element is the increase in prosecutions that reflect the process of consolidation of their local networks and their capacity to cooperate with other institutions and organizations in the territory.

Latin America maintains prevention activities as the main field of action with a significant increase in partnership and networking activities. However, compared to 2019 it shows a decrease in protection and prosecution actions. If we combine such data with other responses, we can assume that this is due to internal organisational issues of the local networks such as the lack of economic resources – since their networks are mainly composed of volunteers - or the need for greater legal expertise.

Asia shows an increase in all anti-trafficking activities and mainly those related to prevention. North America has also presented some data on the implementation of prevention activities. These two continents are characterised by their internal coordination. This is particularly the case in the North American networks due to the activation of mechanisms of collaboration with governmental bodies in this area.

In Europe protection activities are prevalent together with an important increase in networking activities. Oceania has increased the number of prevention and partnership activities.

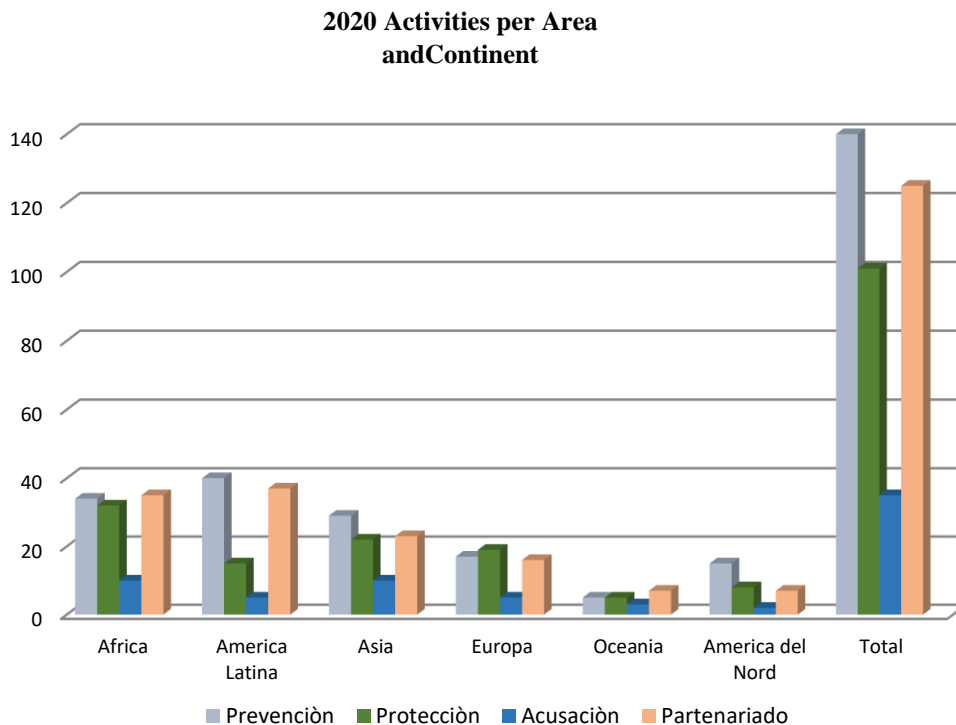


Figure 2.5: 2020 Activities per Area and Continent

### 2.5.1 Beneficiaries per field of action at continental level

Table 2.5.1 shows the approximate number of people who have directly or indirectly benefited from the various activities carried out by the local networks in each field of action during 2019.

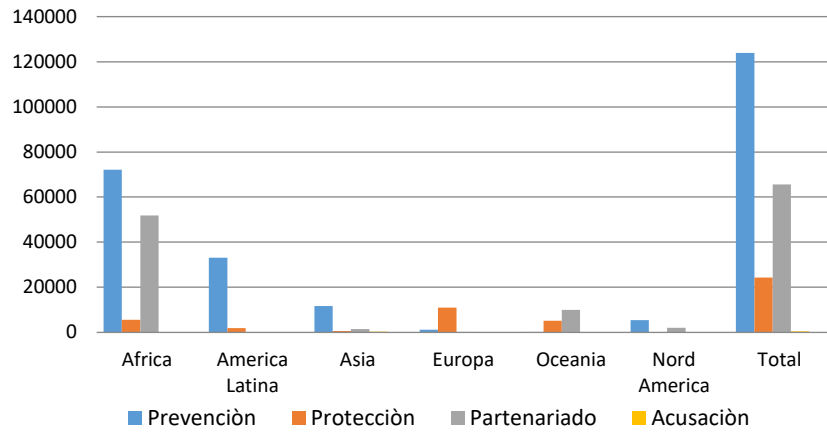
	Prevention	Protection	Partenarship	Complaints
<b>Africa</b>	72.130	5.535	51.902	36
<b>Latin America</b>	33.177	1.898	72	30
<b>Asia</b>	11.682	593	1.430	341
<b>Europe</b>	1.229	11.050	200	50
<b>Oceania</b>	200	5.100	10.000	28
<b>North America</b>	5.500	100	2.000	
<b>Total</b>	123.918	24.276	65.604	485

*Table 2.5.1: Number of beneficiaries*

Analysis of the data on the activities carried out by the networks indicates a strengthening of local networks, particularly in terms of the number of people benefiting from them. In this regard, the 2020 data confirm the trend of the previous year, i.e. a prevalence of the number of people benefitting in the area of prevention, however, the number of beneficiaries in this area has decreased significantly. On the other hand, the data show a significant increase in the number of beneficiaries in the areas of protection and partnership. Although the number of beneficiaries in the prosecution area has decreased compared to the 2019 data, the reduction may be justified by the fact that some networks have reported prosecution services in the protection area.

The 2020 questionnaire is characterized by greater precision in the description of activities, which may suggest that local networks are acting more directly and assertively and less dispersed in their support and assistance to victims and survivors.

**Beneficiaries per area and continent in 2020**



*Figure 2.5.1: Beneficiaries*



### III Best practices of Talitha Kum networks

This new section in the "Best practices" database allows to collect, organize and facilitate the exchange of ideas, experiences and activities of Talitha Kum anti-trafficking networks, contributing to better understand how networks and the life of women religious operate in this field. This chapter is also a recognition of those who have taken the time to share best practices in combating human trafficking in their various geographical and cultural contexts.

#### 2.6.1 Best practices in the area of Prevention

This area includes training activities, various educational programmes and workshops, awareness campaigns (of this phenomenon) as well as the creation of networks and providing support for vulnerable people.

#### Education and formation programmes

##### Africa

**Kenya:** The network in Kenya considers as best practice the training of trainers carried out through a 3-day internal workshop for 45 people with the participation of religious men and women, priests, lay partners from Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan and the dioceses in Kenya. The panel of speakers and trainers consisted of 2 women religious and 1 person active in the field of human trafficking, plus senior officials from the Immigration Department and the human Anti-Trafficking Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour. It was attended by Sister Gabriella Bottani who presented the work of Talitha Kum and the value of networks in combating trafficking. Each participant carried out awareness raising activities in their fields of interest.

**South Africa:** As a best practice, the network in South Africa has identified training workshops open to the community, teachers and public officials. The three-day workshops ended with the development of small projects which could be implemented in the community and in the workplace. Participants from previous workshops continue to participate creatively in the different activities on the backdrop of their realities, which are mainly community, ecclesial educational institutions and social contexts where they raise awareness and encourage anti-trafficking efforts. The participants are usually teachers, social workers and public officials who gain a better perspective in contact with victims and survivors of trafficking in their daily labour environments.

##### Asia

**Thailandia:** Teacher training is the best practice of the network in Thailand. It was conducted in Catholic schools with the aim of training teachers to become leaders in organising anti-

trafficking activities in their own educational settings. The networks provide content useful to educate about the phenomenon and organise learning activities (about 8) to acquire basic knowledge. Participants learn the meaning of trafficking, including the effects of being trafficked; the teachings of the Church; and human dignity. Furthermore, a case study based on the real story of a victim is shared with the participants to allow them to better understand the phenomenon. Learning and reflecting is also done through images and the creation of posters that represent participants' thoughts on human dignity and human trafficking. This project has been well received by educational institutions at all levels. The target group has been extended to youth groups, adults in the community and also public schools in the northern region of the country.

### **America**

**Canada:** CATHII organized and ran a 90-minute training course on trafficking explaining: the mechanisms and causes of trafficking; sexual exploitation and feminist views. A presentation was given on the situation of trafficking in Canada and Quebec, the legal tools to combat it and the ways of action. This training allowed 45 workers, who know people whose rights were violated, to become aware and learn to recognize signs of trafficking in their actions on the ground.

**Colombia:** The network in Colombia pointed out as best practice training activities in educational centres with students, teachers and parents where they hold prevention joint workshops with the local CAI police and nurses from the specialized health centres. Training for teachers and parents was organized with the goal to address trafficking issues with students. The networks also conducted training for a group of nuns from different cities in Colombia who work with vulnerable populations, migrants and victims of trafficking. As a result, religious congregations gained a wider understanding of the phenomenon, enabling them to connect more with the reality of exploitation in their environment.

**Paraguay:** The network in Paraguay held an empowerment and awareness-raising workshop at a border location for the leaders of the different organisations in the territory. This led to the organization of the community with the aim of implementing prevention programmes in their territory.

### **Europe**

**Italy:** The network in Italy considers training at national level for collaborators and volunteers to be a best practice: a workshop held at the end of May was organized to provide an update and a legal -legislative debate on the situation and the ongoing activities/experiences. At the beginning of the year in October, a Conference was organized in collaboration with Caritas Italy on the new contexts and challenges of trafficking, a focus on Eastern women victims of trafficking and labour exploitation, highlighting the connection between migration, trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation.

## Oceania

**Australia:** The network in Australia has conducted education and training programmes on trafficking in general, forced marriage, social justice, and the Australian Modern Slavery Act. They have conducted training for teachers and parish groups and inter-agency training on domestic violence, for federal and state police, inter-religious groups and social welfare associations. ACRATH also provided online education and training programmes, printed materials, prayer meetings and resources.

## Raising awareness on trafficking

### Africa

**Burkina Faso:** The network in Burkina Faso has outlined activities in preparation for the celebration of the International Day of Prayer and Reflection against Human Trafficking. Three days before the event, the networks have organised conferences for women, youth and primary and secondary school students. This has raised awareness on the phenomenon of trafficking among entire families, and thanks to these activities, some parents have reported certain situations of girls trafficked from rural areas.

**Cameroon:** The network has described the celebration of the World Day of Prayer and Reflection against trafficking as a best practice in the field of prevention. It is a moment during which the community is called upon to reflect on and participate in the various anti-trafficking activities carried out by the networks. As a result, the networks in Cameroon have seen the commitment of so many lay people who together with some Diocesan coordinators have organised the World Day of Prayer and Reflection against Human Trafficking following the indications received from Talitha kum International, the event was animated with songs and dances, the projection of videos (25 min film) "Europe à tout prix?", and testimonies of two victims of trafficking. In addition, the collaboration of a group of 8 people from Douala who explained their activities in the field against human trafficking.

**Kenya:** As a best practice, the network in Kenya has identified a forum/symposium with the theme "Ending human trafficking begins with you and me" where religious men and women, university students and social ministry professors, the Justice and Peace Commission of the Archdiocese of Nairobi and its subordinate parishes, the Embassy of Ireland, NGOs of equal function and interest were invited. This forum was held in collaboration with Catholic media and other Church organizations. Following the 3-day forum, participants were offered training with the aim of raising awareness and preventing the incidence of trafficking.

**Nigeria:** The network in Nigeria considered as best practice, the awareness and information campaign directed to the grassroots (communities). These activities provide people with knowledge about trafficking and its mechanisms and thus preventing traffickers from entering communities.

**South Africa:** The network in South Africa has identified as best practice the celebration of St. Bakhita's Day in the different dioceses of the country. The planning and organization of the campaign usually requires the participation and collaboration of the different ecclesial structures within the diocese and the CTIP. In some dioceses, the event is held annually on its own with the participation of different groups of adults and young people who are committed to raising awareness of the phenomenon of trafficking and celebrating the memory and testimony of St. Bakhita.

**Tunisia:** Tunisia has made many migrants aware of the main risks of trafficking. A good number of them have returned to their country of origin thanks to the accompaniment done by the network. The returnees have also continued to raise awareness among their peers and family members that trafficking is a reality and that they should be alert and vigilant about the phenomenon.

**Uganda:** The network in Uganda has conducted radio awareness programmes. This initiative has had a positive influence on the communities and has provoked a strong reaction in terms of awareness raising on this issue.

**Zimbabwe:** As a best practice, the network in Zimbabwe has indicated the different awareness-raising educational activities. These have been organized with the use of posters, poems, songs, theatre, visual material, and social networks, in particular the dissemination of news from the Catholic Church.

## Asia

**Timor:** The Talitha Kum Timor Leste network has identified mentoring programmes for young people in the communities as a best practice. This activity had a positive impact on them in relation to the phenomenon of trafficking. It has allowed them to share experiences, open-minded ideas and plan actions for a better future with the aim of promoting a sense of humanity, mutual support, love for others, the Church and the Nation. Other awareness and information campaigns (including prayer events) were done with creativity, in order to make them interesting and attractive to the listeners. They created shows with movement and dance, images, music and songs to raise awareness about the phenomenon of trafficking and the dignity of the person.

## America

**Brazil:** The network in Brazil has indicated the awareness-raising actions with talks and display of material in schools that provided good results in raising awareness about trafficking and highlighted the need for greater care of affected children and young people by school coordinators, teachers and parents.

**El Salvador:** The best practice has been the Day of Prayer and Reflection against Trafficking in Persons with the collaboration of three Church institutions. Two programmes were aired through Radio and Television to inform and raise awareness on the issue. A press conference was held the day before, where a youth group participated with the realization of a social-drama. This

programme, which preceded the Day of Prayer and Reflection, resulted in a high level of participation in the event.

**Guatemala:** The network in Guatemala mentioned the public activity of July 30, the World Day of Prayer and Reflection against Trafficking in Persons with the implementation of strategies of collaboration and alliances with organisations working in the field of human trafficking. Workshops were also held with students who committed themselves to raising awareness about the reality of trafficking through plays, murals and photographs.

**The Dominican Republic:** As a best practice it has indicated the activities to raise awareness among the local religious life on the problem and situation of trafficking in the Dominican Republic, with the aim of involving them more in the fight against human trafficking in persons. Many people and religious joined the shelter to assist the victims in a common project.

**USA:** The network mentioned on line awareness campaigns against human trafficking through the daily hashtags shared on social networks with thousands of viewers in a given week.

## **Europe**

**Albania:** The network in Albania defined *A Gift Box* as one of the most successful activities in preventing human trafficking. The aim of the activity is to inform and raise awareness among citizens through interinstitutional and cross-border collaboration on human trafficking issues common to both countries.

## **Oceania**

**New Zealand:** The network prepared reflections and prayers for the World Day of Prayer and Reflection against Human Trafficking sent out to all parishes to be used in the liturgy and in the Sunday newsletter.

## **Developing networks and providing support for vulnerable people**

### **Africa**

**Burkina Faso:** The network in Burkina Faso has welcomed trafficked persons by helping them to reunite with their families in the country of origin. They listen to their stories and empower them through professional technical training programmes. They have also worked on building networks with other countries such as Togo, Mali and Ghana, and outside Africa with the US to help trafficked persons in an effective way.

**Tunisia:** The networks in Tunisia have welcomed a high number of sick migrants who had no assistance, particularly mothers and children. They have provided them with health care, including follow-up to pregnancies and births. They accompany them until they see that their health conditions have significantly improved.

**Uganda:** They share prevention messages at the ARU Secretariat to teachers, nurses and social workers and caregivers. They are community workers and have a multiplier effect in preventing trafficking. They can reach different social environments, especially at grassroots level.

**Zimbabwe:** Food distribution has been mentioned as a best practice. Counselling and specialized training in gardening and animal husbandry. They also organized sowing and baking courses.

## **Asia**

**India:** Sisters from all 8 regions in their respective areas, went out to distribute food packages to vulnerable families, in particular to stranded migrants who were assisted with food and health kits. In some areas, the Arise Foundation provided financial aid, while in others, the assistance is provided by the religious congregation itself.

**Japan:** Counselling services in person and on-line for migrant workers were considered a best practice. Talitha Kum Japan has been very committed in providing emotional and psychological accompaniment to migrant workers.

**Thailandia:** The network in Thailand has created a network to campaign against human trafficking with various groups at all levels, such as religious institutes, bishops, priests, students, youth, adults, including tribal groups in the border area. In order to reach these tribal groups, the sisters need to know their language and culture. Thanks to the help of Sister Marie Agnese who has worked with them for many years and understands their language and culture, a relationship has been established and a network started with the local leader for the prevention and protection of this group of people considered at risk. The various activities are carried out in the local language and adapted to the needs of each member of the tribe.

## **America**

**Honduras:** The network in Honduras indicated the organization of two networks for the prevention of trafficking: one of consecrated life for Congregations in Choluteca and another network with pastoral staff of the Parishes of Concepción de María and el Triunfo.

## **Europe**

**Poland:** As a best practice, the network in Poland has identified work and service for the vulnerable, neglected, deprived of opportunities and resources. It mainly works and reflects with young people growing up in difficult family conditions, as well as helping women in crisis situations. Such work is carried out in environments particularly exposed to traffickers who take advantage of emotional distress, family crises, difficult life situations and poverty. The result is to make people at risk aware of their difficult and sometimes complicated situation and to seek solutions together, "for now" as well as in the long term.

**Italy:** Information on trafficking and the network's commitment to combating trafficking are considered as best practice:

- "ad intra" (religious congregations) with publications in the magazine of the National Union of Major Superiors (Consecration and service) and other forms of communication and involvement of religious and lay people for the preparation and celebration of the Day, February 8.

- "Ad extra": parishes, associations of socio-educational and missionary animation, to young people, by means of informative meetings on the phenomenon, with special reference to the ongoing experiences of sensitization in different environments. The network participated in the event "Village of the Earth" (Rome, April 2019) with a stand on human trafficking and we supported local prevention campaigns. Documented information was also provided and interest in the phenomenon of trafficking was revived, encouraging the availability of religious and lay people not yet involved for possible voluntary collaboration services in the shelters for victims, in street units, in activities promoted and animated by the Network. Some regional networks have strengthened their commitment in these information/awareness directions, which has paved the way for training courses.

### **2.6.2 Best practices in the field of Protection**

These activities refer to the protection and care of victims and survivors, psychological and spiritual support as well as the legal assistance and various advocacy initiatives....

#### **Africa**

**Burkina Faso:** As a best practice in this area, the network in Burkina Faso referred to the work done by a private lawyer in rescuing minors from trafficking and at the same time, raising awareness in families who ignore the truth behind the enticing prospects of a bright future offered by traffickers for their children. The network enabled children to return to school. It has also made an effort to collaborate with local traditional leaders, who when informed about trafficking can have a great impact as local chiefs have great influence in their respective communities.

**Ghana:** The network in Ghana helped survivors to return to their countries of origin and put them in contact with their national networks to obtain support in business development through professional training and labour reintegration.

**Nigeria:** They have provided shelter for victims, which gave them a sense of security and of being accepted. In addition to offering them counselling, spiritual direction, food, welfare and rehabilitation services.

**Uganda:** The network in Uganda has identified social and labour reinsertion services as the most effective activities. In the process, rescued children are enrolled in school (primary and vocational school). This is gradually changing the mentality of the community. The second most important activity in this area is the feeding program for children, many of them are rescued in serious conditions of malnutrition.

**South Africa:** The network in South Africa has highlighted the repatriation of vulnerable undocumented women. The network supported women seeking assistance to be repatriated. Before returning home, they were provided with technical training and contacts of prominent

people in the country of origin who could help them in the process of social and labour reintegration.

**Tunisia:** Every three weeks approximately, about ten migrants ask to return to their country of origin. The network in Tunisia has guided and accompanied migrants who wish to return home freely. Support is provided at various stages: accommodation, psychological and health care. For those who have overstayed in the country (more than three months), they provide legal support to request competent authorities to cancel sanctions. Finally, they raise funds for the return ticket and to give them some help when they return in the country of origin.

They also visit twice a week migrants in prison, providing them with some basic needs such as soap, clothing and acting as an important link to allow inmates communicate with their families.

## Asia

**India:** Upon entering villages or slums, networks in India identify children who are at high risk of trafficking. They provide them with counselling and motivate them to take advantage of shelters where they can continue their education and feel loved and accepted.

**Japan:** The network has advocated for the protection of women's rights: the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare issued a notice on "*adverse handling of pregnant technical interns*" and the warning was issued to all companies so that pregnant women can safely continue technical training.

**Taiwan:** As a best practice in this area, the network in Taiwan has indicated the assistance and protection of a victim of forced marriage: "the bride on arrival in Taiwan was immediately placed in a hotel for prostitution. The "husband" took the proceeds and kept her passport. Every three months she was moved to a new hotel and we did not know where she was. After about 5 years, she was rescued. A client took pity on her and reported her to the police. We took her into the shelter, where it was heart-breaking to see her not wanting to do anything. After a while she started to do some manual work, then a bit of cooking, until we helped her become more resilient. She was able to regain her courage again".

## America

**Brazil:** The networks in Brazil welcome and listen to the victims and accompany the people considered at risk, this allows them to identify and refer cases of violence to the competent authorities for their respective investigation. The networks accompany the victims to file complaints.

**Colombia:** The network in Colombia has provided psycho-spiritual support, accompaniment and guidance to victims and their families. As a result, the network has seen these people regain the desire to live and to value their lives.

**Perú:** As a best practice, the network in Peru has indicated the reception of survivors of trafficking in the departments of Trujillo and Puno. This has been possible thanks to the



collaboration of two congregations that are part of the network and have offered a space for the protection of these people. Through emotional and spiritual support, the network has been able to provide a complete accompaniment to the survivors.

**Dominican Republic:** It has indicated the protection of a victim of trafficking in a shelter. This allowed them to learn how certain trafficking networks act and the mechanisms used. In addition, rescuing victims and their children has helped them to discover other possibilities and the need to continue working in a network as this kind of mission cannot be done individually. The networks have continued to provide psychological support to victims who are already integrated into society but who continue to suffer from the consequences of trafficking.

**USA:** The networks provided safe transitional shelters run by the sisters to support survivors of trafficking immediately after they have been able to leave their situations of abuse.

Advocacy is an integral part of USCSAHT's mission and identity. During the past year its priorities have been the following: Transforming unjust policies that harm survivors of trafficking or threaten migrants or other vulnerable persons which must be denounced and rejected; Advising survivors and making recommendations to law and policy makers; Encouraging governments and non-governmental organizations to adopt a human rights-based approach to trafficking that addresses the root causes of trafficking and exploitation of women, men, girls and boys. (The four root causes that USCSAHT focuses on are: climate change, forced migration, neoliberal capitalism and gender discrimination); Invest in girls and women by promoting programmes that strengthen the capacity of national and local legal and policy frameworks to prevent discrimination against girls and women, ensure their access to quality education and secure their property and social security rights; Require business transparency where companies are held accountable for any forced or child labour.

## Europe

**Albania:** The network in Albania has identified as a best practice the 24/7 shelter/housing and security provided to victims. Based on the reintegration programme implemented by Vatra, the network contributed with community housing services with rented flats that have benefited 22 people and 40 children. Beneficiaries were transferred between the first phase of the programme (hostel accommodation) and the second phase. The rented flats covered by the Vatra programme are provided according to the needs of the beneficiaries, between 6 and 12 months.

**Ireland:** The provision of safe housing/shelter is considered to be the most important protection activity as it provides the anonymity of the victim, who is protected and cared for throughout their rehabilitation process, while receiving support from social services. They also provide spiritual and psychological support which helps to eventually restore the victim's confidence and self-esteem and offers possibilities for the future.

## Oceania

**Australia:** The network provides bi-annual training to collaborators, pastoral supervision, economic and material support to survivors, legal support, educational programmes and accompaniment of families and children.

**ACRATH** has collaborated in the development and implementation of the Australian Modern Slavery Act (introduced in November 2018) as a member of the government roundtable advisory group. They have also participated in diocesan anti-trafficking working groups, training in schools and other Catholic agencies, conducting advocacy campaigns for slave-free schools.

**New Zealand:** The network in New Zealand has sent letters to companies to monitor their supply chain and to see if children are involved, inquiring also on the fair treatment of workers.

### 2.6.3 Best practices in the field of Prosecution

This area includes the activities of denunciation, protection of the victims during the court proceedings and the different initiatives of advocacy.

## Africa

**Burkina Faso:** The network has seen an increase in reporting and complaints. It has assisted trafficked persons and encouraged law enforcement where it is ignored, in particular with regard to children protection and rights in Burkina Faso.

**Cameroon:** As best practice, the network in Cameroon has indicated the accompaniment and support of the victim seeking justice: "We assisted a trafficked person in court, it was a very emotional moment. Unfortunately the trafficker was found not guilty, a very difficult situation. We were all so sad and helpless, we felt injustice prevailed everywhere".

**Tunisia:** In domestic, construction work or other forms of so-called "contract work", the network in Tunisia has succeeded in organising community units where concerned parties can easily inform their community leaders, who in turn report complaints to a competent court. This has meant enormous progress in freedom of work and a dramatic decrease in labour exploitation at all levels.

**Uganda:** As a good practice, the network in Uganda mentioned the accompaniment of victims during the judicial process. Victims have received support and collaboration from the network while seeking justice. In Uganda, high profile government officials are involved in human trafficking. To succeed in the process, the networks have sought the collaboration of insiders who can assist them in the formal procedure. Therefore, networking and communication have been paramount in this area.

**Zimbabwe:** The network in Zimbabwe has conducted training for law enforcement officers. They have been invited to conferences to discuss ways of working together to stop trafficking and also to participate in influencing laws that support community security. This has helped them

to obtain relevant information about their work and how the community can access it when necessary. They have committed themselves to stop trafficking and involving relevant public bodies to join efforts and to support victims when necessary. Thanks to all these initiatives, the network has been able to assist 200 women who returned from Kuwait and 60 girls who were about to go to find a job.

## **Asia**

**Japan:** Talitha Kum Japan has provided legal support and technical assistance to victims and vulnerable people. First of all, they have offered a place of refuge for the victims of trafficking thanks to the women's religious congregations who open their convents as temporary shelters for the victims. Then they dedicated themselves to the legal assistance of survivors. The network has provided protection and legal assistance to foreign students against exploitation: 3 civil cases were won by 15 Filipino students against the owner of the Japanese language school.

**Taiwan:** It has provided legal assistance to 22 people from Bengal Dash who were victims of labour exploitation and waited more than a year for them to be witnesses during the court case. They were assisted in recovering all their back wages which included the year of legal work. It has been a great example of Christian-Muslim dialogue.

## **America**

**Canada:** As a best practice, the network in Canada has indicated the campaign to sign letters addressed to the Minister of Public Security of Canada asking for the presentation of the new National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons.

**Peru:** As a best practice, the network's integration into the Peru - Look at Latin American Trafficking Chapter. This is a space where, together with NGOs and the Academy, we are trying to include the issue of trafficking in persons on the national agenda. This has allowed us to make proposals to the central government through our statements as a network and as religious life.

**Dominican Republic:** Considers as an activity of greater impact, the actions that aim at empowering victims to denounce traffickers. The network has sought legal assistance for the protection of survivors in a safe place free from threats during the judicial process. In addition, the means necessary to reach a settlement and to be able to testify at a distance and not in front of the accuser. It has also filed a complaint with the prosecutor's office of the human trafficking department of the public prosecutor's office for the mishandling of the case and the poor care of victims in shelters. This allowed to demonstrate to the international organisations that the assistance they provide to the country for the victims of trafficking is not reaching the groups working directly with the victims. Also, to denounce those who are called to protect the victims (State) and yet are those who sexually exploit them.

**USA:** As a best practice, they indicate the promotion of the human trafficking hotline number and alert signalling. This has enabled more people to assist in reporting suspected cases of trafficking and violence. The number of people who have benefited from this work is not recorded.

## Oceania

**Australia:** The network in Australia reports cases of forced marriage to the Australian Federal Police. The network has helped women and girls access legal and public assistance, while promoting collaboration with many governmental and civil agencies involved in the protection and rights of individuals.

It has also provided support and advocacy for migrant workers through meetings with exploited workers, as well as negotiation with government and employers. They have advocated and participated in meetings and forums at the national level working towards structured mechanisms (in government) to ensure justice for migrant workers and to represent their voices in national working groups, while identifying gaps and weaknesses in current programs for migrant worker programs.

### 2.6.4 Best practices in the field of Partnership

These are the actions of alliance and collaboration with other institutions and social sectors at local, regional and international level. It includes also coordination activities within the framework of Talitha Kum.

## Africa

**Kenya:** As best practice, they highlighted the collaboration of volunteers and partners at all the stages of planning projects. For example, at the forum/symposium in February 2019, which had a very broadreach. It was broadcasted by the Catholic media and in collaboration with the Administration of Tangaza University College (TUC). Students from the TUC Institutes of Social Transformation and Social Communication were active in preparing and participating in the forum. The HAART-Kenya youth group performed a short musical drama demonstrating the deception and dangers of human trafficking. Government representatives were invited to be part of the panel of speakers. These initiatives have enabled the Catholic Church to be represented on the National Advisory Council and in programming a training plan on trafficking for immigration officers at the borders, airports and ports.

**South Africa:** The network in South Africa points out the participation in meetings of dialogue and other activities organised by the other Talitha Kum networks. This has been important in sharing experiences and developing collaboration between the networks at regional level: "Being a single voice in the fight against trafficking". Among other joint efforts in this region, different groups dedicated to combating trafficking in persons meet on specific days to discuss issues that affect them positively or negatively. The results of these meetings are collaborative efforts and support from members in different forms, this includes sharing other resources as well as moral support to continue working in this field, as most core group members are volunteer representatives or church group leaders.

**Tunisia:** The activities considered to have the greatest impact are meetings between partners and collaborators. In these meetings, fruitful exchanges take place and a common plan is established with regard to the phenomenon of trafficking and migration: "Each partner presents its ongoing

activities, the strengths and weaknesses of the work accomplished. So we gather our data and both side contribute with additions. Some problems are also solved at these meetings. At the end of the day everyone wins, it is in the community that we build something tangible and solid. Some training workshops are organised by the different partners. We participate in these trainings to better understand certain challenges. This training gives us the tools to work in the context of migration and trafficking. At the end of these trainings, we often prepare work manuals that facilitate our service. e

**Zimbabwe:** The network in Zimbabwe has indicated networking in the regional exchange of experiences with religious congregations interested in the work of Talitha Kum and with those congregations involved in assisting victims.

### **Asia**

**Philippines:** The network has held two meetings on formation for consecrated life. About 100 religious participated and at the end of two days made a pledge of commitment to collaborate with the call of Jesus in facing the global crisis, the fight against displacement and human trafficking. They pledged to support Talitha Kum and other initiatives to stop human trafficking, to carry out awareness raising campaigns and actions to end contract labour and other unfair labour practices.

### **America**

**Argentina:** The network in Argentina considers the regional meeting on human trafficking and migration in the city of Oran, province of Salta, as a best practice in the area of partnership. The results have been very positive for several reasons: it gave visibility to the concern of the diocese and of the Kawsay Network for the numerous situations of exploitation in the area and in the region; it facilitated the meeting of different players, from state representatives, pastoralists, women's NGOs, university students and the general public, who work or are interested in the proposed topic; it promoted the identification of institutions and networking. As a result of this meeting, a dialogue forum was formed, aimed at a pastoral action in the diocese on trafficking and abuse of minors, with the participation of the local network.

Internally, the network was also strengthened by the presence of the majority of its members from the region, the mutual support in the preparation and development of the event, as well as the contact with the participants and numerous local collaborators from social and ecclesial spheres.

**Canada:** Two members of CATHII met with the UN Special Rapporteur's anti-trafficking team in Geneva. They made a presentation on trafficking in Quebec and Canada: its outreach and operations; 10 high profile trafficking cases in Canada; the Canadian definition of trafficking, different from the Palermo Protocol; challenges and problems in Canada; the national plan of action against trafficking in persons: follow-up and questions. As a result the network received financial support and the possibility to participate in the coordination of the Quebec Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons. This coalition brings together approximately 25 French-speaking organizations working on youth or issues affecting migrants and refugees, organizations

providing services to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, housing resources for women victims of violence, and police services.

**Colombia:** The network in Colombia indicates as a best practice the networking with civil society organisations and religious congregations, which allows them to prevent, protect and make visible the phenomenon of human trafficking. This collaboration is very significant since they do not have sufficient support from the State for the prevention and protection of the victims of trafficking.

**Mexico:** The network in Mexico considers the dialogue with the Bishops as an activity of great impact, since they have been interested in knowing more about the reality of trafficking, they have been involved in some of the activities of the Network and in turn, they are showing interest for other sectors of the Church.

**Peru:** The network in Peru indicated the National Assembly held in May which has allowed them to directly exchange information from the different regions of Peru. This has opened up spaces for feedback from members of the local networks and for collaborators.

**Dominican Republic:** The network in the Dominican Republic has indicated the meeting in round tables of discussion with various groups working on the prevention of trafficking. It has allowed them to see that there are many groups working on prevention and few involved in direct care of victims. In this framework, they are one of the few agencies that provide direct assistance to victims and survivors on a residential basis through shelters.

**USA:** The network has encouraged and helped build stronger networking among Talitha Kum's networks in the Western Hemisphere, in particular in North America (including Mexico).

## **Europe**

**Ireland:** Has indicated national level engagement with the Irish Department of Justice, not only as a means of working in partnership with government officials in all departments, but also as a means of engaging with all the agencies at national level, working against trafficking and exploitation of persons.

This opens up the possibility for the network to access wider areas of public life on the island, which has the potential for greater impact in the areas of awareness-raising, prevention, prosecution and protection of trafficking. The network has collaborated with the Irish Department of Justice and the IOM in developing awareness raising initiatives on human trafficking, with an emphasis on practical training and the provision of resource materials, specifically targeted at frontline staff in public services and private sector industries such as the hotel and catering, airline and other sectors that may come into contact with trafficked persons.

**Italy:** The network in Italy has identified as good practice the meetings and networking that have enabled them to strengthen relations with representatives of the regional networks. They have shared permanently updated information on social networks, electronic mail and other media. The Rome-Lazio anti-trafficking network (in collaboration and with the support of the national network) has actively operated through a "working group" composed of members of various



Congregations and lay people involved in the field of trafficking with the aim of activating an animation/training presence, authorized by the Prefecture of Rome in a shelter for potentially trafficked women and for the celebration of the Day of Prayer and Reflection against trafficking, with an increasing involvement of people both in the preparation of the event and in the participation.

## **Oceania**

**Australia:** The network in Australia has indicated the anti-trafficking programmes of St Vincent Health (in 24 facilities: hospitals, care for the elderly, research, approximately 7000 employees) where they have developed an educational programme for the staff that has allowed the training of leaders. There has also been collaboration with procurement departments with respect to slave free supply chains, public policy development, online learning programmes, development of a donation programme for St Vincents Health staff to support ACRATH's work against trafficking.