



THE PONTIFICAL ACADEMY
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Workshop on

Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking: Best Practices in Legal Aid, Compensation and Resettlement

4-6 November 2017 | Casina Pio IV | Vatican City



Concept Note

This meeting is jointly organized by two professional associations, both of which are deeply concerned about the well-being of trafficked people. For victims to flourish as persons whose human dignity has been fully restored and who can play a full role in society (as citizens and workers enjoying a family life and being part of a community), much more is required than moral condemnation of this heinous practice. More is needed than ratification of international agreements and national legislation for their implementation.

Ultimately, these pieces of paper change no-one's life unless coupled with two further steps: first, those that ensure victims legal representation in order to gain the Right to Remain and the Right to Work in their country of destination, if this is what they seek, plus the resources to make it possible. Second, good and readily available resettlement provisions are essential, covering housing, education and training and, above all, help towards social integration into local communities. These steps need to be taken together if we care sufficiently about the people involved who are human beings and not statistics, which is why PASS and GALA are working together (the original meaning of synergy).

The Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences (PASS) has been active in its opposition to Human Trafficking, as a Crime against Humanity, in response to Pope Francis's concern, expressed from the start of his Pontificate. We have held Workshops, Seminars and Plenary meetings since 2013, focussing on the different constituencies involved: Bishops, Chiefs of Police, INGOs, Religious Leaders, Youth, Mayors of big cities and Judges. We devoted our Plenary meeting of 2015 to "Human Trafficking: Issues beyond Criminalization" (<http://www.pass.va/content/scienze-sociali/en/events/2014-18/humantrafficking.html>) and established the website www.endslavery.va. The core of our Recommendations was "Resettlement not Repatriation". Our greatest public success was the inclusion of the elimination of Human Trafficking in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Target 8.7), and the official adoption of these goals came shortly after Pope Francis speech to the General Assembly, on 25 September 2015.

The Global Alliance for Legal Aid (GALA) is an association of jurists which advocates improved access to justice for all.

GALA uses legal aid and public interest advocacy to obtain improved access to justice as an essential component of democracy. GALA works with local partners who are attorneys and human rights advocates in developing countries. It has focused its efforts on the plight of the over-indebted; poverty is a key ingredient in human trafficking and the smuggling of persons seeking a better life. Thus, GALA is also committed to utilizing legal aid and public interest litigation for the benefit of the victims of human trafficking (see www.galagala.org/about-us/)

Towards Better Practices: Legal Aid & Advocacy for Victims of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking grosses an estimated \$150 billion annually, according to ILO,¹ which also estimate that there are approximately 21 million people in conditions of forced labour.² To contextualize these figures, \$150 billion is greater than the gross domestic product (GDP) of 100 developing countries, including that of Ecuador and the Ukraine.³ Trafficking is incredibly lucrative: the average annual earnings generated for each woman trafficked as a sex slave is \$100,000.⁴ The *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe* estimates that returns on investment for criminals who engage in trafficking could be up to 1,000%.⁵

Yet, prosecutions for human trafficking are alarmingly low, and always have been. The US reports in its annual Trafficking in Persons Report that convictions were less than 10,000 total in those countries covered in the report.⁶ Furthermore, a conviction of the criminal by the state does not necessarily result in compensation for the victims.

Considering this global estimate of 21 million potential cases, and the US statistic that there are only 10,000 successful prosecutions globally, then there is only about a 0.05% chance that a human trafficker will be convicted of his or her crime. Of course this is a very rough percentage to illustrate the point that even increasing prosecution rates so as to convict 10% of the criminals is probably unrealistic in terms of most states' budgets. Moreover, prosecutions alone are unlikely to provide the victims with adequate redress, in terms of monetary compensation, sufficient for their resettlement on terms respecting their human dignity.

In the criminal justice system, making a victim *whole* again following repeated violence, trauma and torture is exceptionally difficult. Various nations do provide victims' compensation funds, which nominally supply a one-time payment to victims. For example, in wealthier states within the USA, such as New York, a crime victim or family members may receive up to \$30,000 in compensation for lost wages, in addition to other funds for medical services, including counselling and vocational counselling/training and relocation fees from the state crime victims' compensation fund.⁷

¹ http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_243201/lang--en/index.htm

² <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm>

³ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

⁴ <http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/sites/default/files/TraffickingbytheNumbers.pdf>

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/271340.pdf>

⁷ <https://ovs.ny.gov/sites/default/files/brochure/ovs-brochure-final-web.pdf>

Also, various countries, at least on paper allocate small sums specifically to victims of human trafficking (e.g. in Italy 1,500 euros can be awarded⁸). Not only is this sum insufficient to rebuild a victim's life, but such funds are also difficult to obtain, in particular when a victim is unable to speak the local language and/or is in imminent danger of deportation.

Given that many states' economies are in difficult straits, it is unlikely we will see an increase in state spending on compensation for victims of human trafficking in the immediate future.

Alternatively, where can funds be obtained to compensate victims, to provide job/skills training and employment creation programmes for decent work for the poor either in their countries of origin or for victims of trafficking wherever they may be?

What if, instead of obtaining a .05% conviction rate against human traffickers, more effort and attention were dedicated to preventing the crime which fuels human trafficking, namely that of money laundering? What if we could seize .05% of the \$150 billion profit and allocate those funds to assist the victims? What if we could also use the civil litigation systems, against labour law violations or tort claims in common law systems to obtain sizable monetary judgments against traffickers to benefit their victims? The international banking and payment sectors are already monitoring financial transactions for suspicious patterns which could indicate the presence of money laundering linked to other criminal activities, such as human trafficking. In fact, a noted anti-money laundering compliance expert will explain at the conference how Canadian banks have been collaborating with the Canadian finance sector regulator and the police to identify and successfully prosecute human traffickers engaged in money laundering. What if financial institutions could also share (non-private) data with victims' rights advocates for use in civil litigation against traffickers?

Increased seizures of funds/assets and obtaining civil judgments for damages against traffickers would make the crime of human trafficking less lucrative and therefore less appealing to criminals.

Our objective is to identify new strategies, and to create new partnerships to afford better and more effective legal and other aid to victims of human trafficking. What has been tried to date, namely criminalization by increasing the prosecution rate of criminals, has neither led to justice nor to improvements in the human condition of victims of human trafficking.

Towards Best Practices in Resettlement

Overall, it is civil society that has born the burden of furnishing and funding resettlement schemes through the generous activities of voluntary associations. This personal dedication on the part of volunteer workers will always be needed because otherwise the victims of trafficking will be "pathologized" as a homogeneous group in need

of professional and often psychiatric treatment. In itself this is a denial of the unique character of each and every human being and of the personal resilience shown by many of them. Some are indeed traumatized and brutalized to a degree that requires psychotherapy and satisfactory provisions should be made available to them. Others have more practical needs (accommodation, language learning, training, child-care and the legal aid and assistance already discussed). But all need befriending in and familiarization with their new social environments, if they choose to remain. Otherwise they will not only be "strangers in strange lands" but may gravitate towards the sole familiar places and people they know – club-land and the drug-dealers.

However, there are three factors that militate against satisfaction of these needs. Some of these operate with blatant injustice, some are simply inadequate and nearly all effectively pass the bill for coping to the voluntary sector.

First, many countries operate Referral Mechanisms that provide short-stay hostel accommodation for the victims. In Britain today, following the Modern Slavery Act of 2015, it is the Salvation Army that generously plays this role, but one that is limited to 45 days for those appealing for the Right to Remain in the country. On Day 46, apart from reluctant repatriation, there are Voluntary Trusts and Charities alone to which victims are moved: a chaotic variety of provisions situated anywhere in the country. Conversely, people of goodwill from amongst the general public who offer accommodation and assistance have the greatest difficulties in realizing their good intentions, given the absence of a "roadmap" showing whom to approach first, where they are to be found and how to make contact in order to offer "second stage" care – often in their own homes.

Second, victims' applications for this Right to Remain frequently proscribe the Right to Work. In this case they become utterly dependent upon state benefits, in Britain again these are set at £55 per week for a mother with a child. Not only is the sum grossly inadequate, given the basic cost of living, but there is another bizarre iniquity encountered here. Were they to appeal successfully for the status of "Asylum Seekers", they would be given a much longer time to Remain in the first instance (10 years as against 4) and a higher level of benefit payments. On pragmatic grounds, lawyers working *pro bono* usually recommend that trafficked clients take this latter route, which obviously reduces the number of prosecutions initiated against their traffickers.

Third, those victims in need of basic skills such as language learning are at the mercy of a "postal lottery", namely is there a Migrant/Refugee Centre offering such services in the vicinity to which they have moved – or not? For those with sufficient language skills, the same problem arises if they seek vocational training, except that this is redoubled by the fact that they are not eligible for grants to enter adult education unless they happen to fall into certain arbitrary age brackets. The fees are high, child-care is normally available but at a price and

⁸ http://asgi.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/osservazioni_DLgs24_14.pdf referencing Art. 6 of the legislative decree 24/14.

transport costs fall upon them to get to college. None of this helps them in their aspirations to become a normal working person; indeed it fuels the xenophobia that casts them in the position of those not wanting to work.

The voluntary provisions found in civil society take a variety of forms. For the purpose of this meeting they are divided into the “Religious”, the “Big”, the “Medium” and the “Small”, although there is considerable overlap between these categories and diversity within them.

Some of the “Religious” safe houses work at the “sharp end”, by approaching prostitutes on the street at night and offering secure accommodation away from their pimps, who may be collaborators of the traffickers. Others are more like show homes to demonstrate the concern of Diocesan Bishops. How the residents are acquired is difficult to tell. In the absence of survey statistics it is impossible to know which category of victims the “Religious” houses serve. One impression gained from our 2015 PASS meeting, which may well stand in need of correction, was that they seem to prioritise women and girls over men and boys. Unless this is incorrect, its unintended consequence is to reinforce the Western feminist conviction that this is a universal characteristic of trafficking, one that does not hold in much of Asia and further east. Another impression gleaned from the same source is that “Religious” provisions are most appreciated by victims when breaking away from their oppressors because of the security and care they provide, but are not seen as a long term solution as a base from which to conduct an ordinary life in the future. Is this interpretation erroneous? “Big” voluntary associations may also be motivated by religious concerns but, especially when they work in a plurality of developing countries, seem to give more attention to the victims of Forced Labour and the need to equip them with a variety of skills leading to decent jobs. Is this perception, again coming from our 2015 meeting, wrong or at least exaggerated? Of particular interest is whether or not when running a multiplicity of projects those responsible can learn reflexively about “best practices” from one project to another, despite the differences in their locations, local cultures and types of employment available?

“Medium-sized” initiatives is probably a label of convenience and most variation can be expected here. However, what their representatives can very helpfully

reflect upon, if they started out as “Small” ventures, is what factors enabled them to grow and whether they think that such factors can be generalized.

“Small” ventures – “Religious” or “Humanitarian” – are very much learn-as-you-go enterprises run on a finance-as-you-can basis. One difficulty they probably face in common is the “passive” parish or local community. Public awareness about trafficking is still low and public confusion between trafficking, asylum seeking and desperate economic migrants is rife, thanks in part to public broadcasting, but they outweigh entrenched xenophobia. Potential volunteers are often deterred in the belief that they need special skills to be of assistance, when for many their own occupational careers are very fit-for-purpose as are their cars! Although the financial barrier is hard to breach through, the neighbourhood can prove amazingly generous once they meet the victims as individual people.

Alongside the initiatives outlined above, one must also consider the role states play in eradicating modern slavery. For example the Nordic model, that for the first time in history penalises clients rather than the victims of prostitution, can be considered as a form of best practice. Although this law was introduced in Sweden over 20 years ago, today it has been adopted by the following countries: South Korea (2003), Norway and Iceland (2009), Canada (2014), Northern Ireland (2015), France (2016) and the Republic of Ireland (February 2017). Ideally, this law should be progressively adopted by all countries worldwide.

Our Objective

This section of the meeting is for an honest and open exchange of views about what practices seem to each participant to work best and which initiatives, undertaken with the best of intentions, did not appear efficacious. Learning from our mistakes is necessary but slow; learning from one another is optional but quicker and all it costs is honesty and humility. This is why we have included our Commentators; certainly not as “specimens” of our success or even of their resilience as past victims, but as mature and successful people who can pinpoint what we did that deterred their progress towards the life they sought and what we did – besides providing bed and board – that was experienced by them as life-enhancing.

Margaret S. Archer (PASS)

Jami Solli (GALA)

Programme

➔ SATURDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2017

15:00	<i>Word of Welcome</i> Prof. Margaret Archer , PASS President
15:10	<i>Human Trafficking: EU's Challenges</i> Dr. Myria Vassiliadou , EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
15:30	Questions and Answers
Co-organizers: Prof. John McEldowney Ms. Jami Solli	
Improving Inter-State Level Collaboration to Aid Victims	
15:40	Mr. Gary Haugen , CEO and Founder, International Justice Mission Mr. Corban Teague , Senior Associate for Policy & Government Relations, Humanity United, USA Dr. Gloria Shoda , National Council of Women's Societies, Abuja, Nigeria Dr. Amina Titi Atiku Abubakar , Founder of WOTCLEF, Nigeria
17:00	Coffee Break
Improving Inter-State Level Collaboration to Aid Victims: Continued	
17:30	Mr. Abayomi Rotimi Mighty , Executive Director, WOTCLEF, Nigeria Ms. Miriam Minty , Modern Slavery Unit, UK Home Office Hon. Mrs. Otiko Afisah Djaba , Minister for Women, Children and Social Protection, Ghana Sr. Patricia Ebegbulem , Lagos, Nigeria
18:40	General Discussion (on both above Sessions)
19:15	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

➔ SUNDAY, 5 NOVEMBER 2017

8:30	Holy Mass celebrated by H.E. Msgr. Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo at the Casina Pio IV
9:30	<i>Anti Money Laundering Related To Human Trafficking</i> Mr. Joseph Mari , Bank of Montreal, Canada
9:50	Questions and Answers
10:15	Coffee Break
Co-organizers: Prof. John McEldowney Ms. Jami Solli	
Legal Aid Issues, Including Obtaining Compensation	
10:45	Lawyers from Global Alliance for Legal Aid , USA/Italy Ms. Stella Odife , Women's Organization for Gender Issues, Abuja, Nigeria Ms. Shanta Martin , Partner, Leigh Day, UK Mr. Alberto Mossimo , PIAM ONLUS, Italy Mr. Grégoire Théry , Le Nid, France Ms. Marta Pilar Torres Herrero , Scelles Foundation, Spain and France
12:30	General Discussion
13:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV

Creating Public Private Partnerships For Skills Training and Employment of Victims

15:00	Ms. Jami Solli , Global Alliance for Legal Aid, USA Mr. Gianni Rosas , ILO, Rome, Italy Mrs. Rani Hong , Tronie Foundation, USA Ms. Pavlina Proteou , Beyond CSR, UK/Greece
16:30	General Discussion
17:00	Coffee Break
17:30	Drafting points for Recommendations from Saturday and Sundays Sessions
18:30	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

→ MONDAY, 6 NOVEMBER 2017

Co-organizers: Prof. John McEldowney | President Margaret Archer

Best Practices in Resettlement

9:00	The Catholic Church Don Aldo Buonaiuto , Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Italy Sr. Eugenia Bonetti , Slaves No More, Italy Fr. Jeffery Bayhi , Metanoia Manor, Zachary, Louisiana, USA Mr. Michel Roy , Caritas International, Vatican City Sr. Dr. Lea Ackerman , SOLWODI, Germany
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	The Big Mr. Gary Haugen & Mr. Abraham George , International Justice Mission, USA Ms. Mariliana Morales , Fundación Rahab, Costa Rica Ms. Rosi Orozco , Unidos vs. Trata, Mexico
12:00	General Discussion
12:30	Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
14:30	The Small Ms. Ana Paola García Villagómez , Casa de la Mujer, Bolivia Ms. Kate Garbers , Unseen, UK Prof. Margaret Archer , Housing, Help and Hospitality, Starting from Zero, UK

Comments: Addressing Successes and Failures

15:30	Ms. Alicia Peressutti , Poet and Author, Argentina Ms. Rachel Moran , Author, Ireland Dr. Melissa Farley , Founding Director, Prostitution Research and Education, USA Sr. Lynda Dearlove , Women at the Well, UK Ms. Ixchel Yglesias González Báez , Antropología Social e Investigadora, Especialista en los temas de género, trata de personas y prostitución, Mexico
16:30	Coffee Break
17:00	General Discussion
17:30	Drafting and signing Final Statement
19:00	Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

List of Participants

Sr. Lea ACKERMAN
Otiko AFISAH DJABA
Margaret S. ARCHER
Fr. Jeffrey BAYHI
Sr. Eugenia BONETTI
Don Aldo BUONAIUTO
Sister Lynda DEARLOVE
Sr. Patricia N. EBEBULEM
Melissa FARLEY
Kate GARBERS
Ana Paola GARCÍA VILLAGÓMEZ
Abraham GEORGE
Ixchel Yglesias GONZÁLEZ BÁEZ
Gary HAUGEN
Rani HONG
Joseph MARI
Shanta MARTIN
John McELDOWNEY
Miriam MINTY
Mariliana MORALES
Rachel MORAN
Alberto MOSSINO
Stella ODIFE
Rosi OROZCO
Alicia PERESSUTTI
Pavlina PROTEOU
Gianni ROSAS

Abayomi ROTIMI MIGHTY
Michel ROY
H.E. Msgr. Marcelo SÁNCHEZ SORONDO
Gloria SHODA
Jami SOLLI
Corban TEAGUE
Grégoire THÉRY
Amina TITI ATIKU ABUBAKAR
Marta Pilar TORRES HERRERO
Myria VASSILIADOU

Observers

Hilary AGG
Marisol ARTEAGA
Valentina BARBANTI
Nadia Julianna BUCCIARELLI
Francesca Romana COCCHI
Umberto D'ANNA
Rachel DEVLIN
Giovanni GAZZANIGA
Atanye Magdalen IBIJOKE
Becca JOHNSON
Pamela MUÑOZ
Dale PEDDER
Piero PICATTO
Antonio SOLLI

Biographies



Sr. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Lea ACKERMAN

February 2, 1937 in Völklingen/Saar, trained and worked as a banker joined in 1960 the congregation of the Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa after training as teacher sent to Rwanda; lived there from 1967-1972 and trained teachers; 1972-1977 further studies (education, psychology, theology) for doctorate at Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich; worked several years for Missio München and taught education at Catholic University Eichstätt 1985-1987; Kenya foundation of SOLWODI Kenya 1987 SOLWODI Germany, 1994 SOLWODI Rwanda, 2010 SOLWODI Romania, 2013 SOLWODI Austria, 2017 SOLWODI Hungary, to help women who are victims of marriage trading, human trafficking, forced prostitution, forced marriage, violence in close partnerships; various publications on these subjects often awarded with honours.



Otiko AFISAH DJABA

is 55-year old woman who studied Information Systems in the UK, Communications in Egypt and holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Integrated Development Studies at the University for Development Studies in Ghana. She also was the National Facilitator for the Campaign for Greater Discipline under Former Vice President Aliu Mahama in 2004. She worked as a Consultant in Children's Rights and Rural Women's Development for Plan Ghana in 58 extremely deprived rural communities in the Sissala District and in the Wa Municipality in the Upper West Region. She was the CEO of MIIDAN Educational Trust, and also a writer, director and producer of several educative TV and radio series. She is very passionate about working with the vulnerable in society to ensure their rights, development and wellbeing. Otiko was the NPP Parliamentary Candidate for the Bole-Bamboi constituency in 2008, and is the immediate past Women's leader of the New Patriotic Party and has held the position since 2010. She is a polyglot and speaks 8 Ghanaian languages. She has 4 children.



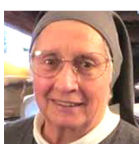
Margaret S. ARCHER

studied at the London School of Economics and at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris. She taught at the Universities of Cambridge, Reading and became the youngest Professor of Sociology in G.B. at the University of Warwick in 1979, publishing over forty books, developing her 'Morphogenic Approach' and reintroducing Reflexivity into Social Theory. For a full list of publications see [HYPERLINK "http://www.socialontology.org" www.socialontology.org](http://www.socialontology.org) In 2011 she became Professor of Social Theory at Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne and Directrice of its new Centre d'Ontologie Sociale. She was President of the International Sociological Association (1986-90); founding member of the Centre for Critical Realism and of FACSS; the British Nominee for the Balzan Prize, 2013; and a founder member of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, becoming its President in 2014. She is currently Honorary Professor at University College, London; Emeritus Professor at the University of Warwick, and Visiting Professor at the Arctic University of Norway (Tromsø). She founded 'Housing, Help and Hospitality' (2016) for the resettlement of Trafficked women and children.



Father M. Jeffery BAYHI

a native of Baton Rouge, LA was ordained a deacon on April 15, 1978 at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and as a priest for the Diocese of Baton Rouge on May 26, 1979 at St. Aloysius Catholic Church in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Currently Pastor St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Zachary Louisiana since 2008. Publications: Bayhi, Father M. Jeffery, *Then Comes the Morning*, Baton Rouge, LA, 1985; Bayhi, Father M. Jeffery, *Paved With Souls*, Baton Rouge, LA, 1992.



Sr. Eugenia BONETTI

is a Consolata Missionary Sister that worked in Africa for 24 years. In the year 2000 she was called back to work in Italy to rescue victims of human trafficking. She established Counter-Trafficking office for the Italian Conference of Women Religious. There she networked with 250 nuns from 70 congregations to provide support and shelter to thousands of victims. In 2007, in conjunction with the U.S. Embassy to the Holy See, she co-facilitated an international conference with 33 women religious from 26 countries creating the first international network of women religious against trafficking in persons (INRATIP). In 2013 she founded an association "Slaves No More," dealing with a voluntary repatriation projects for victims of trafficking.



Sr. Patricia N. EBEGBULEM

is a Sister of St. Louis from Nigeria in West Africa. She became involved in anti-Human Trafficking and Women Issues in 1996 when she was the National President of the Nigeria Conference of Women religious 1996 – 2002. In this capacity, she with her Executive founded the Committee for the Support of the Dignity of Women (COSUDOW), a Network which is in the forefront of combating human trafficking. Sr. Patricia is currently the Coordinator of African Network against human trafficking (ANAHT). She is also the African Coordinator of TALITHAKUM – International Network of Consecrated Life against Trafficking in Persons.



Melissa FARLEY

www.prostitutionresearch.com, has focused on psychological harms of prostitution for 20 years, producing 33 peer-reviewed articles and 2 books (with many partners). She understands prostitution as socially-sanctioned torture. Unlike other violence against women, prostitution is profitable for perpetrators. Acknowledging harms caused by paid-for-abuse is crucial. 84% of those in prostitution are pimped, trafficked or lack alternatives. State of the art healing of trafficking and prostitution survivors could imitate the Danish IRCT model, a holistic approach that includes access to justice, reparations, expert medical care, psychological counseling, and the expertise and support of other survivors in deconstructing the internalized propaganda about the sex trade.



Kate GARBERS

is the founder and Managing Director of the UK based organisation Unseen. As a senior leader in the organisation she has responsibility for all UK based operations and survivor support services the organisation delivers. Unseen provides safety, hope and choice directly to survivors of human trafficking and modern slavery. As well as providing 24/7 supported safe accommodation for survivors, resettlement services in the community and running the UK's Modern Slavery Helpline, Unseen works directly with government to effect systemic and sustainable change for those impacted by slavery.



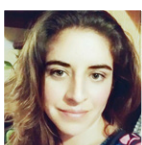
Ana Paola GARCÍA VILLAGÓMEZ

Abogada Feminista (27 años de edad). Desde mis 19 años me incorpore como voluntaria en la Casa de la Mujer, una organización sin fines de lucro que trabaja en la prevención, atención y defensa legal de las mujeres que viven situaciones de violencia y víctimas de la Trata y el tráfico de personas. A partir del año 2012, trabajo formalmente y desde un enfoque feminista, atiendo, oriento y asumo el patrocinio legal y gratuito de las víctimas, para garantizar el derecho humano de acceso real y efectivo de la justicia. También formo parte de la Plataforma de Lucha Contra la Violencia en la ciudad de Santa Cruz, Movimiento Ni Una Menos Bolivia, La Alianza Libres Sin Violencia, Asesora legal de la Asociación de Familiares de Personas Desaparecidas en Santa Cruz, como también de otros espacios feministas.



Abraham (Abey) GEORGE

is a leading figure in rallying the church to join the fight to end slavery. A pastor and lecturer in India before moving to Washington, D.C., Abey serves as the Global Director for Church Partnerships overseeing IJM's efforts to bring denominations and Christian networks into the work of bringing freedom and justice worldwide. Abey has a Master of Divinity and a Master of Theology in Historical Theology, and is currently a doctoral candidate through the Oxford Centre for Mission Studies in Oxford, UK. He is co-author of *God of Justice* (InterVarsity Press, 2015), and regularly writes for Christian publications.



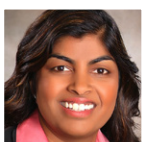
Ixchel Yglesias GONZÁLEZ BÁEZ

antropóloga social. Investigadora especializada en la erradicación de la violencia contra las mujeres, específicamente la prostitución y la trata de personas con fines de esclavitud sexual. Ha sido coordinadora y docente en diplomados dirigidos a funcionarias y funcionarios públicos; ponente, docente y conferencista en México y otros países; perito en antropología en casos sobre trata de personas y feminicidios; ha trabajado directamente con mujeres en situación de prostitución, con víctimas de trata de personas y sus familias, y en las comunidades de origen de las víctimas y de los proxenetas.



Gary HAUGEN

is CEO and founder of International Justice Mission. Before founding IJM in 1997, Gary was a human rights attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice, where he focused on crimes of police misconduct. In 1994, he served as the Director of the United Nations' investigation in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide. In this role, he led an international team of lawyers, criminal prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and forensics experts to gather evidence that would eventually be used to bring the perpetrators of the genocide to justice. Gary received a B.A. in Social Studies from Harvard University, and a J.D. from the University of Chicago. Gary has been recognized by the U.S. State Department as a Trafficking in Persons "Hero" – the highest honor given by the U.S. government for anti-slavery leadership. His work to protect the poor from violence has been featured by *Foreign Affairs*, *The New York Times*, *The New Yorker*, *The Times of India*, *Forbes*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *the Guardian* and *National Public Radio*, among many other outlets. He is the author of several books, including *Good News About Injustice* (InterVarsity Press) and, most recently, *The Locust Effect: Why the End of Poverty Requires the End of Violence* (Oxford University Press). Gary was invited to share the themes of *The Locust Effect* at the annual TED Conference in a talk entitled: *The hidden reason for poverty the world needs to address now.*



Rani HONG

is a survivor of child trafficking and one of the world's leading voices in the fight against modern-day slavery. As a social entrepreneur, Rani created the Freedom Seal, the world's first visual marker companies can use to clearly communicate to consumers they are actively taking steps to prevent forced labor. Today, Rani continues to speak for those without a voice and for those who are imprisoned, enslaved and silenced, and unable to tell their own stories. Rani's ability to overcome trauma, loss and grief has inspired leaders from all over the world to join the global movement against human trafficking.



Joseph MARI

is currently the senior manager of major investigations in the AML financial intelligence unit at Bank of Montreal. In this role, he is responsible for coordinating complex cross-compliance investigations on an international client base, as well as leading risk intelligence initiatives associated with money laundering and terrorist financing. In addition, Mari is a subject-matter expert in blockchain and cryptocurrency, with a particular focus on regulatory issues, and he coauthored "When Two Worlds Collide," an ACAMS Today article on blockchain and money laundering. Among other contributions to AML, Mari is the lead coordinator for Project Protect, an initiative to combat money laundering and human trafficking.



Shanta MARTIN

is a partner at London's leading human rights law firm, Leigh Day. She specialises in holding British companies to account for human rights abuses wherever they occur. Having worked in different parts of the world, Shanta has successfully pursued major cases against multinational companies accused of grave human rights abuses in South Africa, Tanzania, Peru, Uganda and elsewhere, including deaths, torture, forced evictions and causing serious injuries. She is currently representing victims of modern slavery in corporate accountability cases. She recently obtained six-figure compensation for victims of human trafficking in the first High Court case of its kind against a British company.



Miriam MINTY

Deputy Head | Modern Slavery Unit | Home Office. Miriam joined the Modern Slavery Unit in May 2016. Prior to this Miriam was Head of Evaluation in the Troubled Families Team at Department for Communities and Local Government. Miriam previously worked in the Victims Commission developing policy for those bereaved by murder and manslaughter. Between 2005 and 2010 Miriam led the communications and stakeholder engagement programme for the Home Office on developing and implementing training with local authorities and police improving the use of powers to reduce crime and anti social behaviour and improve public confidence. Prior to joining national government, Miriam worked for 13 years in local government in community safety and community development.



Mariliana MORALES BERRÍOS

Chilean married with three children and a grandson. She arrived Costa Rica in 1982 from Chile, studied sociology at the University of Costa Rica and also took a Masters Degree in Social Management at the same University. In 1997 she founded the Rahab Foundation, an NGO that treats victims of trafficking in persons for sexual purposes and victims of sex trade, both adults and minors, as well as the Transgender population in prostitution. A pioneer in Costa Rica in visibilizing and to work on the problematic of Trafficking of persons for sexual purposes, it has wide support and legitimacy for its work inside and outside the country, is nominated and receives the prize of GTIP, Global Trafficking in Persons of the department of State of the United States in 2009. It has 15 other international and national awards that accredit and support its great impact in Costa Rican society as international by its work. Co-founder of ICAP GLOBAL, an international NGO that works in the training and training of leaders worldwide, on trafficking in persons for sexual purposes. Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean of ICAP GLOBAL.



Alberto MOSSINO

President of PIAM onlus (Asti, Italy). Since 1999 he is coordinator of social protection projects for victims of trafficking in the province of Asti. From 2004 to 2009 he coordinated "SSL Safe Sex Long Life" project for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections among sex workers in Nigeria. From 2014 to 2017 he was the spokesman for the National Anti-Trafficking Platform. He participates in the work of the National Board of Anti-Trafficking at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Cooperative group.



Stella Adaku ODIFE

was born into a Royal Family in Isiala Ngwa Local Government of Abia State, Nigeria. She obtained her Diploma and Bachelor's Degree in the United States of America. She attended Lagos State University for her Law degree and was called to the Bar in 1995. She obtained her Master's Degree majoring in Corporate Finance Law. Princess Odife holds an Honorary Doctorate Degree in Philosophy. She was an Associate Partner at Idowu and Co, Solicitors/Advocates, Lagos for five years before she set up her law firm, ODIFE & CO., Solicitors/Advocates and concurrently founded the WOGI in 2000. This platform has helped to achieve her dream of assisting the down trodden, most especially women and children. Princess Stella Odife has authored many books and has contested for the Federal House of Representatives. She was also elected as the Deputy Governor of her State, Anambra and she is an active member of several institutions, including the FIDA and the IANGEL. Her contributions have to her conferment of numerous awards.



Rosi OROZCO

works to rescue and care for victims of Human Trafficking until they reach full integration into society. She has dedicated her life to the promotion of Human Rights through several organizations. Since 2005 she has specialized in the prevention, combat and legislation related to Human Trafficking and its victims, putting her life at risk to achieve it. In 2009 as a congresswoman she promoted the current General Law against Human Trafficking in Mexico. Rosi has written four books and for her work has received many national and international awards. Rosi firmly believes the "Together We Can Make a Difference."



Alicia PERESSUTTI

Profesora Máster Alicia Peressutti. Activista desde hace 20 años en contra de la Esclavitud. Especialista en materia de Trata de Personas. Ha incidido e incide en las Políticas Públicas de su país – Argentina –, para lograr leyes que condenen este delito. Trabaja con víctimas de la Trata en su reinserción en la comunidad. Coordina un refugio que cobija a víctimas, sobre todo aquellas con enfermedades severas contraídas en las redes de trata. También desde hace 10 años coordina Cursos Universitarios de Formación y Prevención para las Fuerzas de Seguridad y sociedad en general. Actualmente se desempeña como Ombudsman de su ciudad, elegida por la gente.



Pavlina PROTEOU

is a Cross Sector Innovation and Sustainable Development expert , turned social entrepreneur. She brings an interdisciplinary wealth of experience, drawing on her expertise garnered in International & Public Affairs. She brings 20+ years of robust experience as an expert advisor on EU projects, governments, international organizations, consulting firms and leading private financial institutions; in Foreign and EU Affairs, Social & Immigration Policy, Banking & Finance, Energy, Sustainable Development, CSR, Social Innovation & Entrepreneurship, Humanitarian Aid, Community & Capacity Building, Digital Economy, Health, Public-Private -Projects (PPP), Consumer Issues, Communications. Paulina's cross industry skills led her to a deep understanding on the need of working on new economic and business models. In late 2015 she founded BeyondCSR a UK based start up Social Entrepreneurship organization inspired by the SDGs developing CSR into a Systemic Change Mechanism and Impact Investment tool. BeyondCSR's first project was a Public/Digital Diplomacy social media campaign "Twitter Resolution Call on Refugee Crisis". The campaign's goal was to use the power of Social Media Data to spot grass roots innovative solutions that would benefit both host countries communities and the refugees. Best idea was Social Entrepreneurship Clusters, launching in early 2018. Paulina holds a degree in History with a minor degree in Economics from the American College of Greece and an MA in Politics & International Studies from the University of Warwick, while she holds diplomas on Problem Solving and Negotiations from Harvard University Kennedy School of Government and Harvard Law School.



Abayomi ROTIMI MIGHTY

is a Public Speaker, Youth Activist, and Advocate for Grassroots Development, Writer, Television Commentator and a development expert from Nigeria with 21 years' experience in advocacy, youth and community development. He was trained as a Peer Health Educator in 1997 by a Youth Development Centre in his home town. He was in the forefront of promoting Child Rights and Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health in his locality in the late 90s when he was just a teenager. In 2001, young Abayomi Rotimi Mighty was nominated by the UN as Spokesperson for African Youth and children at the African Leaders Summit on HIV/AIDS, TB and Other Infectious Related Diseases where he addressed world leaders present at the Summit. Abayomi Mighty is the Executive Director of Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF). Nigeria's leading NGO that pioneered the national fight against Trafficking in Persons. WOTCLEF is a legend NGO in Nigeria known for creating and submitting the Private Bill and advocated until it was passed by the National Assembly and signed into Law which brought about the establishment of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons in 2003.



Michel ROY

is the Secretary-General of Caritas Internationalis since 2011. Caritas Internationalis is at the same time a confederation of 165 national Caritas organizations organized in 7 regions, and an institution of the Holy See dedicated to the fight against extreme poverty and the promotion of social justice, educating the faithful to solidarity. The General Assembly of 2015 defined 5 strategic orientations for the Confederation: Caritas at the heart of the Church; save lives and rebuild communities; promote integral and sustainable human development; build global solidarity; make the Caritas Confederation more effective. The Secretary General makes sure these strategies are implemented. He works with a team of 30 in Rome, Geneva and New York, and 7 regional coordinators worldwide.



Marcelo SÁNCHEZ SORONDO

Chancellor, Pontifical Academy of Sciences and Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences. Was born in Buenos Aires and was ordained a priest in 1968. He was lecturer in the history of philosophy at the Lateran University in Rome where he became full professor. He was dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the same university and full professor of the history of philosophy at the Libera Università Maria SS. Assunta, Rome. In 1998 he was appointed Chancellor of the Pontifical Academies of Sciences and Social Sciences by St John Paul II, who then consecrated him titular Bishop of Vescovio. Awards: Cavaliere di Gran Croce (Italy); official of honour of the Légion d'Honneur (France); Grão Mestre da Ordem de Rio Branco (Brazil), Official of the Republic of Austria, Knight of the Republic of Chile, Member of Accademia dei Gergofili, Member of the Accademia Italiana del Vino; Corresponding Member of the Academia de Ciencias de Cuba; Orden del Aguila Azteca (Mexico).



Gloria Laraba SHODA

Dr. (Mrs.) Gloria Laraba Shoda is the National President of the National Council of Women's Societies (NCWS). She previously served as the Council's National Vice-President from 2012 -2016. Her association with NCWS dates back to the 1980's when she became a champion of women's issues from the local government level. Dr Shoda has successfully translated this into becoming a rallying point for women at state and now national level. Shoda has demonstrated her commitment to the building of others and has imparted knowledge in schools across the country in places such as Lagos, Kaduna, Ikenne and Sagamu. Revered as a formidable community mobiliser of women around the country, she has sown socio-economic and political seeds in her immediate community and Nigeria at large. This is further demonstrated through her active membership of professional bodies such as National Association of Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture at National, State and Local Government levels.

**Jami Hubbard SOLLI**

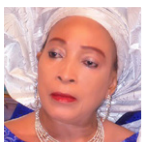
started her legal career in New York and left an international commercial law firm in 2005 to join the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), a Rome based intergovernmental organization focused on strengthening the rule of law in developing countries. During her tenure at IDLO, Jami worked in Africa, Asia and Latin America to improve legal frameworks and increase protections for the working poor against a background of increasingly predatory financial services providers. Over the years, Jami has worked for various UN bodies and development banks on financial inclusion and access to justice related issues. In 2013, Jami established the Global Alliance for Legal Aid (GALA) which is a network of volunteer lawyers who provide pro bono legal services to the poor and/or engage in public interest advocacy. Recently, following its involvement in freeing an incarcerated Ugandan maid trafficked to the Gulf region, GALA has begun organizing lawyers in Southern Italy to provide free legal services to victims of forced labor and human trafficking in Italy.

**Corban TEAGUE**

Corban is the Senior Associate for Policy & Government Relations at Humanity United. Prior to joining Humanity United, Corban was the Policy Counsel for Polaris, an anti-human trafficking organization based in Washington, DC. At Polaris, Corban was responsible for leading the organization's congressional advocacy efforts. Before that, he worked four years as a congressional staffer in the United States House of Representatives, managing a diverse legislative portfolio including foreign affairs, trade, and energy issues. Corban received his undergraduate degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and he holds a juris doctor degree from George Mason University School of Law. Corban lives outside of Washington, DC, with his wife Caroline and dog Andrew.

**Grégoire THÉRY**

is the executive director of CAP international, a coalition of 23 frontline NGOs providing assistance to victims of prostitution and trafficking in human beings in 18 countries. In 2013, he was appointed as member of the French High Council for Equality between Women and Men (HCEFH), an advisory body working under the authority of the Prime Minister. Prior to this, Grégoire has worked six years as Permanent Representative to the EU of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). Grégoire Théry is also a former Secretary general of Mouvement du Nid – France.

**Amina TITI ATIKU ABUBAKAR**

is the wife of the former Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the founder of Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), the leading NGO in the fight against trafficking in Nigeria and Africa. She is regarded as a legend in Nigeria and Africa for her resolve to pioneer the big fight against Human Trafficking which she used her position to make a global fight. Chief Dr. Mrs. Titi Atiku Abubakar used WOTCLEF as a platform to sensitize Nigerians on the detrimental effects of human trafficking not only on its victims but on the image and security of Nigeria as a country. A significant milestone in the work of WOTCLEF was the enactment of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003 and the subsequent establishment of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffick in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) which is today a model anti-trafficking agency in Africa. In appreciation for her pioneering efforts in the fight against human trafficking in Nigeria especially in the sponsorship of the bill that established NAPTIP, Chief Mrs Amina Titi Atiku Abubakar was honoured with an award by NAPTIP in 2009.

**Marta Pilar TORRES HERRERO**

is a Spanish lawyer and an international consultant specialized in Human Rights, Gender Equality, Gender Based Violence, Trafficking and Prostitution. Since 2005, she has been the permanent representative for the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women to the European Union. She is the representative of CAP International in Latin America and co-founder in 1994 of Scelles Foundation (Paris) and member of its board. Currently, she has been working with the Comisión Unidos contra la Trata (Mexico) in 2016 and 2017 for ending the repression of victims of prostitution, by ensuring protection and support to all victims and for reducing prostitution, by prohibiting the purchase of sex acts. For more than 20 years, she has been working for the Spanish public administration to implement Gender Equality policies and to fight against Gender Based Violence in Spain and its territories.

**Myria VASSILIADOU**

EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator. The EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, Dr Myria Vassiliadou, is responsible for improving coordination and coherence among EU institutions, EU agencies, Member States and international actors and developing existing and new EU policies to address trafficking in human beings. The position of EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator is based on the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive 2011/36/EU. Dr. Vassiliadou has monitored the implementation EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings. She holds a doctorate in Sociology from the University of Kent at Canterbury and has worked as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Nicosia, at the European Commission in the Directorate General for Research, as Secretary General of the European Women's Lobby, and, as director of the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies.

Memorandum

Logistics

Pickup schedule from the Domus Sanctae Marthae to the Casina Pio IV and back:

- 4 November 2017: 2.45 p.m., and after dinner;
- 5 November 2017: h. 8.15 a.m., and after dinner;
- 6 November 2017: h. 8.45 a.m., and after dinner.

For those who are staying in the hotels around the Vatican, a list of all participants has been sent to the Vatican Guards. This will give you free access to the Vatican in order to reach the Casina Pio IV.

All meals for invited speakers will be at the Casina Pio IV.

If you are a vegetarian, please let us know as soon as possible.

In order to access WI-FI at the Casina Pio IV, please choose the network called **WLAN_PADS (WPA2)**, typing **!!WIFI_2017_PADS!!** as the password.

You can check our website www.pass.va for further information on the Academy, the Academicians, and current and past events.



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