



AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING
AROUND FEBRUARY 8TH BY TALITHA KUM NETWORKS

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In collaboration with the Pontifical Gregorian University

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This report is the analysis' result of three questionnaires sent to Talitha Kum networks from sources that have adhered to the data collection campaign. The awareness-raising activities were developed in the context of the World Day of Prayer against Human Trafficking on February 8th, 2021. The report contains data from 26 Talitha Kum local networks (46.4%), representing 99 countries in 4 continents: Asia, Africa, America and Europe. The period established for data collection was from January 1 to March 15, 2021.

The first questionnaire addresses the projection of anti-trafficking awareness activities/events in the different territories, providing information on the modality of the activities, the main objectives and challenges, and the target audiences.

The second questionnaire, "What have we learned", presents the results of an internal evaluation of the activities by local networks. It was carried out in each territory during the period indicated, gathering the lessons learned during the development of the awareness-raising project and comparing the results obtained with the objectives initially proposed.

The third questionnaire (Mapping of activities) presents a description of the activities conducted by continent: the total number of activities/events, the modalities and main objectives, and the number of people who benefited by category.

FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE

TALITHA KUM AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES AROUND FEBRUARY 8TH

by Peter Lah S.J.

This report is based on 24 responses to the questionnaire that was sent out at the beginning of December 2020. Last response was received at the end of January 2021. Most networks (78 percent) have had previous experience with organizing awareness raising activities in the context of the *World Day of Prayer, Reflection and Action Against Human Trafficking* (February 8). Activities tended to be done in the church (parish) environment, in the public, such as on streets (through marches) and in places where people gather (by posting stickers and announcements for example), in schools, and through the media, both traditional and social. In addition to prayer events, they conducted seminars and similar events aimed both at the general public (including consecrated life) and specifically at persons at risk.

Question: What have been the best results of the activities you have carried out in the field of awareness for February 8?

Networks reported a wide range of results, ranging from the increased awareness of the problem and increased understanding of various aspects of human trafficking to saving individuals from the imminent danger of being trafficked and reporting traffickers to the authorities.

What are the contexts of their activities? Obviously, events take place in communities of consecrated life and in parishes. Schools are an important context for informing and raising awareness. Finally, activities take place in public spaces as well as through the media, both general-interest and Catholic. Increasingly, social media are being used to both coordinate work and conduct campaigns.

In regard to awareness raising and informing about the problem, networks reported results both internally (in relation to the members who were already active in the fight against human trafficking) and externally (with regard to the general public and particularly those most vulnerable to become victims). In regard to the former, two effects are important. On the one hand, activities led to the strengthening of the commitment to fight this evil. On the other hand, congregations, individual religious, as well as their ecclesial superiors were made aware about the work of Talitha Kum which led to further mobilization and growth. In regard to the general public, important stakeholders were mentioned, such as: the population in general; victims and those at risk of becoming victims; their immediate families and environment; schools and parishes; finally, the government and law enforcement authorities. Networks often spoke of empowerment, of increasing visibility and understanding of the crime, of breaking silence, and of mainstreaming of the problem. These concepts imply both an increase in the ability to detect the problem and fight it, and an increase in the likelihood that people will speak out and mobilize.

Mobilization occurred at various levels. For example, existing teams became stronger as the result of these activities as they managed to recruit new members, or because the

commitment of the existing collaborators was strengthened. Simultaneously, participants in the events (such as students) learned how to recognize human trafficking and were mobilized in the fight against it.

Networks further reported an increase in collaboration with other stakeholders, such as local law enforcement and social workers, but also with other religions.

Last but not least, prayer events resulted in a deepening of the faith commitment to end human trafficking. Some networks emphasized the need to involve other religions in ways that reflect their own religious heritage. This aspect is particularly important because it is directly related to Talitha Kum members.

Question: What were the main difficulties encountered in recent years in the implementation of the activities that you have implemented to raise awareness around February 8?

Reflecting on their past experiences, networks identified a range of difficulties. At the level of organization and logistics, their work was hampered by the effects of the epidemic or civil unrest in certain countries. This meant that they could not travel in order to organize meetings and activities. These circumstances also had a direct impact on the victims of human trafficking because it was more difficult to reach out to them and give them assistance.

The lack of resources was mentioned most frequently, both financial and in-kind (for example, printed and audiovisual materials).

In some cases, networks expressed their desire for a greater involvement and support by the ecclesial superiors or local pastors. In a similar vein, they occasionally regretted the lukewarm participation by members of their institutes.

NOTE: It appears that a number of respondents failed to make a distinction between their past activities, as the question indicated, and the current year. Many of their responses actually refer to the current year.

Question: Please, describe the awareness-raising activity that your network plans to carry out this year.

The Covid-19 epidemic continues to cast a shadow over February 8th events. Many of the events and initiatives will be conducted on-line, such as: webinars, workshops, prayers, and orientation sessions. Social media, in addition to other mass media, are also used for coordinating various events. Several networks will adopt traditional media campaigns, enlisting collaboration of professional media through press releases, press conferences, and by providing content for them. The distribution of printed materials (prayer cards, posters, and similar) among participants in activities is widely adopted.

Most networks will organize prayers services, e.g. prayer vigils, prayer marathons, eucharistic celebrations and similar events of prayer and reflection. These can take various formats: live on-line sessions, prayer events in religious communities, individual prayer, or events with the participation of different religions. In some cases participants will be asked to focus their prayer and action on specific victims of trafficking.

Workshops and seminars dedicated to information and awareness raising are a second common activity.

Target groups include populations at risk, in particular youth and women, as well as persons who are in a position to help them, such as teachers, parents, nuns, social and health workers. Coordination and collaboration with local civil and health authorities is also often pursued.

Question: Please list the groups, who the network wants to reach out with the awareness-raising activity indicated above? (List groups, eg religious women, pastoral workers, community leaders, college students, children of scholastic age, communities at risk of human trafficking, diocesan clergy, etc.) Why has the network chosen to reach out to these groups?

We need to distinguish between two kinds of groups, namely those in the position to collaborate in the mission of Talitha Kum, and those that were being helped. The former included: religious congregations and clergy, Caritas, teachers, NGOs, local government, law enforcement, and community leaders; media outlets; survivors of trafficking, and general public.

Among those who are being helped through these activities we find: victims of trafficking or abuse, usually minors and women; young people who are at risk of migrating and becoming victims; refugees and migrants.

With regard to the former, they were chosen because of a proven record of reliable partnership in the mission and because of their multiplying potential. This was the case of a network in Asia which hoped to enlist help of both religious congregations and local government and community leaders:

“TKP wants to prioritize in engaging the member religious congregations of the AMRSP and their own partners in mission to mainstream HT and Modern-Day Slavery in their JPIC programs. TKP also feels the importance of having first hand experience of HT and Modern-Day Slavery as they transpire in communities of parishes, thus the partnership with the local government units of one Barangay (smallest political unit of governance in the Philippines), one in Novaliches and a parish in the same City.”

Another network provided a similar rationale with regard to religious leaders:

“Religious people are public figures who usually become role models of the civil society. If we collaborate with religious leader from various religions, civil society, various religion and cultural differences will bring more effect the International day of prayer on Human Trafficking 2021.”

As to the latter, they were chosen because of their vulnerability and needs. A network from Africa expressed this succinctly:

“The different groups mentioned above have been the most targeted by traffickers. Some of these groups have been participating the process of recruitment without knowing that this is human trafficking, e.g. some women help in recruiting domestic workers who later are transported to other countries for sexual exploitation. Some of them due to poverty and ignorance are easily trapped hoping to get quick finances to better their lives, for instance recently a university graduate and four friends were trapped in a white job in Ghana. The

displaced people around us have been a quick and easy target for trafficking due to their actual status caused by terrorist attacks.”

Overall it emerges that individual networks adapt their goals and strategies to local conditions which in some cases calls for a broader (even international) coordination and collaboration. They focus on locally existing needs which vary from forced labor to prostitution, online exploitation of children, and migrants passing through their territory. They activate both internal and external resources. Internal resources include their existing membership and volunteers, as well as other religious communities and Catholic organizations (parishes, Caritas, schools). External resources include community leaders (civil, NGOs, educational institutions, health and social workers, leaders of other religions), government agencies, and the media.

Question: Please, write the approximate number of people that the network intends to reach with this activity

In terms of impact, in terms of the number of persons reached through these activities, networks offered a wide range of estimates, from 50 to 100,000. These figures obviously depended on both the size of the network and its resources, and on the types of activities. Higher figures indicate media-based activities whereas low figures are typical of intensive workshops, seminars, or direct involvement with victims. In the middle (counting hundreds up to a few thousand) we find activities that involve schools and parishes as well as religious congregations.

Question: What is the main objective that the Network aims to achieve with this awareness-raising activity? (what do you think will be the main outcome)

Networks reported a wide range of objectives, ranging from very general to quite specific. Beyond the general objective of reducing the evil of human trafficking, the stated objectives mostly fall within the area of prevention. This will be achieved through awareness raising, information, education, and mobilization of vulnerable groups as well as those in position to help them, such as women religious. In addition to prevention, some networks plan to directly help people in need, not only by praying and mobilizing people but also by monitoring the environment, and offering psychological and other kinds of support.

The objective of mobilization and recruitment is mentioned by several respondents, both in view of the general population which is to be made more aware and knowledgeable of the phenomenon and thus better equipped to act, but also specifically in view of the “internal” public of the Catholic church, i.e. faith communities, leadership, and religious congregations. Finally, the objective of highlighting the existence of the network and its activities, as well as strengthening its ties with other actors, was mentioned by several respondents.

Question: Indicate the tools (resources) that your network needs to carry out this activity

Networks indicated a variety of needs (See Table). Generally networks need financial resources to cover their expenses related to activities (fees for speakers or trainers; funds for travel and boarding; communication, internet and content production,

including print) and to operations (communication/ IT; office and staff, including hosting meetings for staff and volunteers). A number of networks also indicated the need for printed and other material resources.

	Fees for speakers, facilitators, trainers	Print and audio-video content	Communication, secretarial support	ICT hosting/ technician fees	Travel and transportation	Board and lodging
Nr. of networks	9	9	9	7	6	4

The subsequent set of questions deals with specific, local challenges and networks' response to them.

Question: Which are the main challenges / problems that human trafficking presents in the context in which the network will implement this awareness-raising project?

First, most network mention contextual and background factors such as poverty, war/ insecurity, and the pandemic. These root causes of human migration work as powerful push factors of human trafficking, and any increase in their intensity exacerbates the problem not only because more people are prone or forced to leave but also because victims become more vulnerable, while governments and other actors have less resources or interest to address the problem. Networks of traffickers that are quick to exploit all these factors.

In the second category we find "softer" contextual challenges related to individual cultures and social structures. They can only be changed slowly and through systematic, persistent action. Examples are traditional values that make it difficult for victims (or observers of abuse) to step forward, and the pervasive culture of silence, indifference, and acceptance of injustice. These are consistently seen by networks as powerful obstacles to their initiatives. Last but not least, there are cases of weakness and ineffectiveness of governmental agencies, and of corruption.

Finally we find challenges that are more directly within the scope of networks' agency. Looking inward, they lament the lack of interest and involvement on the part of congregations of consecrated life and Church in general. As far as the general public is concerned, networks regret the (sometimes culpable) lack of understanding of the phenomenon, their failures to inform the public about what networks do, the difficulty of getting mainstream media to show interest in the problem.

Question: How do you think this activity will help to respond to the challenges you listed above?

Most networks are confident that awareness-raising activities, informing people about the problem will prevent them from falling victims to abuse. It will further alert

the communities to the existence of the problem and will give them the necessary skills to recognize it in their midst and act against it. These activities boost the visibility of networks themselves which further contributes to achieving the goals.

The general public needs to be better educated about the existence of organized criminal networks and about the phenomenon of modern day slavery. This knowledge is necessary for achieving a broad public support for the fight against human trafficking.

Last but not least, these activities will strengthen the skills and commitment of religious men and women, as well as their religious superiors, to combat this evil.

Question: Which are the main challenges / problems for networking?

The pandemic has made work difficult for networks because of the restrictions on movement and gatherings. At the same time governments and other actors shift their attention away from trafficking and abuse and toward health, security, and economy. Insufficient financial resources also hamper activities.

While the above mentioned issues are beyond the reach of networks, there are also areas of opportunities for improving networks' performance. Boosting the commitment by religious and their congregations, as well as raising the public's interest in the issue, would certainly improve the effectiveness, for example by having more people working full time for Talitha Kum and/ or reaching more people and raising their motivation to engage. On the other hand, efficiency could be improved through professionalization, increased visibility and identity of networks, and better equipment.

The need to dedicate full-time personnel to Talitha Kum is a recurrent theme in networks' reports. They recognize that creating a sustained movement starts with young members, in houses of formation, and in communities. However, a clear commitment by superiors is indispensable.

Question: How do you think the suggested activity will help to face the challenges of networking?

The answer to this question is implicit in the previous section. Their proposed activities take into consideration these challenges and find ways to address them.

SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE

LESSONS LEARNED ABOUT TALITHA KUM ANTI-TRAFFICKING AWARENESS- RAISING ACTIVITIES AROUND FEBRUARY 8TH

by Peter Lah S.J.

Networks were asked to compare and contrast their plans with what they effectively were able to accomplish. 17 complete and 2 partially complete responses were received by March 15th (See Appendix). This analysis is based on the 17 complete questionnaires.

Question 1: Please consider the activities you had planned to organize for the event on February 8, 2021. Would you say that you accomplished this, or not?

Summary: Networks adapted well to the challenges posed by Covid-19. They quickly found alternatives when faced with the impossibility to do activities “as usual”. The use of ICT — which in present conditions is a necessity — should be evaluated and strengthened when appropriate.

Fourteen networks reported that they had met or exceeded what had been planned, whereas three reported that they had accomplished the majority of planned activities. What made these activities unique is the fact that they were executed under the cloud of Covid-19 pandemic. At the moment of planning, organizers did not know with certainty what the situation would be at the time when activities took place. This uncertainty was both a challenge and an opportunity.

The common challenge was the difficulty, or outright impossibility, to organize events with participation of persons. In some cases this challenge turned out to be an opportunity for reaching more people through the media and through ICT. However access to ICT infrastructure and the lack of knowledge to use it presented a challenge in some contexts.

Several networks emphasized how important and effective the support was that they received from local pastors, bishops and bishops’ conferences, or the apostolic nuncio. Others learned how to navigate the church bureaucracy, the importance of being flexible, planning in advance, and having a plan B.

The availability of funds made it possible both to accomplish more, e.g. by paying for professional telecommunications and media services, and in some cases by offering direct assistance to people in emergencies.

Which of these activities — or which aspect of it — were most successful, and why?

Summary: The activities surrounding the World day of prayer naturally lend themselves to two objectives: first, informing (raising awareness, educating) people about the evil of human trafficking, and second, strengthening people’s resolve and motivation to end this evil. This is done in the context of Christian faith. Thus it should not come as surprise that the life witness of Bakhita becomes a powerful tool for both understanding the problem in the light of faith, and strengthening one’s resolve to combat it. This is particularly effective when target

populations become actively involved in telling the story and interpreting it, for example through art projects.

Many activities fall into the category of awareness raising, informing, and educating people about human trafficking. In this context, several networks mentioned the power of St. Bakhita's life story. They found it to be useful for talking about the problem and educating people about various aspects of the problem. Through the experience of Bakhita, (potential) victims better understand their situation and risks. They are empowered to overcome hardships and find a way to redemption.

Other networks found art to be an effective way to tell the story and achieve the above mentioned goals. Examples include radio drama, music, art projects involving students, and audio-visual materials about St. Bakhita that networks can use in their local contexts and media.

Furthermore, activities in which various stakeholders participated had a powerful and multiplying effect. Examples of this are parents, teachers, lay volunteers in general, and survivors and their families.

Prayer marathons, vigils, masses and devotions are effective at raising awareness and mobilizing both communities of consecrated life and the faithful in general. Asian networks highlighted the positive experience with doing prayers jointly with the representatives of other religions.

What were the activities or aspects that were not successful? Can you tell us why?

Summary: Cooperation with media organizations is necessary in order to reach a broader audience. Networks reported that while, on the one hand, they generally had good experience with engaging journalists and media to cover their activities (provided that they understood their needs and constraints under which they work), on the other hand, buying access to media was not an effective way to obtain results. Cultivating good reciprocal relationship with media professionals and organizations takes time and energy; nonetheless it is the best way to achieve goals. Media should be viewed as partners and stakeholders, not mere instruments.

There were only a few direct answers to this question. For example, one respondent highlighted the fact that human trafficking should not be thought of as "stand alone" crime; rather, it is a consequence of war or poverty which can be made worse by international economic sanctions. Thus any activity tackling human trafficking directly is bound to have a limited effect insofar as it does not address the root cause. Another network reported that they dropped the original plan to buy media time because they realized that it was not an effective use of resources; instead, they diverted the funds to other activities that had promised greater effects.

In responding to this question, many networks spoke about lessons learned. For example, several lacked sufficient time to plan and organize the activities. Others emphasized the importance engaging mainstream professional media, respecting their need for planning in advance. Finally some regretted the lackluster or outright lacking support by bishops, pastors, and other ecclesial institutions, including religious communities.

Question 2: Please consider the objectives proposed for your awareness project: Have you achieved this?

Summary: As indicated in Question 1, most activities fell into two categories: informing and motivating. The two are intrinsically correlated. Information is power — once a person understands how evil manifests itself, he or she becomes empowered to resist and combat it.

Networks reported success at achieving following objectives:

- Raising awareness and knowledge of the problem
- Breaking the culture of silence
- Empowering victims and survivors to come forward and seek help; to speak about their experiences
- Strengthening own network, including starting a new one; strengthening the sense of community and common purpose with other networks around the globe, and with the central office in Rome
- Activating important stakeholders: educators, parents, media, government, etc.

Thinking about your network and the context in which you operate, what were the main difficulties or challenges for achieving these goals?

Summary: Two lessons seem to be actionable. First, obtaining a greater buy-in by religious communities, congregations, and ecclesial superiors. Many networks complained about lack of support and interest. While the final decision remains with communities and individuals, Talitha Kum nevertheless should continue to strategically promote its mission with religious superiors and communities. Second, a systematic collection and analysis of good practices and instruments (e.g., texts, videos...) could be done with the goal of sharing them within network.

It does not surprise that most networks spoke of the difficulties posed by the pandemic, by the shortage of funds and staff and, in some specific cases, by political circumstances in their countries. These however did not result in activities being cancelled or objectives not being reached.

Several networks regretted the lack of interest and support by religious congregations or local clergy.

Some networks highlighted the need for informational and other resources that is appropriate for their culture. Examples are: translations into local languages, making content sensitive to local cultures and values.

Question 3: Please consider the target groups of your activity. Did you reach the audience you thought you would reach?

The answer was overwhelmingly affirmative with a few exceptions. Two obstacles to achieving full success were mentioned: external circumstances caused by Covid-19, and lack of interest on the part of religious communities.

Question 4: We invite you to make an evaluation and projection of the activity that your network has carried out around 8 February. What do you think are the effects of the activity carried out? (In thinking about your accomplishments, please focus on the public and on the environment in which you work.)

Summary: The activities were effective in the areas of prevention, protection, and partnership. Above and beyond that, the initiative to connect the evil of human trafficking to the broader socio-economic context has been well received. This latter initiative, as well as approaching the problem through the life story of St. Bakhita, are examples of the specific Catholic dimension of Talitha Kum and should be nurtured.

Lastly, networks were asked about the effects of their activities. They reported effects in the areas of prevention, protection, and partnership. In regard to prevention, they mentioned the increase in awareness and in knowledge about the phenomenon. In several instances, sustained interest in learning more about human trafficking has been reported. This has the effect that the general population will be more alert and will more easily recognize cases of human rights abuses in their environment. Further it empowers potential victims who will be more aware of risks and will understand their rights and ways to help themselves. Networks report that silence has been broken: crimes no longer go undetected and without punishment, victims are willing to speak up and seek help.

This has important implications for the protection of victims and those vulnerable to exploitation. Communities (specifically: families, local community and religious leaders, and educators) are being empowered to better protect their vulnerable members, or those who travel through their territory. Networks spoke about systematic data collection, building capacity for local interveners, and increased willingness and motivation to volunteer. In some cases, government recognizes the work done by Talitha Kum networks and collaborates with them.

In regard to partnership, three dimensions were mentioned. First, the activities had the effect of strengthening the network itself, either by attracting volunteers, or through increased exposure, or simply because practice makes perfect. Second, networking with other actors was often emphasized, such as: other ecclesial institutions and communities, other religions, schools, artists, media organizations, as well as civil and governmental actors who pursue same goals. Finally, the activities was an opportunity for experiencing global solidarity through Talitha Kum.

Some networks reflected on human trafficking in connection with ecology and with modern economy. This challenged them to assess their own life style and choices they make. It further points to a growing awareness that the evil of human trafficking is an expression of, or is connected with, broader cultural, economic, and societal forces trends.

Appendix I:

List of networks/countries that responded to the questionnaire.

Africa & Middle East:

Burkina Faso *

Lebanon*

Syria

Jordan

Zimbabwe

Tunisia

Nigeria

America:

Colombia

República Dominicana

Ecuador

El Salvador

Guatemala

México

Perú

Asia:

Bangladesh

Indonesia

Philippines

Thailand

Sri Lanka

* = incomplete

THIRD QUESTIONNAIRE

MAPPING OF TALITHA KUM AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES AROUND FEBRUARY 8TH

by sr. Mayra Cuellar, mdb.

The Talitha Kum networks that responded to the questionnaire on the mapping of awareness-raising activities around February 8 are 26 (46.4%) and represent 99 countries on 4 continents: Asia, Africa, America and Europe.

Globally, the networks reported 320 activities/events in the following modalities: 175 in-person activities; 112 online activities and 33 activities through traditional media and social networks. A total of 224,456 people benefited directly or indirectly.

DATA BY CONTINENT:

AMERICA

The American continent has had the participation of 10 local Talitha Kum networks (Red Rahamim Mexico, Talitha Kum Ecuador, Talitha Kum Guatemala, Red Tamar Colombia, Red Kawsay Peru, Red Ramá El Salvador, Red de Religiosas contra la trata República Dominicana, Um Grito pela Vida Brasil, USCSAHT -USA, CATHII -Canada), with a total of 14 countries involved.

The data show the realization of 141 events: 68 carried out online, 58 events in face-to-face mode and 15 activities with the use of social media. A total of 44,019 people benefited.

Number of activities in relation to the target audience in America America is the continent with the highest number of events. It also concentrates the largest number of events aimed at the population considered at risk.

Most of the activities in the Americas, 29 events (20.6%) are aimed at faith communities, parishes and ecumenical groups, reaching approximately 4,909 beneficiaries. Awareness-raising events are generally characterized as sporadic, short-term activities with the main objective of raising awareness of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons..

27 events (19.1%) are aimed at the category of people at risk: groups of undocumented migrants, women in shelters for victims of trafficking, people in rehabilitation centers, women and children in rural areas. A total of 747 people benefited.

25 of its events (17.7%) are activities aimed at stakeholders (influential people who occupy a position of leadership in the community), mainly religious and community leaders, people dedicated to education, health personnel and women leaders in rural communities. A total of 1,576 people benefited.

24 events (17%) are aimed at children and young people in schools, universities and through specific online activities, with a total of 6,645 people reached.

24 events (17%) are aimed at the general public, mainly through the media and social networks, with approximately 21,947 people who benefited.

Finally, 12 events (8.5%) are internal, dedicated to Talitha Kum members with a total of 195 people benefited. In addition to making the birth of a new network possible, Talitha Kum Ecuador, these events were characterized by the strengthening of networking on a regional level.

Modalities and objectives of the activities in the Americas

The data allowed further categorization of the activities by classifying them according to modality and main objectives.

The largest number of events in the Americas is represented by awareness-raising activities, a total of 76 events (54%): 41 online and 35 in person, with the main objective of raising awareness of the phenomenon of trafficking in different environments. In addition, it is important to consider that the American continent concentrates the largest number of training events, a total of 50 events (35.5%) of which 27 held online and 23 in person. The training events have the characteristic of being more systematic and prolonged, with the aim of acquiring certain skills on human trafficking and to strengthen the identity of Talitha Kum at local and regional level.

15 events (10.6%) were activities developed through social media, especially radio and social networks.

ASIA

The Asian continent presents the participation of 7 national networks (Talitha Kum Bangladesh, Talitha Kum Philippines, Talitha Kum Japan, Talitha Kum Pakistan, Talitha Kum Sri Lanka, Talitha Kum Thailand and Talitha Kum Indonesia) and 1 regional network Wells of Hope which includes the countries of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. A total of 35 countries are involved.

The data show the realization of 105 activities/events carried out in different modalities, of which 75 in person, 26 online and 8 with the use of social media. A total of 122,895 people benefited.

Number of activities in relation to target audiences in Asia

The largest number of events held in Asia were aimed at the stakeholder category, a total of 37 activities (35.2%). The main target groups in this category include religious leaders, including those belonging to other religions; community leaders and people involved in education. A total of 24,562 people benefited.

32 events (30.5%) were directed to the category of youth and children in schools and universities, with a total of 12,799 people who benefited.

16 events (15.2%) were held for vulnerable and at-risk people, including those belonging to ethnic minorities and populations living in border areas, women in detention centers and impoverished communities on the outskirts of large cities. A total of 6,022 people benefited in this category.

9 events (8.6%) are activities aimed at faith communities, especially parishes and interfaith groups, with a total of 56,860 people reached.

9 events (8.6%) were carried out using social media, mainly radio and social networks, reaching a general public of around 22,391 people.

Finally, 2 events (1.9%) are internal, targeting Talitha Kum members, including survivors of trafficking who are part of the network, with a total of 261 people benefited.

Modalities and objectives of activities in Asia

The largest number of events in Asia (47.6%) are awareness-raising activities carried out in face-to-face mode. Only 16.2% of these were conducted online. In the case of Asia, it should be noted that some of these events are unique in that they were adapted to meet the specific needs of certain target groups, as in the case of ethnic groups in border areas, for whom prevention was carried out through personal encounters and the distribution of information material translated into the local language.

20% of the events are classroom-based training activities. Only 8.6% are online training events. Among the main objectives of these activities in Asia is the extension of the local network with the birth of a new core network Talitha Kum Indonesia and a new national network, Talitha Kum Bangladesh.

Finally, 7.6% are activities carried out through social media mainly through radio programs and awareness-raising campaigns on networks with the main objective of informing about the phenomenon of trafficking.

Among the objectives of the activities in Asia, 8 educational projects were identified (7.6%), which were characterized by involving, in addition to the students, the teaching staff and parents.

AFRICA

The African continent has seen the participation of 7 local networks (Talitha Kum Burkina Faso, Migration in Tunisia, Talitha Kum Nigeria, RAHT- Kenya, Con PAHT- Ghana, Talitha Kum Uganda, Talitha Kum Zimbabwe) with a total of 18 countries involved.

The data present the realization of 71 activities/events in different modalities: 46 events in presence; 16 online events and 9 events with the use of the media. A total of 47,542 people benefited.

Number of activities in relation to target audiences in Africa

The largest number of events held in this continent are aimed at children and young people in schools and universities, a total of 19 activities (26.7%) reaching about 7,611 people who benefited.

18 events (25,3%) are aimed at those religious communities in parishes and with some inter religious groups.

16 events (22.5%) were directed to stakeholders, particularly religious and community leaders and institutional leaders.

14 events (19.7%) are aimed at the general public. It is important to consider that this category is made up not only of the media public but also of ordinary people: the networks in Africa carried out important awareness-raising campaigns in the streets and markets of the city, through direct encounters with people and the distribution of information material.

Finally, 3 events (4.2%) are aimed at people at risk: survivors of trafficking and displaced families. Similarly, 3 internal events (4.2%) were held for Talitha Kum

members in order to strengthen the network in some regions that represent strategic areas in the fight and prevention of human trafficking.

Modalities and objectives of activities in Africa

The largest number of events in Africa are awareness-raising activities, a total of 55 activities (77.4%): 44 face-to-face and 11 online activities, with the main objective of raising awareness of the phenomenon of trafficking.

The second most important modality comprises activities through the media, mainly radio programs and press conferences, a total of 9 activities (12.6%). Finally, 7 training events (9.8%) were carried out, 5 of which were online and 2 in person.

As for the objectives of the activities in Africa, 3 educational projects have been identified, one of which is a women's empowerment project.

EUROPE

The European continent has presented the participation of 32 countries; the realization of 2 online events and 1 event through social media, with a total of 10,000 people benefited.

The events in Europe were mainly aimed at the general public with the main objective of raising awareness and informing about human trafficking. It is important to consider that this continent, in the development of its activities, has involved the joint participation of different entities, organizations and institutions engaged in the fight against trafficking in the territory.