FOREWORD
Cardinal Vincent Nichols

At the UN Conference on Human Trafficking, that took place in New York during April 2016, I gave this undertaking:

“The Santa Marta Group will continue to develop and strengthen its work against human trafficking with renewed confidence that it has a specific and valued contribution to make and that its networks will continue to give rise to new initiatives and opportunities in this work.”

What had become clear in the course of that UN Conference, was that the cooperation between Police Forces and the communities of the Catholic Church – which is at the heart of the Santa Marta Group’s work – ensures that this is a unique initiative with a crucial role in the global efforts to combat modern slavery.

These progress reports are testimony to the achievements and developments of the past two and a half years since Pope Francis gave his personal mandate to this Group at its first meeting in 2014.

I thank all our members who have provided these reports. More importantly, I thank them for the effort and dedication that they have put into our common endeavor.

I am sure that these reports will bring joy to Pope Francis, as not only accounts of achievements but also as clear promises of much more to come.

Together, our work can transform the lives of the victims of human trafficking, give them a vision of a better future and the assurance that they are precious children of God.

Cardinal Vincent Nichols
President, Santa Marta Group
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD
Cardinal Vincent Nichols .................................................. 1

ARGENTINA
Argentine Federal Police ..................................................... 5

AUSTRALIA
Australian Federal Police ................................................... 6

BRAZIL
Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM) ...................... 7

EUROPOL ................................................................. 8

GERMANY
German Bishops’ Conference ........................................... 10
German Federal Criminal Police ......................................... 12

HAITI
Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM) ...................... 13

IRELAND
Diocese of Ferns ............................................................ 14
Mary Immaculate College .................................................... 15

KENYA
Diocese of Malindi ........................................................... 16

LITHUANIA
Lithuanian Catholic Church / Lithuanian Police ................ 17

MOZAMBIQUE
CAFOD-CEMIRDE ..................................................... 18

MYANMAR
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Yangon ............................. 20

NETHERLANDS
National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and
Sexual Violence against Children ....................................... 23

NIGERIA
Archdiocese of Benin City .................................................... 23
Uromi Diocese .............................................................. 25

Preventing Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery
NIGERIA (Continued)
National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) .................. 26

POLAND
Polish National Police ........................................................................................................... 27

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE
Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) ....................................................... 28

SPAIN
Spanish Episcopal Conference ................................................................................................. 29
Spanish National Police ............................................................................................................ 31

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
The Apostolic Vicariate of Southern Arabia
The Catholic Church in UAE, Oman and Yemen ................................................................. 31

UNITED KINGDOM - ENGLAND AND WALES
Catholic Bishops’ Conference of England and Wales (CBCEW) ........................................... 32

UNITED KINGDOM – NORTHERN IRELAND
Police Service of Northern Ireland and its Partner Agencies ............................................. 35

UNITED KINGDOM – SCOTLAND
Police Scotland .......................................................................................................................... 36

UNITED KINGDOM
The Church of England ............................................................................................................ 37
UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner ......................................................................... 38
Metropolitan Police Service, London ....................................................................................... 40

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) .............................................................. 41
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops ........................................................................ 43
ARGENTINA

Argentine Federal Police

The participation in this group allowed widening the scope of the issue of trafficking in human beings. It included the consideration of the work and support of civil society.

At a police level, the work in deprived areas was strengthened, acting on risk groups in terms of prevention.

An appropriate structural level was given to units who fight against trafficking in human beings by creating a structure in line with current challenges.

Plans were made to create units against trafficking in human beings in all the national territory and new regional agencies, in order to be able to face the fight against trafficking in human beings more directly with the situation that is verified in every region, province and city of the country.

Instructions were given to the investigators so that they make contact and make themselves available to work jointly with civil and church associations which are focused on the issue of trafficking and exploitation of human beings.

Among future plans are those related to the conclusion of training and deployment of skilled personnel in the investigation of these crimes at national level, in each of the provinces of the country, and to develop further cooperation with civil organisations.

Also, it is expected in the immediate term to continue encouraging involvement of southern core organisations and police forces so that they join this brilliant initiative.

Finally, representatives of church organisations involved in the issue of trafficking in human beings and support to victims were invited to participate in a multidisciplinary meeting in order to create a permanent space for work and cooperation.

At a national level, the “National Program for Rescue and Accompaniment to the victims of the crime of trafficking in human beings” of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Nation has, during the period between 1 January 2014 and the first quarter of this year, rescued and/or assisted a total of 4,092 victims.

Of the victims indicated in the previous paragraph, 986 were rescued and/or assisted with the intervention of the Argentine Federal Police, who also accomplished the rescue of 234 victims of related offences, initiated 4,966 proceedings, conducted 627 searches and achieved the arrest of 111 persons accused of this crime.
Human trafficking and slavery are serious crimes that cause untold damage to millions of lives. Australia is committed to combating human trafficking and slavery and has had a comprehensive strategy in place to address these crimes since 2004.

Australia’s strategy to combat human trafficking and slavery is guided by the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015-19, which provides the strategic framework for Australia’s response to human trafficking and slavery and sets clear goals and action items which align to Australia’s domestic laws and international obligations.

Cooperation between government agencies and civil society, including the Church and religious based organisations, is key to preventing human trafficking and slavery, detecting, investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators, and protecting and supporting victims.

The Australian Federal Police continues to receive human trafficking referrals from religious-affiliated non-government organisations such as the Salvation Army and Rahab. These organisations often work closely with human-trafficking related victims of crime by providing support services and are valued partners in the fight against human trafficking.

In the 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 Financial Year (FY2015/16), the AFP received 169 human trafficking referrals. Approximately 41% of these related to forced marriage, 23% to sexual exploitation, 21% to labour exploitation and the remainder made up of other types of exploitation.

The number of referrals received by the AFP in the FY2015/16 is a 42% increase on the number of referrals received in the FY2014/15. Of the referrals received by the AFP in the FY2015/16, 66% have been accepted for further investigation (as at 26 July 2016). The AFP has a number of matters currently before the Court.

During the FY2015/16, the AFP referred 38 persons, suspected of being victims or potential victims of human trafficking, to the Australian Government Support for Trafficked Persons Program. This Support Program aims to ensure potentially trafficked people are compassionately and practically supported to meet their needs for safety, financial assistance, mental and physical health and wellbeing, along with provision of assistance which allows them to be in the best possible state of physical and mental health to maximise their ability to participate effectively in the criminal justice process, should they agree to do so.

Internationally, Australia contributes to combating human trafficking and slavery in the Asia Pacific region, including investment in building criminal justice responses to trafficking under the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and investment in supporting safe and legal migration in ASEAN.

The AFP recognises the need for a comprehensive, coordinated national law enforcement response to human trafficking, and will continue to work towards broadening the collective law enforcement understanding of human trafficking matters through education and awareness training.
1) RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED

The profound human suffering caused by human trafficking cannot be reflected in a Human or Social Sciences theoretical-methodological process.

On statistical data and on graphs, human beings are portrayed without faces, without stories – like abstract data. Theology is different. Theology cannot substitute subjects with abstract quantities, with numbers. Hence, the importance of theological insight. Peoples’ suffering in human trafficking is paramount in Theology, not because there are 1 or 100 victims, exploited and violated, but because they are an expression of a suffering Jesus in this world (A. Moreira, 2015).

The Church in Brazil handles human trafficking as one of its main issues of attention and concern.

With the aim to address this evil, so offensive and degrading to the dignity of human beings, the Episcopal Conference has taken several actions, such as:

- The creation of a team to work against human trafficking (2008).
- Development of the Fraternity Campaign of 2014, with national scope.
- Debates and proposals in the Brazilian Parliament with regards to a government bill draft about human trafficking.
- Update of the Organisation Un Grito por la Vida, composed by male and female Religious, and co-ordinated by the Religious Conference in Brazil (National CRB).
- The Episcopal Conference’s permanent Council approved in June 2016, the creation of a National Forum that will congregate and encourage Pastoral groups and other Church and civil organisations and will propose ways of joint action to face human trafficking and support the victims.

2) DATA ON VICTIMS RESCUED AND CRIMINALS ARRESTED

We have very little data and it is not up to date. According to a report by the Agency Reporter Brazil, from the total of 241 people reported for that crime between 2010 and 2012, 97 were prosecuted and 33 convicted. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, between 2005 and 2012, 483 Brazilian females were victim to human trafficking in different countries. And according to the UNODC, agents belonging to the Brazilian Policia Rodoviaria had identified 547 victims (nationwide) which were intended for slavery work and sexual exploitation in 2012. These are our latest data records.

3) FUTURE PLANS

Organise and hold a National Seminar about human trafficking, with the purpose of discussing and reflecting on the issue. Gather Pastoral Groups, Church Institutions and Organisations, and those belonging to Civil society and the Government, to strengthen the action against trafficking and slavery. Also, find better ways to reinstate victims of human trafficking into society.

We want to involve the Media and Social, Religious and Governmental Institutions to bring human trafficking into the spotlight and to help the victims as much as possible in their present and their future.
 Trafficking in human beings (THB) is one of the priority crime threats in the current EU Policy Cycle. Europol recognizes the importance of the international efforts to fight human trafficking and values close cooperation with partners from governments, law enforcement, civil society, academia and members of the Santa Marta Group. By raising awareness about this crime, discussing effective strategies to combat THB, strengthening prevention and victim support mechanisms, together, we can contribute to the global fight against THB.

We appreciate and support the strong commitment and the work done by the Santa Marta Group.

Since its launch in 2014, Europol has participated consistently in all Santa Marta events, helping strengthen links between the representatives from the law enforcement and Catholic Church.

Europol has a special team - Focal Point (FP) Phoenix – dedicated to this issue. It was created in 2007 to support Member States in their cross-border THB investigations, facilitate the exchange of information, provide operational analytical support as well as disseminate intelligence in the field of human trafficking.

Every year FP Phoenix receives an increasing number of new THB cases - 744 in 2015 and 625 in 2014.

Between 2014 and 2016, FP Phoenix supported a number of high-profile operations which resulted in arrests of 211 suspects and identification/safeguarding of 595 victims. The actual number is much higher, since we do not hold data on victims rescued and criminals arrested by national law enforcement authorities in the EU Member States. FP Phoenix is mainly involved in Member States investigations during the intelligence developing phase and only occasionally in the arrest phase.

Currently, FP Phoenix is supporting 33 high-profile operations and in 2016 we have provided on-the-spot operational support in 8 cases, such as the EU-wide operation targeting two crime areas - trafficking in human beings and facilitated illegal migration.

Based on our data, 70% of the identified victims and suspects in the EU are EU nationals.

The most reported form of exploitation in the EU is still sexual exploitation (71% in 2015) followed by labour exploitation (17%), exploitation in sham marriages (5%) and in forced criminality (5%), with slight evolution from 2015 to 2016.

The current migration crisis will have a major impact on trafficking in human beings. It is a lucrative business for criminal networks who will continue exploiting the vulnerability and desperation of migrants.

In this context, ever closer cooperation between different actors, those involved in prevention of trafficking, investigation and prosecution as well as victim protection, is of paramount importance in our fight against human trafficking.

i In 2010, the EU established a multi-annual policy cycle. Its aim is to ensure that in the fight against serious international and organised crime there is effective cooperation between Member States law enforcement agencies, EU Institutions, EU Agencies and relevant third parties; delivering coherent and robust operational action targeting the most pressing criminal threats facing the EU. The full policy cycle commenced in 2013 and will last for four years.

ii Number of THB cases received by Europol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Cases</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii Examples of cases supported by Europol in 2016

In February 2016, French and Romanian authorities, supported by Europol, have dismantled an organised crime network involved in trafficking minors. During the joint operation, 4 houses in France and 10 houses in Romania were simultaneously searched by investigators. Eighteen individuals were arrested and authorities seized almost EUR 25,000, gold, jewellery, luxury watches and TV sets.
Press release:  
https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/18-arrests-international-human-trafficking-operation

In April 2016, the Spanish Guardia Civil and Chinese Police, in close cooperation with Europol, successfully dismantled a Chinese organised crime group which was actively trafficking to Spain Chinese women for sexual exploitation. As a result of this joint operation, 22 locations were searched, 29 victims of trafficking safeguarded and 29 suspects arrested. Significant amounts of cash and valuable items were seized from the suspects, alongside mobile phones and money transfer documents. Operationally supported on-the-spot by Europol experts, this operation was preceded by extensive and complex investigations initiated last year in Spain and coordinated by Europol.

Press release:  

In June 2016, Europol supported an EU-wide operation carried out by labour inspectorates and law enforcement authorities targeting organised crime groups trafficking vulnerable people for the purpose of labour exploitation. During the operational activities, two crime areas - trafficking in human beings and facilitated illegal migration - were targeted with actions carried out in dozens of key geographical hotspots (airports, border crossing points, etc.) where the likelihood of identifying potential victims of trafficking as well as human traffickers and smugglers was higher. During the span of the action week, 6,709 individuals were controlled, alongside 4,156 vehicles and 2,271 companies. As a result of these checks, 47 suspects were arrested for labour exploitation and 275 victims identified and safeguarded. Data gathered during the operation has led to the launch of 23 new investigations in order to identify further suspects and victims linked to human trafficking cases across the EU. Law enforcement authorities, immigration services and labour services from 21 countries joined forces for this operation.

Press release:  

iv Most reported victims of THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation are female EU nationals from Central and Eastern Europe. Non-EU victims mainly originate from Albania, Brazil, China, Nigeria, and Vietnam. Most reported victims of THB for the purpose of labour exploitation are male EU nationals originating from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic Estonia, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. The majority of non-EU victims come from countries bordering the EU (i.e. Albania, Moldova, Morocco, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine) and to a lesser extent from China, India, Iraq, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

v Reported forms of exploitation

In 2015:

- Sexual exploitation: 86%
- Labour exploitation: 6%
- Sham marriages: 5%
- Forced criminality: 2%
- Illegal adoptions: 1%

In 2016:

- Sexual exploitation: 71%
- Labour exploitation: 17%
- Sham marriages: 5%
- Forced criminality: 5%
- Illegal adoptions: 2%

Press release:  
GERMANY

German Bishops’ Conference

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH’S ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Church’s activities consist first of all of direct encounters with the victims of human trafficking, most of which are carried out by religious sisters and the Church’s social workers. The experience gained in this activity has also led to detailed studies and considerations of the underlying causes and to the drafting of political positions and demands. A mainstay of the Church’s commitment lies in caring for women who have fallen victim to human trafficking and forced prostitution.

The Church’s advice centres for victims of human trafficking, and for victims of trafficking in women in particular, are operated in Germany by SOLWODI (Solidarity with Women in Distress), an organisation run by religious sisters, the German Caritas Association and the Caritas specialist associations Women’s Catholic Social Service (SkF) and IN VIA – Catholic Association for Social Work with Girls and Women.

Studies and considerations of this issue and political positioning are ongoing at all levels within the commissions, agencies and associations. In addition to the German Bishops’ Conference, the German Caritas Association, the Central Committee of German Catholics (ZdK), the German Commission for Justice and Peace, and the German Catholic Women’s Community (kfd), for instance, addressed the topic several times.

The Commission for International Church Affairs of the German Bishops’ Conference, representatives from the German (Arch-)dioceses and the German aid agencies dedicated their Annual Conference in May 2013 to the topic “Slavery is not a thing of the past – fighting against human trafficking today”. Guests and partners from different countries (India, Lebanon, Mexico and Belarus) reflected on the various aspects of human trafficking and on the role of the Church in fighting human trafficking and supporting the victims. In their final declaration the organizers of the conference formulated the following commitments: project partners are to be supported worldwide in their initiatives to fight human trafficking; public relations and educational work are to be enhanced; and opportunities for debate are to be sought out in the political arena, industry and society.

The Commission for Migration of the German Bishops’ Conference addressed the topic several times in detail. Already in 2001 in a working paper entitled Leben in der Illegalität in Deutschland (“Living illegally in Germany”) the commission identified victims of human trafficking and forced prostitution as a group of individuals particularly affected by “illegality”. The publication deals both with the social and economic causes and the situation of the women affected. It criticises that the perspective of the law on residence is afforded priority over victim protection and assistance, and calls for a leniency programme that includes the possibility of obtaining a residence title once a trial is over.

At the initiative of the Commission for Migration, the Catholic organisations in Germany which are involved in the fight against human trafficking joined in 2014 to form the “Working Group on human trafficking”. In addition to the Secretariat of the German Bishops’ Conference and the Catholic Liaison Office in Berlin, the German Caritas Association, the German Commission for Justice and Peace, the Renovabis Solidarity Initiative with Eastern Europe and the women’s rights organisation SOLWODI are represented in the working group. The Stuttgart Women’s Information Centre, which is funded by the Evangelical Church’s Diakonie, adds an ecumenical perspective. The working group enables the participating organisations to coordinate their activities in combating human trafficking and supporting the victims of human trafficking.

The Church’s commitment came into the public eye in the following contexts:

- The German Bishops’ Conference published a working paper to commemorate World Peace Day on 1 January 2015 under the motto “No longer slaves, but brothers and sisters”, which was very widely circulated, and for which there is also regular high demand on the internet. This paper is intended to raise and deepen the awareness of Catholic Christians for the current situations related to slavery. It contains contributions which help understand the issues and encourage action as well as ideas and information for parishes, associations and groups on how to organise prayer meetings and services.
On the occasion of the “International Day of Prayer and Awareness Against Human Trafficking” on 8 February 2015, the Secretariat of the German Bishops’ Conference published a statement in which the President of the Commission for Migration, Bishop Norbert Trelle, emphasised that human trafficking is “one of the greatest social problems of our time” – and “not only in other countries, but also here in Germany.”

On the occasion of the EU Anti-Trafficking Day on 18 October 2015, the President of the Commission for Migration called in a press release for greater public awareness of the topic: “Human trafficking must not be understood as a phenomenon occurring in distant countries and in former times. It must be recognised for what it is: a serious crime against humanity which is committed every day also in the midst of our society.” He went on to point out in this context that Germany still had no comprehensive strategy for identifying the victims of human trafficking.

http://weltkirche.katholisch.de/Themen/Menschenhandel provides information about recent statements from the Church and on activities in human trafficking.

A further major element of the political work is the collaboration of Church stakeholders in networks and bodies aimed at fighting against human trafficking:

- SOLWODI is part of the joint Federal Government and Federal States Working Group on “Trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation”, which is based in the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth.
- The German Caritas Association is part of the joint Federal Government and Federal States Working Group on “Combating human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation”, which is based in the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.
- The German Caritas Association, IN VIA and SOLWODI are active in the KOK (German NGO Network against Trafficking in Human Beings).
GERMANY

German Federal Criminal Police

BKA drafts a National Situation Report on THB. In Germany, 1,264 investigations into human trafficking for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation were concluded and 1,768 suspects recorded in the period 2013-2015. As in previous years, German suspects had the largest share (26%), followed by Bulgarian (19%) and Romanian suspects (19%). Most of the 1,515 trafficked human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, who were identified in the period 2013-2015, originated from Southeastern Europe, especially Bulgaria (20% victims) and Romania (28% victims). The victims were almost exclusively female (96%). From outside Europe most of the victims came from Africa, mainly Nigeria. These figures show only how many investigations were carried out. THB, as a so-called control crime, is highly connected with police action. Presumably, the police see only the tip of the iceberg regarding this crime phenomenon.

Up to now, the German penal code has contained provisions regarding THB for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation. The current legislative initiative, which aims at implementing European Union Directive No. 2011/36/EU, will have a fundamental impact on the development of the situation of human trafficking in Germany in the future. Amongst other things, cases of “human trafficking for taking advantage of criminal activities and forced services, including begging and organ harvesting” were finally adopted by the German Parliament in the plenary on the 7 July of this year and are now to be included in the respective penal provisions. On that day, the German Prostitution Protection Act was implemented by the German Parliament as well. The Prostitution Protection Act makes a valuable contribution to protecting persons who work in the field of prostitution and provides extensive regulations against their exploitation.

The Federal Criminal Police (BKA) was closely involved in the implementation of the new laws to combat serious crimes of trafficking in human beings in all their forms. The police now have to find new focuses in crime suppression. Further training is necessary both within the police and in external authorities/institutions/facilities/NGOs.

Both the BKA and the Länder (federal state) police cooperate with EUROPOL on a special platform for THB. Germany is the leader and participant in various projects like Nigerian THB and Chinese THB. The aim of these projects is to disrupt OCGs involved in intra-EU human trafficking and human trafficking from prevalent external source countries.

Supporting the victims of human trafficking is of utmost importance in combating THB. Therefore, the BKA and the Länder police forces work closely together with NGOs. The Federal Police organize annual network meetings with participants from police and NGOs, as well as church-based support organizations.

NGOs, co-financed by the government, operate counselling centers in 45 cities, providing or facilitating shelter, medical and psychological care, legal assistance, vocational support and other services primarily for adult female sex trafficking victims. As most counselling centers offer services to sex trafficking victims and the centers are generally less experienced with labor trafficking, there is a lack of shelter services available for male labor trafficking victims. Within the last few years church organizations have extended their campaigns to victims of labor exploitation, which is of vital importance.

In addition, there exists two important networks in Germany: The Federation-Länder working group on trafficking in humans, which disseminates best practices, provides input for new laws and directives and co-operates with a variety of coordination bodies at both Länder and local level. The new Federation-Länder working group dealing with labor trafficking held its first workshop in March 2016 and includes NGOs and church organizations as well.

The Catholic Church plays an important role in this co-operation. Years ago nuns were the first who cared for victims of THB when regular shelters refused to host former prostitutes. The Catholic NGO SOLWODI (Solidarity With Women in Distress) is an important care organization in Germany. In addition, other Catholic organizations like CARITAS are important stakeholders.

The Santa Marta Group, striving to develop further partnerships that bring together the Catholic Church and law enforcement to support victims and to focus on the prosecution of perpetrators, is a unique forum for achieving major progress in the fight against THB. In this context, the German BKA will continue to support the group’s efforts and looks forward to co-operating with all partners in the group.
HAITI
Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM)

Haiti is the perfect setting to live out charity and provides the opportunity to create a better world as a catalyst of the Church’s mission.

The Haitian Church’s evangelical process, and in fact that of the whole Church’s focus, is on the constant and hopeful support of an impoverished population with a historical background of fights and struggle towards the survival of a territorial, political, economic and cultural nature.

As if it were a conglomerate of all the crisis that can hit this nation, listed as the second poorest state in the world and the first in America, nature tears down and shakes Haiti (2010 earthquake). What kind of God can we see in such a desolate setting? From this our call arises, first of all as laics to offer a kindred hand and secondly, as the Church we have a responsibility to bring the Gospel to life amongst those who are in need.

In this case, those who are suffering the most are children. On top of the conditions of poverty and abandonment they are subjected to, we can add the crime that was already present before the natural disaster took place, but is increasing amongst the Haitian population, especially amongst children: human trafficking; they are victims of a transnational felony that mainly occurs in the border areas.

Ouanaminthe is a commune located in the North-East Department of Haiti, bordering Dajabon (Dominican Republic), where the main bi-national market in the Island focuses, shared between Haiti and the Republic.

For that reason, it becomes as well a geographical hotspot for thousands of migrants who travel there without any documentation, risking everything to reach the Dominican Republic in their search for work and better living conditions for themselves and for those who stay behind longing for an income to be able to survive.

Even though Ouanaminthe is a border city, it suffers as the rest of the country, completely abandoned by all the governmental authorities.

Haiti, a country considered a historical benchmark for America as it was the first to gain independence, but nonetheless crippled by a mentality of submission and dependence. A territory that does not stand up and does not fight as one, drowned in political uncertainty, allowing political corruption to flourish and involvement by the authorities to be minimal. There is a complete lack of self-awareness, empowerment and love from the Haitian people to their own country. This is one of the reasons why this city is victim to marginalization, utter illegality and constant human rights violations.

This situation in Ouanaminthe and the extreme poverty in the whole of Haiti have prompted the Church to intervene, becoming as before a presence in places that nobody can reach, a prophet amongst injustice. The Justice and Peace Committees of the Episcopal Conference support ecumenism and respect towards human life and dignity. The Church also supports the reconstruction of this country in collaboration with other Churches and with the civil society.

As the Church we continue taking baby steps towards transformation using the Gospel as our beacon, walking side by side with the weakest and searching for dignity always under the light of hope, working towards restoring and reconstructing society’s fabric.

Even though Haiti is the perfect setting to live charity, we cannot abide poverty - we need to be Jesus who walks amongst the poor and shows them the path.

That path that we, the Sisters of St John, started 21 years ago in this North-East Department of Haiti. We have felt the pain of the people here; pain that sometimes the world seems to want to ignore and suppress. The NGOs and other International Organisations do not want this situation to change, we fail to understand how this reality of the Haitian population can still be happening in this day and age where help is available worldwide.

The reports that we, the Sisters of St John, have submitted regarding our Mission in Ouanaminthe, reveal that 80% of the cases that we deal with regarding human trafficking affect minors. In one year more than 200 cases involving minors were registered - they were subject to human trafficking and abuse.

In the midst of our permanent support and companionship to so many victims of human trafficking,
we hear God’s calling to take off our sandals and enter respectfully this new culture where suffering, pain and poverty claim ownership. But in this desolate situation a voice raises spontaneously, a sweet and warm voice that says BONDYE PAPA, good Father. And how can we not feel the major faith of these people who suffer, who evangelize us, who challenge us to live the past with faith, the present with passion, to give ourselves to them, as God lives amongst them, in the suffering and desolation of the weak and the feeble.

IRELAND
Diocese of Ferns

The relationship between the Church and An Garda Siochana is excellent. A stakeholder group has been formed under the umbrella of the Santa Marta Group. A stakeholder group has been formed in Ireland comprising of Church, An Garda Siochana, State Agencies and Civil Society. This group aims to meet every quarter and is co-chaired by Assistant Commissioner Derek Byrne and Bishop Brennan. Issues are brought to the table by stakeholders and actioned. The Archbishop of Dublin, Diarmuid Martin is also a member of this group.

A training day on human trafficking was hosted by An Siochana in April 2016 for all members of the Stakeholder Group. This training focussed on awareness raising and gave an outline of what is happening in Ireland and on an international basis.

An Garda Siochana and the Department of Justice and Equality are currently discussing research opportunities in the field of Human Trafficking/modern Slavery with Mary Immaculate College, Limerick. Monsignor Michael Hayes, President of Mary Immaculate College, is leading this initiative.

An Garda Siochana in conjunction with the International Organisation for Migration has already developed an internationally recognised training course titled, “Tackling Trafficking in Human Beings; Prevention, Protection, Prosecution & Partnership” As part of the Santa Marta Project and the North Atlantic Maritime Project, this training has already been delivered to fisheries officers within An Garda Siochana based at ports throughout the country.

As part of the Santa Marta Group and North Atlantic Maritime Project, Ireland hosted an international conference at the Mary Immaculate College in Limerick on 10 – 11 May 2016. Deputy Commissioner John Twomey, An Garda Siochana, Bishop Denis Brennan and Mr Kevin Hyland OBE, Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, United Kingdom, opened this conference. The conference focussed on awareness raising of the phenomenon of Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking and the North Atlantic Maritime Project. As well as partners within Ireland, partners from Northern Ireland, United Kingdom, Portugal, Spain, Interpol, Europol, UNODC and International Labour Organisation attended and contributed.

Ireland has taken part in operational actions with regard to the North Atlantic Maritime Project and more are planned. In 2014 for the first time, a person from the fisheries industry was formally recognised as a victim of human trafficking. Prosecutions will follow in this case.

Ireland has again been recognised as a Tier 1 Nation in the US State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Report. Our participation in the Santa Marta Group formed part of Ireland’s submission to the US State Department.

In 2015, 91 new investigations into human trafficking were initiated, 22 of these into labour exploitation. 78 victims of human trafficking were found in Ireland in 2015. There were 17 prosecutions ongoing in relation to human trafficking type of offences and a further 12 cases were finalised with convictions recorded for human trafficking type of offences.
Within the Santa Marta Group, Ireland has agreed to take part in the North Atlantic Fisheries Project with the United Kingdom, Spain and Portugal. The purpose of this project is to look at human trafficking in the fisheries industry in the North Atlantic. As part of the response of An Garda Síochána in this matter, a conference was held at Mary Immaculate College, Limerick from 10 - 11 May 2016 with all the Irish Stakeholders and partners from the United Kingdom, Spain and Portugal. Professor Michael Hayes, President, MIC, Professor Michael Breen, Dean of Arts, MIC, and Professor Michael Healy, Associate Vice President Research worked closely with Detective Superintendent Ann Marie Cagney and Detective Inspector Paul Molloy to coordinate this conference.

Mary Immaculate College has agreed to work with the Gardaí and the Department of Justice to appoint a Doctoral Fellow to work with the Santa Marta Group with particular reference to the Human Trafficking and Exploitation Project (HTEP).
KENYA
Diocese of Malindi

THE SITUATION

Kenya is in the East of the African continent, the Malindi Diocese is in the north coast of Kenya. Kenya borders other countries Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Kenya is a country of two types of human trafficking: internal and international.

Internal: Because of poverty, many poor young women and men from up country are lured in guise of employment to search the coastal region for employment in hotels, restaurants and private houses of white men. Very often they find themselves as sex slaves or slaves in demeaning conditions, and long working hours.

International: Because of the difficult political conditions of many of the surrounding countries, Kenya is a passage for international human trafficking. Young women and men either stop in Kenya in search of jobs or they finish as prostitutes, mainly from Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan. Some victims from Kenya itself end up in Saudi Arabia, Lebanon in search of jobs. If they are from Kenya, they may end up to become Al-shabaab slaves in Somalia. The use of our children as victims of organ transplants is very often feared when children disappear in slum areas namely Kibera and Mataire.

A year ago in Malindi Diocese, we set up the Pope Francis Rescue Centre which offers residence, counselling and medical assistance for sexually abused girls and boys up to 11 years.

This year in the Diocese of Malindi, besides the Child protection Desk, we have established a Human Trafficking Office which was launched by a common Metropolitan Bishops’ letter. This is a new initiative which we need to develop but it is a big challenge as we lack the financial means to have a fully functioning structure as we have with Child protection.

The critical consciousness of this human tragedy in this country is still at the very beginning because, even though laws are there, it has been declared that the police force is the most corrupt force in the country and it is not trusted.

I can assure everybody if arms are finding their way into the country, the human trafficking industry will find its way to operate in Kenya much more easily. The newspapers report various cases and some people were brought to justice but we are still far to be compliant with the international laws to counteract human trafficking both internally as well as internationally.

The Church in Kenya has worked hard on child abuse but we are still to come to terms on this issue even though it is very present in Kenya. We have an episcopal commission for migrants but we are striving to fully operate in the arena. We have hope for the future.
LITHUANIA

STATISTICS

Investigations related to trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced criminal activities, and forced marriages in Lithuania.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New criminal investigations</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigations of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation composed a minor part of the total</td>
<td>55 total</td>
<td>38 total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons recognized as victims</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 women, 21 men and 17 children</td>
<td>19 women, 25 men and 3 children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffickers prosecuted</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffickers convicted</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 12 to 3 years of imprisonment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For detailed report please visit: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/content/nip/lithuania_en OR contact National rapporteur for human trafficking: Reda.Sirgediene@vrm.lt

ACHIEVEMENTS (2015-2016)

1. Spread information on the Santa Marta Group among a wide range of key actors including civil society and private actors.
2. Set up a national coordination body against THB with representatives of the Santa Marta Group.
3. Set up a pilot team of the Santa Marta Group in one municipality.
4. Signed memorandum of cooperation between the police and the church on joint efforts against THB and modern slavery (on 26 June 2015) and nominated national coordinators to ensure its implementation.
6. Establish relationships with Lithuanian community in the United Kingdom.
7. Launched website of the Santa Marta Group in Lithuania - www.santamartagroup.lt

FUTURE PLANS (2016-2017)

1. Establishing a coordination body for Santa Marta Group activities in Lithuania.
2. Establishing a Santa Marta Group network throughout the municipalities of Lithuania.
4. Inviting other actors to join the police and church memorandum on joint efforts against THB and modern slavery.
5. Further developing the website of the Santa Marta Group in Lithuania and searching for solutions to integrate it with websites of the Santa Marta Group of other countries in order to share information and best practice, to assist and to create an open possibility to report on possible victims of human trafficking (a project proposal).
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED

In 2015-16 the Episcopal Commission for Migrants, Refugees and Displaced Persons (CEMIRDE) in partnership with the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) promoted research on trafficking in organs and human body parts in the southern Provinces of Mozambique. The research was carried out in partnership with the Mozambican University Eduardo Mondlane with the main aim to be a valuable contribution to public awareness of this “new form of slavery”, with a view to combating it.

The research was launched to the public in February 2016 in two languages: English and Portuguese. Most of Mozambican Bishops, the Apostolic Nuncio in Mozambique and the General Attorney of the Republic of Mozambique actively participated in the event committing themselves to strengthen efforts and initiatives in order to combat the phenomenon.

The General Attorney of the Republic of Mozambique and CEMIRDE-CAFOD strengthened relations in order to find new and collaborative ways of combating and preventing the trafficking in organs and human body parts in the country whose main victims are the most vulnerable (children and women).

From this research, and thanks to the collaboration with the General Attorney Office in Maputo, the relations with the police have been strengthened both in borders’ control and in persecution’s activities.

Collaboration between bordering countries has been strengthened: in August 2016 in Maputo there was a seminar on human trafficking and trafficking in organs and human body parts that was attended by Bishops and religious representatives from Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Angola and Malawi. The General Attorney of Republic of Mozambique took an active part at the event.
FUTURE PLANS

Carrying out seminars and trainings to contribute to public awareness of modern slavery and criminals in the Dioceses of Inhambane, Maputo and Xai-Xai.

Organization of Meetings among the Bishops, Attorneys and Police Officers of Mozambique, South Africa and bordering Countries.

Carrying out trainings involving the Police of the Republic of Mozambique and the General Attorney Office in Maputo.

Raising awareness on the subject with religious, priests and students in the Diocese of Maputo, Inhambane and Xai-Xai.

A report will be filmed by the main National Television of Mozambique on trafficking in organs and human body parts with the main aim to be a valuable contribution to public awareness.

Radio Programs against trafficking in human organs and body parts will be broadcasted through National Radio Stations in different local languages.
The relationship between Church and law enforcement needs to be developed for closer collaboration in terms of advocacy and to support survivors.

**CONTEXT**

Myanmar is a source country. Women and children are subjected to sex trafficking, prostitution, domestic workers, beggers and forced marriage to China. Men are subjected to forced labour in the fishing, manufacturing industries, agriculture and forestry, and construction industries. Not only in neighbouring countries, but along the Middle East, Korea.

**TRAFFICKING FLOWS IN THE GMS**

**MYANMAR:** To China for marriage and sexual exploitation.
To Thailand into fishing, seafood processing, agriculture, factories, domestic work, and sexual exploitation.
To Malaysia for domestic workers, sexual exploitation and for marriage, construction, into factories.

**THAILAND:** To countries outside the GMS for both forced labour and sexual exploitation.

**VIETNAM:** To China for child abduction, into factories, for marriage and sexual exploitation. To Cambodia for sexual exploitation.

**CAMBODIA:** To Thailand into agriculture, factories, construction, domestic servitude, fishing and begging. To Vietnam into begging and agriculture. To China into marriage and for sexual exploitation.

**CHINA:** To countries outside the GMS for both forced labour and sexual exploitation.

**LAO PDR:** To Thailand for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, construction and agriculture. To China for marriage and sexual exploitation.

**KEY ISSUES**

- Unstable political and economic status.
- Disaster risks, landless and poverty.
- Increased migrant numbers due to those seeking jobs in the country as well as overseas for better income.
- Higher rate of quitting school/low education.

**PROGRAM FRAMEWORK**

**OUR GOAL**

Promotion of safe migration and preventing from human trafficking through CBCM’s Commission’s network, with special focus on young people.

**OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Contribution to prevention of unsafe migration which may lead to human trafficking inside or outside Myanmar.
- Potential migrants are well prepared with the necessary information and documentation for safe migration.
- Strengthening coordination network for anti-trafficking and migration at a regional and national level.
KEY PROJECT ELEMENTS

- Awareness raising and formation of networking at community level.
- Mainstreaming training to religious actors in targeted Dioceses.
- Establishing a Safe Migration Center at CBCM office in Yangon.
- Exchange visit to partners in Thailand for networking.
- Conducting an identification of potential resources in place or to be put in place for assisting human trafficking and exploitation victims in each target Diocese.
- Coordination meetings with Myanmar Catholic Migration and Anti-Human Trafficking Network- MC MAHT Net, CSOs, NGOs.
- Celebration of Myanmar Anti-Human Trafficking Day and Migration Day.

OUR STRATEGY

STRATEGY 1 - Through Community Mobilization
We will establish community watch group in project targeted areas to ensure sustainable way.

STRATEGY 2 - Capacity Development
Will build the capacities of project staff, local youth, and community Watch Group members so they can continue giving awareness raising and advocacy through meetings and discussions within their communities.

STRATEGY 3 - Advocacy
Together with community watch groups we will collect evidence-based information on anti-human trafficking and migration issues. We will provide input and advocate to the governments, NGOs and CBOs.

STRATEGY 4 - Coordination and Networking
Organise CBCM level coordination meeting, participate in national, regional, international level conference and workshop.
OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Community Awareness Sessions
Conducted 120 training sessions in six dioceses. A total of 4,179 participants – 1,520 male and 2,659 female.

Formation of Community Watch Groups (CWGs)
Number of CWGs formed - 110 A total of 275 members – 130 male and 145 female.

Mainstreaming Training of Religious Leaders
199 Religious Leaders participated in Mainstreaming Training. 2 bishops, 143 priests and 54 nuns.

Coordination meetings, Network Participation
87 participants from government and other NGOs and CSOs attended Coordination Meetings.

DATA ON VICTIMS RESCUED

January to July 2016.
- 8 cases helped directly.
- 50 cases referral.
- 14 cases helped by CWGs.
- Only one criminal arrested.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Challenges
- Relationship with local authorities.
- Limited time available due to people’s daily working hours.
- Traditional and cultural taboo.
- Expectations.

Opportunities
- Active participation and mutual learning opportunities.
- Experience and realities.
- Participating in government sector activities (meetings, events).
- Appreciated and accepted by religious leaders and the government sector.
- Participating in National Referral Mechanism for trafficked survivors.
- Networking with local CSOs and LNGOs.

FUTURE PLANS

- Coordination with Caritas Thailand, Caritas Cambodia, Caritas Vietnam, and Caritas Macao for referral mechanism.
- Work closely with Good Shepherd Sisters (RGS) (Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore).
- Work closely with Issara institute for Implementing Cash Transfer program and referral for maritime trafficking.
- CSOs (Myanmar) – Establishing strong AHT Network in Myanmar
- MWRN (Migrant Workers’ Rights Network)– Partnership for referral and services that based two offices in Thailand and Myanmar.
- IOM – Participating in NRM National resources mapping] and IEC distributions.
- DSW, ATTF, MOLES – contribution, participation, referral and working closely.
NETHERLANDS

National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED

The Dutch Rapporteur invested in the contacts with the Dutch Cardinal Eijk and emphasized in these contacts the important role the Church can play in tackling trafficking in human beings.

DATA ON VICTIMS RESCUED AND CRIMINALS ARRESTED

One can find the most recent data on identified (registered) potential victims of trafficking in human beings on our website: https://www.nationaalrapporteur.nl/binaries/nationaal-rapporteur-vervolging-en-berechting-2010-2014_tcm23-34717.pdf (in Dutch only).

Below you’ll find some of the most important figures concerning the year 2014:

- Number of registered, potential victims 1,561
- Number of cases completed by the Public Prosecution Service 283
- Convictions for trafficking in human beings 163

The figures are not related (i.e. the number of cases completed by the PPS does not have a connection with the number of convictions).

FUTURE PLANS

The Dutch Rapporteur aims to invest more in the sustainability of the fight against trafficking in human beings. The world sees itself confronted with major problems. There is a risk in the future that trafficking in human beings will not have the attention it deserves. The monitoring of all organisations involved in the fight against trafficking in human beings in the Netherlands, and the cooperation between them, remains the most important task for the Dutch Rapporteur.

In particular the Dutch Rapporteur will focus on minors and vulnerable groups. Another thread of our research will be to focus on the important role private actors can play when tackling human trafficking.

NIGERIA

Archdiocese of Benin City

In the years under review 2014 to 2016, after the signing of Santa Marta Group declaration with the Archdiocese of Benin City, the Archdiocese in collaboration with the Committee for the Support of the Dignity of Women (COSUDOW) have been able to achieve the following:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (NAPTIP), THE POLICE FORCE AND SIGNIFICANT OTHERS.

Cordial Relationship

Though we have cordial relationships with law enforcement agencies, their response to situations is sometimes slow due to the administrative set-up and in some cases they may want us to support them.

Advocacy Visit

We paid an advocacy visit to the government agency, local chiefs and significant others who are in position to enforce certain laws. Recently we made an advocacy visit to the speaker of Edo House of Assembly to inform her about the situation young girls and women in Edo state face as a result of human trafficking; some of the issues highlighted are: the double taxation problem which some of the reintegrated survivors of human trafficking have attributed to poor business outcomes and this has resulted to re-trafficking of some reintegrated girls. The need for the leader of the legislative arm of the Edo State government responsible for the formulation of
enabling laws, policies and program aimed at bettering the lives of citizens especially the susceptible and vulnerable group, was stressed.

Referral of Victims
We refer victims to NAPPTIP especially cases of victims who are being threatened by their traffickers. NAPPTIP also refer victims to COSUDOW shelter in certain cases since they run a closed shelter.

Arrest of Traffickers
Traffickers and others threatening victims are arrested through the help of NAPPTIP. There was a case of a victim whose property was sold by her fiancé with the help of NAPPTIP, he was arrested and the goods were recovered. NAPPTIP also investigated a case of a victim who sold her shop and household items and left for an undisclosed place.

Seminars and Workshops
We have organised and have been invited to seminars and workshops for government agencies like the police, customs officers, prisons and NAPPTIP. We also had an interactive session with NAPPTIP and other government agencies.

Legal Assistance
NAPPTIP provides lawyers for victims of human trafficking.

Support in enlightenment campaign/awareness creation to schools, churches, villages, market etc.

DATA ON VICTIMS RESCUED AND CRIMINALS ARRESTED
2014: 22 victims were rescued.
2015-present: 74 victims.
2015: There were 64 cases, 31 were arrested.
2016-present: There have been 69 cases, 69 were arrested.

FUTURE PLANS
More psychosocial support for victims
Proper medical care of victims
Provide a doctor or hospital where they can easily have access to medical care and possibly wave off some of the bills.

Empowerment of families to resist the root causes of human trafficking
Skills Acquisition Centre for victims as well as for prospective victims
We are planning to seek funds in order to provide a Skills Acquisition Centre to train victims to help them support themselves economically.

Possible creation of job opportunities for victims
Through the Skills Acquisition Centre, some victims could potentially find employment.

Preventive measures through more awareness creation in Parishes, quasi Parishes and out stations, schools etc

Involvement of the Mass Media
Increased production of ICE materials
ICE materials to be posted at strategic positions in order to widen coverage.

More workshops, conferences and increased involvement
More workshops, conferences and increased involvement of Priests, Religious and the Laity in the fight against human trafficking through sensitization, seminars and meetings.

In the year under review, 96 victims were rescued, most of the victims were rehabilitated and reintegrated but some of the internally trafficked victims were not reintegrated because they don’t have donors.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW
Under sensitization programmes in the schools, villages in the state and in the Archdiocese of Benin.

SCHOOLS VISITED
Itohan Secondary School, Sapele road both senior and junior classes.
Edo State Skill Acquisition Centre, Aduwawa along Auchi Road. Dominican Nursery/Primary/Secondary school, Agbor Delta State.

PARISHES VISITED
St. Andrew Police Catholic Chaplaincy, Esigie Barracks, Benin City.
Archangel Gabriel the Archangel Catholic Church, Sapele Road, Benin City.
St. Joseph Catholic Church, 1st East Circular road, Benin City.
Holy Rosary Catholic Church, Technical Road, Benin City.
St. Valentine Catholic church, Benin City

RALLIES
ECOSUDOW rally, Benin City
ECOSUDOW workshop, Abuja

Engaged with an enlightenment campaign carried out in Emu village. Undertook capacity building of staff. A lot of seminars/workshops were attended with learning passed down to the staff.
NIGERIA
Uromi Diocese

The Diocese of Uromi signed the Santa Marta Group declaration and committed itself to working with this group to tackle the problem of human trafficking, which is endemic in the Diocese.

In the period under review (2014 - 2016), the Diocese has reinforced its existing strategy in combating human trafficking. The office of Uromi Diocesan Justice, Development, Peace and Caritas initiatives (JDPCI) is dedicated to combating human trafficking in the endemic areas of the Diocese.

In this period therefore, Uromi Diocese has been able to:

- Enroll 48 persons with no means of livelihood to start-up training on life skills.
- Carry out capacity building for JDPCI staff on Diocesan and Provincial levels on ways and means of curbing human trafficking, including collaboration with law enforcement agencies.
- Create awareness on the dangers of trafficking by providing a platform for victims to tell their stories.
- Conduct enlightenment campaigns and sensitization across communities in four Local Government Areas (Esan West, Esan Central, Esan North East and Esan South East).
- Provide soft loans to indigent farmers in the region, to enable them purchase fertilizers and better seedlings for their farms.
- Educating persons on how to report anyone who recruits people for trafficking to the appropriate authorities such as the Nigerian Police, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person (NAPTIP) and other similar bodies and NGOs.
- On the Provincial level, our JDPCI office interfaces with NAPTIP.

FUTURE PLANS

Our Diocesan strategy has always been to arrest the underlying reasons for human trafficking. In 2015, we decided to explore the option of providing an alternative to the youths of the diocese, that will encourage them to remain in the country, and use the natural endowments of their homeland to provide for themselves. Consequently, the Diocese has submitted a proposal to the Government of the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Anti-Slavery Commissioner, for a fruit and food processing company.

The rationale behind this proposal is to get the youths to return to Agriculture, which is the occupation of about 85% of the population that make up Uromi diocese, as a means of getting themselves gainfully employed. While farming is done by almost all households in the diocese, it is largely subsistence farming, and for the few farmers who are involved in large scale farming, it is difficult to get value for their produce, owing to a combination of a dearth of storage facilities, and lack of processing options. This is why, after some feasibility studies, it became clear that such a factory will be of immense benefit to our farmers.

While drawing up this proposal, we had interactive sessions with the youth of the Diocese at different levels, with the key session attracting over 600 youth from different parts of the Diocese, interacting with the Bishop. In these sessions, the youth reaffirmed that emphasis on Agriculture will be worthwhile if the returns are lucrative enough to counter the attractiveness of trafficking.

We are aware that our proposal has gone through several layers of scrutiny with a view towards its approval. We have also had visits from staff of the Anti-Slavery Commission in the UK, as well as the foreign contractors bidding for the setting up of the factory. We are reasonably confident that this factory will take off in 2017. At that point, we would be able to have a more robust, two-prong approach to the problem of trafficking at the local level, which would combine our erstwhile strategy, and the provision of alternative employment/means of livelihood for the youth that are most vulnerable to the lure of traffickers.

The positive results from our provision of soft loans to farmers means that we are exploring additional sources of funds to expand the scope of the persons benefitting from this initiative. In this light, the Diocese has send some proposals to our partner funding agencies to increase our funding base. This will also
benefit the Diocesan food and fruit processing industry scheme, reducing the risk factor from poor harvest/disease/pests, and guaranteeing the viability of agriculture in our region. This should further stem the flow of trafficking overseas.

Additionally, the Diocese will expand the scope of the Diocesan Anti-Trafficking Desk to include initiating criminal proceedings against those who traffic persons. At that point, we will be able to provide data on victims rescued and persons arrested.

**NIGERIA**

**National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED**

The National Agency For the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) had an Advocacy meeting with the Catholic Bishops Conference of Nigeria in February 2016 on accessing all existing groups in the Church Nigeria, as a strong platform for conversation on Anti-Human trafficking.

NAPTIP networked with the National Laity Council of Nigeria in March 2016, on equipping Catholics with the knowledge and awareness of Human Trafficking and to inculcate in them the spirit of the crusade against the scourge.

The Agency met with the leadership of the Pentecostal Fellowship of Nigeria in Uyo on 26th April 2016, to sensitize and educate their faithful on TIP, since they have a greater youth followership within fold.

The International Conference on Human Trafficking was held in Abuja, collaboration with CARITAS Internationalis, from 5-7 September 2016, which led to the establishment of a strong partnership with all CARITAS organizations around the world.

**DATA ON VICTIMS RESCUED AND CRIMINALS ARRESTED**

NAPTIP has so far secured 292 Convictions in Federal High Courts, out of more than 1,000 Arrests, from 2003 till date.

NAPTIP has so far rescued over 8,960 out of about two million Nigerian young girls and boys trafficked within Nigeria and to various foreign countries for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

**FUTURE PLANS**

Infusion of Trafficking in Persons issues in the Curricula of Primary and Secondary Schools in Nigeria, in collaboration with the Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC).

Production of New Documentaries/Visuals on Human Trafficking:

- Design and Production of New IEC materials like Wristbands, T-Shirts etc.
- Essay Competition and Debates on TIP for Primary and Secondary Schools.
**POLAND**

**Polish National Police**

**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED**

2004 – Establishing at the ministries level a special Team on THB combating and prevention within the Ministry of Interior. Other organizations related to the Catholic Church were invited for cooperation such as Caritas or Virgin Mary Po-MOC Association for Women and Children.

2008 – Creation of an Intervention and Consultation National Centre for Polish and foreign THB victims. The main tasks of the centre includes as follows: THB victims identification, prevention activities, providing shelters for victims and special care to foreign nationals covered by the Support and Protection program for THB victims and/or witnesses as well as prevention counselling and consultation providing for different institutions and organizations.

2015 – Co-operation forging with British catholic organization engaged in providing help for victims of human trafficking - The Medaille Trust. Within the framework of the cooperation above, the National Polish Police representatives took part in conferences and trainings organized by The Medaille Trust Foundation with the contribution of The Daughters of Mary Help of Christians. In the course of these undertakings, many working relationships were forged not only with organizer social workers but also with representatives of the following foundations: Mary Ward Loreto Foundation from Albania, NGO Different & Equal from Albania and Congregation Nuns of the Notre Dame from Croatia. Above involvements resulted in effective help provided to two Polish nationals in need who lived in Great Britain.

**INDICTMENT CATEGORY EXPLANATION**

**Article 189a. § 1.** Whoever commits the crime of human trafficking, shall be subject to the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a minimum term of 3 years.

**§ 2.** Whoever commits an act of preparation for the crime specified in § 1, shall be subject to the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term between 3 months and 5 years.

**Article 203.** Whoever, by force, illegal threat or deceit, or by abusing a relationship of dependence or by taking advantage of a critical situation, subjects another person to practice prostitution shall be subject to the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term between 1 and 10 years.

**Article 204. § 1.** Whoever, in order to derive a material benefit, induces another person to practice prostitution or facilitates it, shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 3 years. **§ 2.** Whoever derives material benefits from prostitution practiced by another person shall be subject to the penalty specified in § 1. **§ 3.** If the person specified in § 1 or 2 is a minor, the perpetrator shall be subject to the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term between 1 and 10 years.

**DATA ON VICTIMS AND CRIMINALS INVOLVED**

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<th>Legal national act</th>
<th>Indictment category</th>
<th>Proceedings initiated</th>
<th>Proceedings completed</th>
<th>Proceedings claimed</th>
<th>Proceedings uncovered</th>
<th>Detection rate in %</th>
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<td><strong>176</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
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</table>
FUTURE PLANS

Enhancing National Referral Mechanism KMR through functioning rules systematization and competence strengthening of law enforcement on THB victims identification

Broadening institutional supply base on professional support to victims including the juveniles. In order to reach this aim it is planned to launch work on creating official document that will govern KMR functioning and due to National Penal Code changes issuing and implementation action new algorithm for Police and Border Guard officers in case of uncovering THB crimes. This includes also engagement of Voivodship Teams in the issue within its regional competence.

Ongoing awareness raising of societies on the phenomenon through qualification and competence improvements of law enforcement officers and staff responsible for victims identification and support provided to them.

Information exchange effectiveness improvement on THB issues including information provided by foreign partners.


SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC)

SELEC Report on Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeast Europe for 2015 covers relevant characteristics of trafficking in human beings over the year 2015 and was prepared based on information provided by all SELEC Member States. Its main key findings are:

- 893 investigations of trafficking in human beings initiated in 2015.
- 588 international investigations reported by SELEC Member States.
- A total number of 859 persons were charged/prosecuted and 334 persons were convicted for trafficking in human beings in SELEC Member States.
- 2,001 victims identified (statistically, 4% decrease in comparison with the previous year).
- 72% from the total number of identified victims were adults and 28% were minors.
- 47% of the adult victims were sexually exploited, 31% labour exploited, 6% exploited for street crime and 1% exploited for tissues and organs harvesting.
- 65% of the minor victims of trafficking in human beings were sexually exploited, 10% were exploited for labour, 10% for street crime and 1% for child pornography.

The main forms of trafficking varies from one country to another, from internal to external dimension, placing on the top for instance the sexual exploitation, but also labour exploitation or forced begging for trans-border trafficking, whilst internally trafficking for sexual exploitation remains the main form of exploitation.

Women are mainly subject of sexual exploitation, while men are most often exploited into forced labour. Furthermore, people with physical or mental disabilities are subject of trafficking for the purpose of forced begging. Moreover, most SELEC Member States mentioned that trafficking in human beings involving minor victims related mainly to sexual exploitation, and to a lesser extent, to labour exploitation or forced begging; there were also encountered cases of trafficking in human beings for child pornography.
Western European Countries are the main destination countries both for trafficking for sexual exploitation and for labour exploitation.

The organized criminal groups remain flexible, operating simultaneously in several countries and adapting their criminal activity based on the places from where they encounter a high demand for sexual services and where the labour market provides favourable circumstances for labour exploitation, or society is more flexible or doesn’t incriminate begging by minor victims.

The traffickers are still taking advantage of the social and economic vulnerability of the victims which are mainly recruited by deceit, using vague or false promises for employment. It was also observed a new modus operandi in the recruitment of victims using internet and social networks.

72% victims were identified as a result of police actions; 24% victims were self-identified; 4% victims were reported by third entities.

FUTURE PLANS

One of the most important directions of action for SELEC and LEA in the region is to fight trafficking in human beings and to increase the number of early identified victims. Further identifying and developing the most adequate ways to tackle this phenomena is a priority for SELEC MS Annual meeting on THB in Southeast Europe – 2017 (May-June).

Increase SELEC capacity building to better support the Member States in their fight against trafficking in human beings.

Involvement of SELEC in prevention campaigns.

A regional witness protection programme in Southeast Europe.

Trafficking in human beings remains an important concern for MS when referring to the trans-border organized crime in the SEE Region. Even if important steps were taken in direction to efficiently tackle this phenomena, the increase and diversification of the police actions and the tools available to LEA, at the same time with a more tailored operational support of SELEC in the region together with a partnership strategy that goes beyond the region is a requirement in the process of fighting THB.

Evaluating periodically the situation on THB, developing and implementing realistic strategies and action plans, and creating and implementing macro-social programs to reduce the vulnerabilities to trafficking must be a constant in the general effort.

The existence of the demand side, which constitutes a pull factor for trafficking in countries that are not SELEC members, must be the ground for developing new partnerships, not only on bilateral grounds, but as well from organization perspective in order to provide a better support in the international investigation initiated by MS.

SPAIN

Spanish Episcopal Conference

The Episcopal Commission on Migration of the Spanish Episcopal Conference, following the publication of the guidelines for the pastoral care of roads/streets in May 2007 and taking this document as the basis and foundation, has created the department of human trafficking as a response to the growing phenomenon of trafficking in human beings that has been taking place in Spain in recent years, as the country has become the second major recipient of victims.

Since its creation, different actions and objectives have been developed within a networking framework, primarily together with ecclesiastical organizations, religious congregations and civil entities. In the frame of this social and pastoral work, and along with CONFER, Justice and Peace and Caritas Spain, the document: “Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Exploitation and Guidelines for Social and Pastoral Action” was written, and later published by Caritas Spain in November 2010. This document describes and denounces the reality of human trafficking in order to make it visible, sensitize people and spread the vision and action of the Church in the fight against this phenomenon.

the Inter-Church Network, was published. This material was developed as a resource to carry out preventive work with adolescents and young people in the educational field. It proposes dynamic sessions to make human trafficking known within the context of certain subjects, thus, raising young people's collective awareness of the situation and its gravity, as the youth will be the future of our society.

The Inter-Church Group of trafficking in persons also organizes training awareness sessions around the 18 October, European Day against Human Trafficking, to learn about and delve deeper into this phenomenon, be updated, get training, and share experiences. For the next term, the proposal, rather than training, is focused on giving human trafficking visibility within the Catholic parish community.

Another activity carried out by the Inter-Church network at national level are prayer vigils on the occasion of the Day of Santa Josefina Bakhita, on 8 February. The network also develops the material that is later spread out to Diocesan delegates and referent people in order that this time of prayer can take place in the greater possible number of places.

In addition, the Inter-Church network nationwide is progressively creating a network of references or diocesan delegates. These are the people who, in their dioceses, implement the proposals made by the department of human trafficking within the framework of the Inter-Church network. The actions suggested include vigils of prayer, training and awareness-raising sessions. To be used as informative material in every diocese, this group has also created a poster with a slogan about trafficking in persons, slavery in the 21st century, and a visually attractive leaflet with a plain explanation about human trafficking and biblical quotations that lead to questions about modern slavery. Along with this material, an informative video has been produced; it briefly explains what human trafficking is, our responses and challenges.

Also, the Episcopal Commission on Migration has recently created a forum for study and reflection, formed by experts and people with wide experience in caring for victims, with the aim of guiding the actions of the Church, developing thinking and having the support needed to address different aspects of the phenomenon. What has been mentioned above is useless unless victims are provided with comprehensive care. Yet, the department of human trafficking does not have resources for this type of work because this is not within its functions. In fact, its role includes offering unconditional support to all those congregations and entities that are in some way or other serving people who are victims of trafficking. This assistance is complex and very delicate. For this reason, it requires highly qualified personnel and resources that can meet people's needs, and which different congregations (Adorers, Oblates, Villa Teresita, Caritas Spain...) or civil entities already have. At any rate, it is within our competence to offer our support to these associations and others that can be founded, as well as encouraging the creation of spaces for the social inclusion of those who have already overcome the most difficult and delicate moments of the rehabilitation process.
SPAIN
Spanish National Police

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED

Within the Spanish National Police by the competent officials contact, the following religious corporations which mainly provide service assistance to victims of human trafficking, are:

Caritas Española; Adoratrices; Hermanas Oblatas del Santísimo Redentor; Auxiliares del Buen Pastor – Villa Teresita; Hijas de la Caridad de San Vicente de Paul – Hogar Marillac; Hermanas Josefinas de la Santísima Trinidad; all religious Foundations floors host.

DATA ON VICTIMS RESCUED AND CRIMINALS ARRESTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
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<td>249</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrested</td>
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<td>Victims</td>
<td>164</td>
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</tbody>
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FUTURE PLANS

Recently the functional operating plan against trafficking in human beings has been extended indefinitely because such good results have been given to the Spanish police. Also a few days ago a new instruction of the Secretariat of State security has been signed on actions by the State security bodies and forces in the fight against trafficking in human beings and in collaboration with the organizations and institutions with experience in assisting victims. The figure of the National Social partner has been created in trafficking in human beings for coordination and collaboration with local partners in order to give them accomplished information of everything related to the trafficking in human beings. These social partners will be the point of permanent contact between police and the organizations and entities of assistance to victims.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
The Catholic Church in UAE, Oman and Yemen

SITUATION

Gulf countries, under sharia law, aim at the development of the local Muslim Arab nationals who are at times a minority in their own country.

No political parties, no citizen rights groups are allowed; NGO activity is limited and strictly monitored.

For the large foreign labour force on 2-3 year employment visas and labour contracts there is no prospect of integration nor right to ownership or citizenship. Foreigners remain foreigners forever. Exploitation is endemic from recruitment agencies in the sending countries to pool recruitment agencies in the receiving countries, labour contract substitution, the sponsorship system, the weak legal protection.

New laws for the protection of the migrant worker and the eradication of trafficking are passed to satisfy international expectations and to receive positive ratings.

For the large foreign labour force on 2-3 year employment visas and labour contracts there is no
in human rights reports, but in reality, law enforcement is relatively sporadic or inconsistent.

In some countries housemaids/domestic workers do not come under the labour law. This category is very vulnerable with widespread abuse of every kind, inhuman treatment and slave-like working and living conditions.

Corruption and collusion, especially at the middle level of government departments and companies. Documents, contracts and court procedures often without translation, only in Arabic. In several cases, there exists Apartheid-like discrimination of foreigners: Europeans, Asians, Africans.

**ACTION**

The Gulf Churches Fellowship (association of the Christian church in the 7 countries of the Arabian Peninsula) annual general meeting studies the Trafficking and related problems and seeks ways to address them with high level contacts and social work on the ground (strikes, public protest and press campaigns are not allowed). Distribution of 1,000s of MP3s with the rights and obligations of workers in 12 languages.

Networking with Asia Migrant Forum, Global Christian Forum, AOS/MTS, Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants.

Prompting Embassies to greater awareness and action for its citizens in distress or detention, the elimination of unscrupulous agents at both ends.

Counselling and assisting reported cases, visiting prisons, detention centres, shelters, contacting sponsors, employers, agents, labour officers, bank departments, police, immigration, courts. In most cases facilitating the return to the home country is the only viable solution in the given circumstances.

**DATA**

No cumulative data available as many small groups on local or district level are involved in a variety of activities. The Catholic Church in Abu Dhabi alone is deporting 10-15 people monthly (VoT and those affected by loss of work with pending debt issues). Every week 20,000 new migrant workers are flown into UAE. The resulting problems are immense as many are forced to pay or work off their debts to recruitment agencies that bring them to the UAE (‘debt slavery’).

**FUTURE**

Training of our staff and better local and national networking.

Warning Bishops’ Conferences, Parishes, NGOs of sending countries on the reality of migrant existence in the ‘rich’ Gulf, the deceit, illegal and abusive practices, the psychological and physical violence, disregard of law and human dignity.

Collection of evidence for legal action against agents and employers.

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**UNITED KINGDOM - ENGLAND AND WALES**

**Catholic Bishops’ Conference of England and Wales (CBCEW)**

The Catholic Bishops’ Conference of England and Wales (CBCEW) is committed to combating human trafficking. Together with police forces and other partners, the CBCEW works domestically and internationally to play its part in the common struggle against modern slavery.

Since the Santa Marta Group (SMG) last met in Madrid 2015, the Catholic Church in England and Wales has committed significant energy to helping those most affected by trafficking, as well as acting as the secretariat of the Santa Marta Group overall.

(A) CBCEW SMG WORK IN THE UK

1. Helping Survivors

In June 2015, Cardinal Nichols established Caritas Bakhita House as a place to provide a sanctuary of welcome, healing and hospitality for victims in London and the rest of the United Kingdom (UK). Run by Westminster Diocese, Caritas Bakhita House works closely with police forces, local government, social welfare agencies and religious congregations to support survivors. Caritas
Bakita House is a tangible expression of the SMG’s values of partnership, care, trust and respect and a sign of the Local Church’s commitment. It also serves as a place of learning where new methods of pastoral care can be tested and shared with other organisations at home and abroad as part of the Santa Marta network, as well as a model that can be replicated elsewhere. For example, Caritas Bakita House was the venue for a half-day workshop on human trafficking in London on the 4 May 2016. This was organised jointly by the Church and UK law enforcement agencies, and it focused on the potential for positive initiatives between the Church, government and police in addressing trafficking, especially in establishing best practice for survivor care and reintegration through employment and educational opportunities. The latter are being developed in partnership with the diocese of Westminster, local companies and Santa Marta partners such as St Mary’s University.

To date, thirty eight adult guests from twenty one countries, between the ages of 18 – 65 years have moved through Caritas Bakita House and reintegrated into society. Two guests had their babies while at the House and another guest moved into the House with her toddler.

2. Prevention through Training and Awareness Raising Programmes

CBCEW is determined to increase its efforts to prevent trafficking and has hosted three national training sessions on its “Introduction to Human Trafficking” course developed in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), as well as commencing a “Train the Trainer” course in February. This focuses on raising awareness and understanding of the nature and scale of human trafficking as a global phenomenon through using indicators that enable participants to identify vulnerable individuals and groups that could be offered support and protection. This training has received the UK Continuing Professional Development (CPD) accreditation and participants can receive points that count towards their professional development in their workplaces. CBCEW is currently reviewing its training material and the new resources will be made available free to other SMG partners. A training package for primary schools has also been tested in the Westminster diocese by Just Enough, an NGO. Another important development has been the work with the Church’s national network of safeguarding officers. These are staff employed to protect children and vulnerable adults and they have been provided with material that will help them identify potential victims of trafficking.

CBCEW celebrates 8 February, the Feast of St Josephine Bakita, as the Day of Prayer for victims and survivors of human trafficking and those who work with them. Prayer cards and posters were sent to Cathedrals and schools to raise awareness among the UK Catholic community and to publicise the national telephone hotline number through a number of events. For example, Cardinal Vincent Nichols joined pupils of the Cardinal Pole School in Hackney in London, for a special prayer service; whilst St Mary’s University celebrated the feast with a workshop hosted by the Vice Chancellor to highlight the involvement of slave labour in food production and supply chains.

3. Building Trust through Community Engagement

The Bishop of Nottingham and the Bishop of East Anglia alerted CBCEW to the experiences of vulnerable communities during our respective visits to those dioceses earlier in the year. Both meetings focused on the rampant exploitation that is taking place, especially in the agricultural and food processing industries. Priests who know the communities spoke movingly about the very difficult conditions workers are experiencing. At the workshop in East Anglia, we learnt how unscrupulous recruiters travel to countries such as Lithuania, Slovakia, Poland and Romania and entice with false promises hundreds of men and women. The reality is that when they come to the UK, their passports are taken, they are consigned to harsh work in farms or factories and they
live in awful conditions. The majority of those exploited cannot speak or understand English with any proficiency.

The strategy being developed by the CBCEW and partners in response is to work with local diocese, clergy and the relevant ethnic chaplains to better understand these vulnerable communities so that appropriate help, advice and accompaniment can be provided by the Church and through the Church. With this in mind, workshops have been organised. These assist the ethnic chaplains to articulate the problems regarding human slavery that are pertinent to their particular community and help them identify ways to report abuse and exploitation to the appropriate authorities; to this end the Bishops’ Conference have developed a questionnaire to guide the chaplains in their assessment. Second, regional meetings take place between the local diocesan Bishops, local police chiefs, priests and chaplains working with the vulnerable communities, and other relevant organizations, especially the Office of the UK Anti-Slavery Commissioner. The purpose of these encounters is to establish greater trust between the various groups and to provide practical assistance regarding the help available to trafficked victims. For example, detailed guidance in the appropriate language can be provided - such as the best people to contact (clergy, safeguarding officers and community leaders); telephone help through the national helpline and police emergency number and sanctuaries, such as local churches, Mass centres and safe houses, where people can seek refuge.

(B) CBCEW SMG INTERNATIONAL WORK

1. Nigeria Partnership

The CBCEW is working closely with the Office of the UK Anti-Slavery Commissioner, the UK Government and Catholic Bishops’ Conference of Nigeria (Archdiocese of Benin and the Diocese of Uromi), on a project on human trafficking in Edo State. This area is the epicentre of human trafficking in Nigeria, especially for sexual trafficking of young women into Western Europe. The project will provide pastoral care to victims, assist them with education, and enhance economic empowerment through employment schemes. The UK government is committed to funding the scheme.

2. The UN Sustainable Development Goals

Cardinal Nichols and Commissioner Hyland led a UK delegation to the United Nations in New York from 4-10 April 2016, for a Santa Marta summit on the successful inclusion of human trafficking in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This formation of Target 8.7 came through the efforts of the Office of UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner and the Holy See, which worked with member states to add trafficking to the Goals.

Target 8.7 calls immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

The summit at the UN brought together a wide range of permanent representatives of member states, Church and civic organisations to look at how 8.7 can be implemented and was organised by the Holy See UN Mission in New York. Cardinal Nichols and Commissioner Hyland also met with Santa Marta partners in Washington DC including ICE, USCCB as well as Senator Bob Corker, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the McCain Foundation.

3. The North Atlantic Maritime Project

 Trafficking in the fishing industry was the theme of a high-level workshop organised by Santa Marta partners from the Irish Police and Bishops’ Conference and hosted by Mary Immaculate College in Limerick from 10-11 May 2016. This brought together law enforcement, chaplains, industry and civic groups from Spain Portugal, Scotland,
Northern Ireland and England and Wales, to look at how to tackle trafficking in the North Atlantic fishing and processing sectors. The CBCEW, through the Apostolate of the Sea is contributing to that process as well as more broadly in identifying and supporting trafficking victims entering UK ports.

4. Building Partnerships

CBCEW is liaising closely with the Bishops’ Conferences of France and Germany to create a more coordinated approach in countering human trafficking and the current European migrant crisis. Workshops were held in Paris and Frankfurt in April and June respectively and this work will be developed in 2017. Bilateral work is also being undertaken by the Mozambique Bishops’ Conference and CELAM though our partner CAFOD. The CBCEW is also liaising with Caritas Internationalis in creating awareness of trafficking in Africa. In building this partnership, the CBCEW attended an international conference in Abuja during September, organised by CI, the Pontifical Council for Migrants and Caritas Nigeria.

United Kingdom – Northern Ireland

Police Service of Northern Ireland and its Partner Agencies

Relationships Between Church and Law Enforcement Agencies

PSNI is an active participant on the Department of Justice (NI) Engagement Group on Human Trafficking.

The purpose of the group is to improve engagement between statutory bodies and charities about human trafficking and to facilitate a partnership approach to encourage the sharing and exchange of information, ideas and expertise.

Church and faith groups included in this group are the Community Faiths’ Forum, CARE NI, Invisible Traffick and Evangelical Alliance.

PSNI is also involved in delivering presentations to faith and community groups, such as the Belfast Migrant Help Forum, local ethnic communities meeting and the Belfast Police Community and Safety Partnership group.

PSNI attended the Santa Marta Group North Atlantic Fisheries Project training day held in Dublin in April 2016. PSNI also attended the Santa Marta Group Conference held in Limerick in May 2016 which focused on the North Atlantic Fisheries Project.

Victims Rescued and Criminals Arrested Between 1 April 2015 and 29 July 2016

PSNI Human Trafficking Unit, which was formed on 1 April 2015, has designed their own screening assessment to safeguard victims through early recognition and
subsequent intervention. If deemed to be a Potential Victim of Human Trafficking (PVoT) the PSNI will refer the person to the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC).

Since 1 April 2015 the PSNI conducted 382 screening assessments - from these assessments 68 PVoT were recovered in Northern Ireland.

The 68 recovered victims included 37 males and 31 females. Eleven of the 68 referrals were children.

The majority of these were rescued from forced and compulsory labour exploitation (37 victims), with the remaining rescued from sexual and domestic servitude exploitation.

Nationalities include victims from Eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East, Far East and Asia.

Since 1 April 2015 the PSNI has made 23 arrests. Fourteen of those arrests were for human trafficking.

The remaining nine arrests included offences of brothel keeping, firearms possession and drugs possession which were detected during Human Trafficking investigations.

53 trafficking related searches were conducted.

Eight persons have been charged with a variety of offences, four of which were for human trafficking and eight persons were reported to the PPS for human trafficking related offences.

**Operation Burgrave:** In January 2016 the PSNI extradited two Romanian nationals from Sweden for their involvement in a two year human trafficking investigation for sexual exploitation. This was a joint investigation between the PSNI and Swedish Law Enforcement through Europol and Eurojust. The defendants were initially prosecuted in Sweden and were sentenced to four years imprisonment. In Belfast in May 2016, both suspects pleaded guilty to Human Trafficking in NI. On 28 June 2016 each defendant was given a two year custodial sentence.

**FUTURE PLANS**

The main issues continue to centre on sexual and labour exploitation.

A number of proactive operations are ongoing in relation to the movement of PVoT around Europe for sexual exploitation by criminal gangs.

These operations are utilising the full range of local, national and international tactics and this collaboration will assist in identifying suspects involved and identifying the victims.

Multi-agency labour exploitation operations also remain ongoing to detect, disrupt and frustrate organised crime gangs. Working in partnership and information sharing is the key to success.

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**UNITED KINGDOM – SCOTLAND**

**Police Scotland**

**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FORGED**

Police Scotland recognises the importance of engagement with faith groups and works in partnership with Action of Churches Together in Scotland (ACTS). National Human Trafficking Unit (NHTU) attended at St George’s Tron Church in Glasgow City Centre to raise awareness in regards to Anti-Trafficking day in 2015.

**LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 Bill contains two main offences, human trafficking (section 1) and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour (section 4). An aggravation for human trafficking has been created and the human trafficking offence itself has an aggravator if the victim is a child or is committed by a public official. Prevention and risk orders are a key part of the Act allowing interventions to be undertaken and seek other options to protect victims.

Scottish ministers are required to produce a strategy on tackling human trafficking, subject to review every three years. There is a requirement for public authorities to notify Police of potential trafficking incidents. The
1. At the time of writing the Church of England is in the process of launching the Clewer Initiative against Modern Day Slavery. The Clewer Initiative is (CI) a 3 year fixed-term project (July 2016 – March 2019) which has grown out of the collaborative work undertaken over the last 3 years between the Bishop of Derby and the Church of England’s Mission and Public Affairs Division (MPA) as a result of the Modern Day Slavery Act (2015) and collaboration through the Santa Marta Group.

2. CI’s vision is a world free from slavery and where those released from slavery are restored to full human dignity. To this end, CI enables dioceses to develop strategies to detect instances of modern-day slavery in the community and to assist in the provision of victim support and care. It does this by providing bespoke training and mentoring that uses an asset-based community development (ABCD) methodology.

3. CI has 2 overarching strategic objectives for the period 2016-19.

   Subsequent to a major review in 2018 – to consider establishing CI as an independent charitable body with a proven track record in delivering high quality support, training and assistance that enables dioceses to detect instances of modern-day slavery and assist in the provision of victim support and care.

   Establish a self-sustaining network of dioceses and their partners committed to sharing models of best practice and providing evidenced based data to resource the Church’s national engagement with statutory and non-statutory.

4. CI uses an asset-based community methodology to enable, in the first instance, Church of England dioceses and wider Church networks to develop strategies to detect instances of modern-day slavery in the community and to assist in the provision of victim support and care. CI holds that the solutions to modern-day slavery already exist within the community and that the Church, which is present in all communities and is at the heart of many, has a primary responsibility in leading these efforts.

5. CI’s methodology - developed from work undertaken by the Diocese of Derby - involves working with the Church locally to help identify resources (human resources, voluntary networks) and assets (property) that dioceses and parishes already possess that can be legislation includes the provision of care and support for victims including independent child trafficking guardians, presumption of age and Lord Advocate’s instructions on the non-criminalisation of credible victims of trafficking.

**OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY/ AWARENESS RAISING**

Police Scotland are part of three Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) with Romania, Slovakia and Latvia, targeting Serious and Organised Crime Groups involved in trafficking.


External training: Circulation of electronic public leaflet detailing indicators of human trafficking and useful contact numbers to over 2000 businesses. NHTU delivered presentations to a number of public bodies, including The Glasgow Bar Association and Judicial Institute for Scotland.

**FUTURE PLANS**

Police Scotland is committed to ensuring a consistent level of service to all of our communities. We recognise the need to provide reassurance and support to the most vulnerable individuals and groups by identifying their needs and expectations. Police Scotland works in close partnership with other agencies to ensure we meet these expectations and keep people safe.
Victims of modern slavery often have complex needs on account of the array of physical and psychological abuse they may have suffered. Evidence shows that victims of modern slavery often come into contact with healthcare services both during the time they are exploited and after their escape. In order to cater to the multiple needs of survivors, all frontline professionals must be aware of the indicators of modern slavery and more importantly, know what to do next.

The Commissioner has been working with National Health Service England to produce a set of three videos targeting NHS frontline staff, emergency services and local councils. The videos aim to raise awareness about modern slavery and highlight the important role each practitioner has in victim identification in their daily activities. The NHS video will be included in the basic training for all nurses in England and has a potential of reaching up to 700,000 front line staff.

The Commissioner has also focused on domestic work within private households, which is globally recognised to be a sector where workers have heightened vulnerability to the risk of abuse and exploitation. The Commissioner’s recommendations, which were accepted by the UK Government, have led to changes in the immigration policy allowing domestic workers on these visas to change employer during their six month stay and allowing those who have received a positive conclusive grounds decision to stay for two years (beyond their initial 6 month visa) the right to work in private households. The UK Government also committed to introduce post-arrival information and support for domestic workers, as well as to enhance prevention measures to ensure that information and messages concerning entitlements and obligations are understood before a visa is issued.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner**

**VICTIM IDENTIFICATION AND CARE**

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**BISHOP REDFERN’S UPDATE**

In the last two years I have been involved with one or two other people from the Santa Marta Group in establishing a Global Sustainability Network to look at legislative frameworks, and how best the judiciary and other agencies can work within them. We have been working with lawyers in a large number of countries and leaders in the world of business and media. The Santa Marta project remains a key and focused area of work within this broader remit.

Within the UK I have been involved in developing relationships between law enforcement and statutory agencies and voluntary/faith groups both in the region where I live and work (Derbyshire) and also nationally through my role in Parliament. This includes a project to look at child advocates and better support for victims.
enforcement officers, which will be delivered at a series of events across the UK in late 2016. The Commissioner has also successfully encouraged the IBA to develop a training series for the judiciary. This will focus on the specificities of modern slavery cases, including the interaction with victims and difficulties that may arise before and during court proceedings.

The Commissioner has also worked with the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire to establish a national modern slavery network for Police and Crime Commissioners. This group meets quarterly and has to date focused on highlighting issues central to tackling modern slavery, including increasing awareness among local business leaders of slavery within supply chains. Further, through this group the Commissioner has encouraged all Police and Crime Commissioners to include modern slavery in their policing plans.

The Commissioner is committed to promoting the use of cutting edge technology to tackle modern slavery. The Commissioner has secured agreement for the US Defence Research Advanced Projects Agency (DARPA) to provide their innovative Memex software to UK law enforcement at no extra cost. Memex is a package of cutting edge tools that will allow law enforcement to ‘join the dots’ and uncover a wealth of information that might otherwise be difficult or time-intensive to obtain. It scours the internet to search for otherwise difficult to find information on human trafficking, in particular advertisements used to lure victims into servitude. 18 police forces across the UK have now signed up to use the software and are currently being trained in its use.

**PROMOTING BEST PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP WORKING**

The Commissioner has prioritised working closely with the homelessness sector, because homeless people are known to be highly vulnerable to being trafficked and exploited in modern slavery. The Commissioner therefore commissioned the Passage, a leading homelessness charity that has supported clients who have experienced exploitation and modern slavery, to conduct a scoping exercise to help better understand the extent of modern slavery issues in the UK in relation to homelessness.

The Commissioner has also developed important partnerships with diaspora communities and diplomatic missions accredited to the UK, both of whom are key partners in helping to understand the traditions and culture of those countries where many victims come from.

**PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT**

The UK Government has demonstrated international leadership on the issue of slavery in supply chains through the introduction of the landmark Transparency in Supply Chains section of the Modern Slavery Act. Since October 2015 all large companies that do business in the UK have been legally required to publish an annual statement which describes the steps they have taken to ensure that modern slavery does not take place in their business and supply chains anywhere in the world. In order to promote strong reporting, the Commissioner has: communicated with over 1000 companies operating in the UK, writing to them detailing his expectations of companies in relation to their reporting requirements under Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act; led roundtables on supply chain transparency; and is working with trade bodies to tackle slavery in high risk sectors.

The Commissioner has been working with Seafish, a non-departmental body set up to raise standards across the seafood industry, encouraging action and advising its members on steps that can be taken to tackle modern slavery within their supply chains. In particular the Commissioner has been supporting Seafish as they have been revising their Responsible Fishing Scheme – a voluntary vessel-based programme certifying ethical practices on fishing vessels – which now includes requirements to ensure that there is no forced labour on board accredited vessels.

**INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION**

The Commissioner, working in partnership with the Pontifical Academy for Sciences, led the push to secure an explicit anti-slavery target in the UN’s development agenda for 2015-2030, and Goal 8.7 underpins the UK’s new £33.5m International Modern Slavery Fund, which the Commissioner helped to secure. Goal 8.7 calls for effective measures to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour in all its forms, including the worst forms of child labour. This was a major breakthrough that will bring more concerted action, political will and increased funding to the fight against slavery globally. The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in September 2015, will shape development policy for the United Nations and its 193 member states over the next 15 years. The Commissioner, together with the Santa Marta Group and the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations, organised a high-level meeting at the United Nations Headquarters.
in New York in April 2016 to drive forward action to implement Goal 8.7. The meeting gave increased prominence to the target and resulted in important global commitments. The Commissioner also attended key meetings during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016 to further galvanise efforts.

The Commissioner has also worked to developed proposals for the UK Government for prevention and collaboration projects in countries of origin from where significant numbers of victims are trafficked to the UK. In June 2016 the Commissioner submitted proposals to tackle trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation of Nigerian women and girls to the UK and other European countries, through targeted prevention work at source in Edo State. The Commissioner has developed strong relationships with community and faiths leaders and NGOs in Nigeria through the Santa Marta Group. The UK Government has now committed to work to tackle human trafficking in Nigeria.

The Commissioner has additionally focused on strengthening the already positive bi-lateral anti-slavery partnership with Romania, through reaching an agreement for the secondment of a senior Romanian official, to work as a special adviser to lead new work to enhance strategic collaboration to tackle modern slavery involving Romanian victims and offenders.

Another key priority has been ensuring incorporation of protection measures against modern slavery into emergency humanitarian responses. The Commissioner has been engaging with the UK Government regarding moving modern slavery up the Department for International Development’s programming agenda and incorporating modern slavery into their broader crisis response. Earlier this year the then Home Secretary, Theresa May MP, asked the Commissioner to visit the migration “hotspots” in Italy and Greece and to provide advice on what more could be done to ensure unaccompanied children and vulnerable adults are protected from traffickers. The Commissioner’s report highlighted the shocking ways in which the migration crisis is being used by human trafficking networks to target and exploit the most vulnerable. Following submission of the Commissioner’s report, in August the Secretary of State for International Development approved a new £4 million fund to help protect migrant and refugee women and girls and other vulnerable persons at risk of trafficking, forced labour, gender based violence, and all other forms of exploitation, in the Mediterranean region.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**Metropolitan Police Service, London**

The Santa Marta group sits as a charity under the Diocese of Westminster and we work closely with Caritas and the Diocese of Westminster Bakhita House project.

The Commissioner, Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe, gave a speech on 27 June 2016 at a Santa Marta Group event hosted by the Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, attended by His Eminence Cardinal Nichols.

In his speech the Commissioner restated that he was absolutely committed to promoting the importance of fighting Human Trafficking and Slavery. This includes increasingly close cooperation with foreign and national partners in the police, Government and other agencies.

Between April 2015 to March 2016, the UK National Referral Mechanism received notification of 3,215 people who claim or have been identified as potential victims of modern slavery. In 2015 there were 289 prosecutions and 113 convictions for modern slavery.

We have mapped 219 organised crime groups, assessed for their relative risk and harm, across the UK, involving 1,700 prominent individuals. This is part of our efforts to catch the ringleaders.

There is increasing use of our new Modern Slavery Act, introduced in July 2015; 27 offences were prosecuted under the act in its first year.

In the first six month of 2016 we saw a 100% increase in allegations over 2015, which we believe reflects increased
victim confidence to come forward and better understanding amongst professionals dealing with victims.

We have increased our emphasis on seizing criminal’s assets and where we can’t prosecute for slavery and trafficking offences - often because of unwilling victims or evidence thresholds - we look to prosecute for related offences.

We will increase our efforts to use the new Modern Slavery Act to prosecute traffickers. We will also continue improve our reporting and referral mechanisms to properly tackle labour and sexual exploitation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

OVERVIEW

The Santa Marta Group was established in 2014 as an alliance of international police chiefs and Catholic Bishops to raise awareness of human slavery develop relationships amongst civil society, help the care of victims and share experiences, best practices and skills among members.

Considering the objectives of the Santa Marta Group, several cooperative initiatives are being leveraged and enhanced by the Santa Marta Group participation, including capacity building measures, information sharing with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and joint analysis efforts to further define the nature scope and scale of human trafficking within our national borders.

The HSI Human Trafficking Unit has met with the National Crime Agency (NCA), the UK Home Office and the UK Commissioner for Human Trafficking, Mr. Kevin Hyland, and staff on July 11-13, 2016 to coordinate efforts in Nigeria, Vietnam and domestically.

After consultation with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) Mr. Bill Canny and Dr. Hilary Chester, the USCCB provided HSI with contacts with their representatives from Caritas Internationalis, the Catholic Bishops’ Conference of Nigeria, and contacts with religious workers in Vietnam, as well as information and a commitment to participate in the human trafficking domestic prevalence study.

INITIATIVES

Targeted Capacity Building of Law Enforcement to Combat Human Slavery

The NCA, Australian Federal Police (AFP) and ICE are collaboratively identifying and providing focused training to law enforcement in trafficking source countries which are developmentally ready to advance their counter human trafficking program. Both Nigeria and Vietnam have been identified as specific Santa Marta supported target countries.

HSI is attending the meeting organized by Caritas Internationalis and the Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People, hosted by Caritas Nigeria in Abuja, Nigeria, September 4-7, 2016 to discuss collaboration and promote an awareness program of trafficking within and from Africa. The invitation was facilitated by the USCCB. The DHS Blue Campaign has offered to provide examples of their awareness program materials.

Both the UK Commissioner for Human Trafficking and NCA have ongoing and scheduled capacity building efforts.

HSI Human Trafficking Program is providing capacity building training in October 2016 to the Vietnam Government in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

USCCB has agreed to support the effort by introducing their contacts to our capacity building teams scheduled to visit Vietnam in October.

The objective would be to tailor training to Law Enforcement and obtain information on current human trafficking organizations in the region.

Human Trafficking Prevalence Study

The UK recently released its first national prevalence of human slavery study this year. HSI/HSTC met with the UK Home Office on July 13, 2016 and collaborated on developing a U.S. prevalence study on human trafficking.

The USCCB is providing additional data from their victim
assistance programs to assist in this national effort.

**Focused Information Sharing Effort leveraging Bali Process Members**

Since 2002, the Bali Process has effectively raised awareness of human smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime. The AFP is currently the Chair of the Bali Process and the U.S. is a member along with 47 other states.

The AFP, HSI and NCA members have agreed to significantly enhance the process through information sharing of human trafficking for the region. A meeting is scheduled on August 9, 2016 to develop the agenda for the next Bali Process meeting.

**Provide greater awareness of the issue and promote information sharing targeting human trafficking perpetrators and organizations**

All Santa Marta Group members could provide enhanced awareness training and promote the use of national rescue numbers for reporting human trafficking.

HSI and the Department of Justice are promoting an awareness program in Mexico in cooperation with the Attorney General of Mexico’s Office of the General Prosecutor (PGR).

Promote round table meetings between the Santa Marta Group and the Government of Mexico (GoM) law enforcement leadership to raise awareness on existing law enforcement gaps. Analyze the use of existing data on victim hotspots as well as trafficker hotspots to create a geographic focus.

**Sharing best practices and identify priorities to counter maritime trafficking activities and have discussions that lead to the creation of an e-Learning system on this topic; and provide real time global information that records the range and diversity of the counter maritime labor trafficking activities of the Catholic Church and the Advisory Group partners.**

In July 2016, the HSI Forced Labor Program participated in meetings with the Coalition of Organizations and Ministries Promoting the Abolition of Slavery at Sea (Compass) Advisory Group, in Rome, Italy. This is a two-year State Department-funded project which is being administered by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

**Collaboration with HSI’s Victim Assistance Program**

On June 9, 2016, Dr. Hillary Chester provided an overview of the USCCB Trafficking Victims Assistance Program as the guest speaker on the HSI Victim Assistance Program’s monthly teleconference call with 23 HSI Victim Assistance Specialists who are located throughout the United States. The forum provided a robust discussion on joint collaborative in the support of victims who are part of HSI investigations and prosecutions.

**ICE HSI STATISTICS**

**Enforcement Statistics** – From April 2014 through August 5, 2016, HSI human trafficking investigations generated 1,614 criminal arrests.

**Victim Assistance Program Statistics** – From April 1, 2014 through August 3, 2016, a total of 1,167 human trafficking victims were identified in the course of HSI investigations and referred for services to NGOs, including faith-based organizations.

**SUMMARY**

These initiatives represent existing efforts to combat human trafficking both domestically and internationally in cooperation with the Catholic Church. Promoting the objectives of the Santa Marta Group include efforts to provide awareness in targeted countries of human trafficking, promote greater reporting of the crime, and when possible share data on emerging trends and transnational criminal organizations encountered in their discipleship endeavors.
TRAFFICKING VICTIMS’ ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: ENHANCING USCCB/MRS’ RELATIONSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT TO SERVE MORE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

As part of a cooperative agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Office on Trafficking in Persons, USCCB/MRS provides comprehensive case management services to victims of trafficking through the Trafficking Victims’ Assistance Program (TVAP). USCCB/MRS provides these services through its national network of Catholic Charities providers. In an effort to further strengthen our partnership with law enforcement to expand the reach of our services, USCCB/MRS held a conference call with key Homeland Security Investigations’ (HSI) Victim Assistance Specialists on June 9th, 2016, so as to provide services to victims rescued through HSI operations.

The Amistad Movement—Preventing Human Trafficking, Bridging the Gap between Immigrants and Law Enforcement Recognizing the unrivaled presence of Catholic pastoral and service organizations in immigrant communities, for over three years USCCB/MRS has been leading the national Amistad Movement, a train-the-trainer campaign that raises a proactive, victim-identification-oriented awareness of human trafficking in immigrant communities. USCCB/MRS staff have trained some 2,000 peer educators, and these trainers have in-turn educated others in their communities. On 4-6 November, 2016, the Amistad Movement will hold its first Amistad Institute, a weekend of intensive training for anti-trafficking community activists – especially immigrant leaders – to equip them with the educational tools and resources necessary to expand Amistad in their communities. Participants will commit themselves to training and recruiting more trainers in the immigrant communities, as well as building trust between the immigrant communities and law enforcement. USCCB/MRS will invite federal law enforcement officials to the Institute to share their goal of ending human trafficking in the immigrant communities.
COMPASS: COORDINATING THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC RESPONSE TO TRAFFICKING AT SEA, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Through a cooperative agreement with the Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP), USCCB/MRS is organizing an international Catholic response to human trafficking at sea through COMPASS: Coalition of Organizations and Ministries Promoting the Abolition of Slavery at Sea. USCCB/MRS has identified an Advisory Group composed of key Catholic and non-Catholic stakeholders, mostly in Southeast Asia, that range from direct service providers to advocacy and policy experts. We are proud to include a policy advisor from Homeland Security Investigations on the Advisory Group. The combined expertise of the Advisory Group will contribute to the creation and use of a global information system that tracks and connects the global Catholic direct service response to maritime trafficking. Through this project, an online learning system was launched that partners can use to standardized their functional definition of trafficking and increase their knowledge of victim service provision and advocacy, including guidelines on constructing relationships with law enforcement.

USCCB/MRS is committed, in all its programs and outreach initiatives, to continue building and enhancing the ever-growing strategic partnership between Catholic organizations and law enforcement—in the U.S. and around the world—in the ongoing global struggle against human trafficking.
Pope Francis describes human trafficking as...

“an open wound on the body of contemporary society”