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SHEPHERD PowerPoint Notes

Slide 1-Title

Slide 2-Opening Prayer

- ❖ St. Josephine Bakhita is the Patron Saint of Sudan. Her feast day coincides with the annual day of prayer for survivors and victims of human trafficking (February 8). St. Josephine was kidnapped as a child and sold into slavery in Sudan & Italy. Once freed, she dedicated her life to sharing her testament of deliverance from slavery and comforting the suffering.
- ❖ Let us silence our minds and open our hearts to praise God for this time we have been given to work together to end the evil of human trafficking, from which more than 25 million women, men and children suffer each day. Join me as we pray to St. Bakhita.”
- ❖ [Prayer Link](#)

Slide 3-Participant's Definition of Human Trafficking

- ❖ Ask participants what they understand by human trafficking. What words come to mind?
- ❖ Why do they believe the Catholic Church has prioritized its eradication?

Slide 4-Catholic Teaching on Human Trafficking

- ❖ The first principle of Catholic Social Teaching is to uphold the dignity of the human person and that human life is sacred.
- ❖ Trafficking in persons inherently rejects this principle, showing contempt for humans.
- ❖ For this reason, the elimination of human trafficking and empowering survivors has long been a vital issue for the Catholic Church.
- ❖ Review: [USCCB's Committee on Migration's Statement on Human Trafficking](#)

Slide 5-Catholic Teaching on Human Trafficking Continued

- ❖ Commitment to end slavery in all forms is rooted in the Catechism of the Church, which forbids acts that, for any reason, lead to the enslavement of human beings.
- ❖ This commitment was reaffirmed during the Second Vatican Council in 1965, where the Church stated that “slavery, prostitution, the selling of women, and children, and disgraceful working conditions where people are treated as mere tools for profit rather than free and responsible persons are infamies and a supreme dishonor to the Creator. (Gaudium et Spes, 1965)



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Slide 6-Papal Commitments

- ❖ Since that time, Papal teaching continues to prioritize this issue. All 3 of our most recent papal leaders (Pope John Paul II, Pope Benedict XVI, and Pope Francis) have publicly decried human trafficking, calling for its eradication and for the protection of survivors.
- ❖ Pope Francis's **personal** commitment to this issue within the Church and globally has been particularly noteworthy. He has repeatedly urged Catholics and all people of good will to combat what he describes as a "scourge against humanity and "an open wound on the body of contemporary society".

Slide 7-A Resounding Call from Pope Francis

- ❖ Here is yet another powerful call on behalf of Pope Francis to unite efforts to protect victims and stop this "aggressive" crime.
- ❖ Pope Francis clearly defines human trafficking as a crime against humanity.
- ❖ Review the [full Vatican address](#).

Slides 8,9-Testing General Knowledge: True or False

- ❖ Assess group's general knowledge of trafficking by sharing the statements on the slides.
- ❖ Ask the participants to tell you if the statements are true or false.
- ❖ If there is a need to ramp up the energy of participants, have them move to one side of the room if the statement is true and another side if it is false.
- ❖ Give participants on either side an opportunity to share why they think the statement is true or false.
- ❖ Please note that all of the statements provided are false. Ask participants if they were surprised by this. Let them know that you will be discussing these issues throughout the presentation.



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Slide 10-*Definition of Human Trafficking*

- ❖ Human trafficking is modern day slavery and a flagrant violation of human rights. Per the U.S. State Department, every country in the world is impacted by this crime.
- ❖ Human trafficking occurs when a victim finds him/herself trapped in labor or sexual exploitation; their bodies and/or work are used for the economic benefit of the trafficker.
- ❖ Trafficking is a “hidden crime,” and so exact figures are difficult to calculate. The International Labor Organization however, estimates that there are 40 million victims of trafficking worldwide.
- ❖ Of these, 25 million are victims of labor and sex trafficking, while 15 million are people trapped in forced marriages.
- ❖ Source: [Global Estimates of Modern Slavery](#) (ILO, Walk Free Foundation, IOM).

Slide 11-*Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)*

- ❖ In the U.S., the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was passed in 2000 and has been reauthorized many times. It is the first federal law to comprehensively tackle human trafficking.
- ❖ This is a model to better understand the definition of sex and labor trafficking. Both are classified as “severe forms of trafficking in persons”, as outlined in the TVPA.
- ❖ There must be at least one element from each category (process, means, and end) for human trafficking to be present.
- ❖ 1st Category: The process that enables a trafficker to GAIN control over a victim: recruitment, harboring, transportation, or obtaining a person.
- ❖ 2nd Category: The means by which a trafficker MAINTAINS control over his/her victim: force, fraud, and/or coercion.
- ❖ 3rd Category: The end by which a victim is held under subjugation. This can be labor trafficking (e.g., involuntary servitude, debt bondage) or sex trafficking (e.g., forced prostitution). The motive behind the exploitation must be economic profit, or the exchange of anything of value (e.g., shelter, food, presents).
- ❖ There is only ONE exception to this model. In the case of commercial sex acts against a minor, evidence of force, fraud and coercion is not required to be considered a case of human trafficking.



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Slide 12-Act/Means/Purpose

- ❖ This slide reviews the three categories where at least one element must be present for a case to be considered a severe form of trafficking in person.

Slide 13-Types of Control-Force, Fraud, and Coercion

- ❖ Let's look a little deeper at the three types of control that can be utilized to MAINTAIN power over a victim of human trafficking.
- ❖ Traffickers use these mechanisms to lure, scare, and keep victims in their grasp.
- ❖ Note that only one of the methods uses physical violence. It is a common misconception to believe that all control requires physical abuse. Though traffickers do exert physical harm, it is not the only way to keep someone trapped.

Slide 14-Methods of Control No Chains Needed

- ❖ Most traffickers do not need physical restraints or locks to enslave their victims.
- ❖ Ask participants what specific methods traffickers might use to control their victims. Have them provide you with examples of force, fraud, and coercion.
- ❖ Elicit participants' responses before showing the bullets.

Slide 15-Who are the Victims?

- ❖ Traffickers seek out people who have vulnerabilities as they are easier to exploit.
- ❖ Based on this slide, ask the participants to share possible examples of human trafficking victim profiles.



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Slide 16-*Anyone can be a Victim*

- ❖ While it is true that there are groups uniquely at risk of trafficking, victims are varied.
- ❖ Some have college degrees, while others have no formal education.
- ❖ They include men, women, and children trafficked as individuals, families, or groups.
- ❖ Trafficking victims can be documented or undocumented and represent different countries of origin.
- ❖ USCCB frequently sees cases of trafficking with workers who arrive legally through the H2A and H2B visa programs. They are deceived by a recruiter to leave their home countries for better opportunities abroad. Once they arrive, they do not receive what they were promised, and are trapped due to threats to themselves or their family, or due to overwhelming debt. *(Note: Fraudulent recruiters often charge enormous fees for placing an individual in a job abroad. These fees come with exorbitant interest rates, making it nearly impossible to recover from debt.)*
- ❖ Victims are also diverse in age, race, class, gender, religion, and culture.
- ❖ Again, there is no one set profile for a victim of human trafficking.

Slides 17,18-*Who are Victims of Human Trafficking: Statistics*

- ❖ As mentioned, trafficking victims include women, men, AND children.
- ❖ Ask participants if they are surprised by any of the statistics gathered by the UN's Global Report on Trafficking in Persons from 2018. And if so, why?
- ❖ Note: These are estimates based on information on the age and sex of over 25,000 victims identified in 110 countries.
- ❖ Source: [UN Office on Drugs and Crime Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018](#)

Slide 19-*Who are Victims of Trafficking: Detected Victims by Areas of Origin*

- ❖ This slide helps to illustrate that victims do NOT need to move across boundaries or be immigrants to be trafficked.
- ❖ In fact, since 2010 the world has witnessed a steady increase in victims identified within their own country's borders. It has doubled from 27% to 58% in the last few years.
- ❖ The UN relays that this increase may reflect a heightened volume of people trafficked within their own countries,
- ❖ Note: This estimate is based on over 16,000 identified victims whose citizenship was reported by 90 countries.
- ❖ Source: [UN Office on Drugs and Crime Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018](#)



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Slide 20-Economic Aspect – The Fastest Growing Source of Illegal Profits

- ❖ The profits stemming from human trafficking are astronomical.
- ❖ This makes human trafficking the fastest growing source of illegal profits, and the second most profitable illicit business after the drug trade.
- ❖ Human trafficking is so profitable because you can sell the victim again and again.
- ❖ For example, a drug trafficker can only sell a bag of marijuana once for \$50. A weapons trafficker can only sell a gun to a person once for \$300.
- ❖ Yet a human trafficker can sell their victim for \$30 to 1 customer, but can they turn around and sell him or her 19 more times that day alone.
- ❖ At this rate, in 1 year a human trafficker with 5 victims could make over \$1,000,000.

Slide 21-What Drives Trafficking

The drivers of trafficking are many:

- ❖ High global demand for commercial sex and for cheap labor, goods and services.
- ❖ Ready supply of potential victims due to: poverty, economic decline, lack of employment options, political turmoil, corruption, violent conflict, family breakdown, social problems, and gender discrimination.
- ❖ High profitability of human trafficking.
- ❖ Low risk to traffickers: Unfortunately, human trafficking is relatively safe for criminals; in many countries, they are rarely prosecuted.

Slide 22-TIP Report Country Tier Placements

- ❖ The Trafficking in Persons Report is a diplomatic tool used by the State Department to assess government efforts around the world to combat human trafficking.
- ❖ Each country that is assessed receives a “grade” for their efforts in the form of a tier.
- ❖ Tier 1: Countries whose governments are fully compliant in fighting trafficking.
- ❖ Tier 2: Countries that are not fully compliant but are making significant efforts.
- ❖ Tier 3: Countries that are not fully compliant and are not making significant efforts.
- ❖ Once a country is on Tier 3, they can be subject to restrictions on foreign assistance from the U.S., loans from the International Monetary Fund, and funding from multilateral development banks, among other possible penalties.
- ❖ Source: [Trafficking in persons Report June 2019](#):



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Slides 23-25: Trafficking in Persons Maps & Statistics

- ❖ These maps illustrate 2019 tier placements in different regions of the world.
- ❖ Green=Tier 1; Yellow/Orange=Tier 2 & Tier 2 Watch List; Red=Tier 3
- ❖ Ask participants if they are surprised by any country's placements.
- ❖ For additional maps, please refer to the [Trafficking in persons Report June 2019](#):

Slide 26-Trends in Trafficking Cases

- ❖ This slide illustrates the wide variety of human trafficking trends in the United States and around the world.
- ❖ These are the industries where exploitation is common; they are often unregulated or poorly regulated.
- ❖ Ask participants if they are surprised by any of these industries where human beings are trafficked. Do they know of any other types of exploitation that would fall under either commercial sex trafficking or forced labor?

Slides 27,30-Case Examples of Human Trafficking Victims

- ❖ Read the following case stories and ask participants to tell you why these individuals have been identified as victims of human trafficking.
- ❖ How were their rights violated? How were they exploited? What type of force, fraud, and/or coercion did they experience?
- ❖ Depending on time, choose 2-3 of these examples that may resonate with your group and be most helpful.

Slide 31-Why Do Individuals who have been Trafficked Rarely Ask for Help?

- ❖ It is important to learn how to recognize potential victims because many people who have been trafficked do not self-identify.
- ❖ They are often too scared, manipulated, or controlled to see what is happening to them.
- ❖ Note: Before showing bullet points, ask the audience for specific reasons why someone might not self-identify or seek help.



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Slide 32- Let's Not Ignore the Signs

- ❖ The first challenge is a general lack of understanding/awareness about human trafficking.
- ❖ If people do not recognize that it is happening in their own localities, then they will not be on the lookout for it. In addition, law enforcement and others who may come into contact with victims are not always trained to correctly identify and spot a victim.
- ❖ While victims of human trafficking are at times hidden in our communities, there are signs or red flags that we should not ignore.
- ❖ Ask participants what some of these signs might be. Ask participants for responses before showing the bullets.

Slide 33-I Suspect Trafficking. What Should I Do?

- ❖ Ask the person if you can help them find a safe place to go immediately.
- ❖ If they need time, create action plan with them to get to a safe place when they are ready.
- ❖ Call and make a report to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center: 1.888.373.7888.
- ❖ If you need more guidance, you can call and talk with USCCB Anti-Trafficking Program staff at 202.541.3357.

Slide 34-How Can Each of Us Help?

- ❖ Have participants reflect on what more they could be doing in their communities to combat human trafficking.
- ❖ Invite participants share their ideas with the group before continuing.

Slide 35- Start by Not Ignoring the Signs and Reporting

- ❖ Emphasize to your audience that reporting suspicions is good and important.
- ❖ You do not have to confirm that a case of trafficking is valid before calling the Hotline. Let the professionals figure out from the details of your call whether someone is a victim. The trained staff members of the National Hotline welcome your calls.
- ❖ If you see something that looks suspicious, say something!



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Slides 36,37-Awareness Raising -Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign

- ❖ The Blue Campaign is an effort led by the Department of Homeland Security that combats human trafficking and supports victims and survivors through collaboration with NGOs, law enforcement, and private organization.
- ❖ The Blue Campaign provides many free resources on their website to help you spread awareness of human trafficking and eliminate myths about it.

Slide 38-Our Purchasing Power

- ❖ We can also use our power as consumers to fight human trafficking:
- ❖ Pope Benedict XVI taught us to view our purchasing power not only as an economic act, but as an important moral one as well.
- ❖ Have someone from the audience read Pope Benedict XVI's message out loud. Encourage audience members to reflect on the words and how one can bring this message to fruition in our daily lives.
- ❖ [*Caritas in Veritate*](#) can be read here:

Slide 39-Be a Responsible Consumer

- ❖ As consumers, we are supporting slavery every day without knowing it.
- ❖ We also have the power to make a positive difference just by changing what we purchase.

Slide 40-Buy Ethically Made Products

- ❖ Do your research so that you know how your goods were produced.
- ❖ Check out a company's corporate social responsibility statement/report to see what efforts they are making to rid their supply chains of slave labor. (Usually found online.)
- ❖ Visit [SERRV Fair Trade](#) for ideas on ethical purchases.
- ❖ Look for items labeled "fair trade", especially on products like coffee, tea, sugar, chocolate, and cotton.
- ❖ Stay alert: Read the U.S. Department of Labor reports on goods made by child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking.



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Slide 41-*Advice for Business Owners*

- ❖ Trafficking networks often rely on legitimate businesses to sustain their operations and infrastructure. The supply is fed by the demand. So how can YOU Be a responsible employer and business owner?
- ❖ Know the origins of the goods you sell; how they are manufactured or harvested.
- ❖ Ensure that all workers and contractors are treated fairly*.
- ❖ Partner with a local anti-trafficking organization to offer employment to survivors of trafficking who are trying to rebuild their lives.
- ❖ Learn about your responsibilities as an employer with the U.S. Department of Labor.
- ❖ **ANYONE working in the US is protected by our labor laws, including wage and hour; child labor laws; and workers compensation insurance, regardless of their legal status OR employment authorization.*

Slide 42-*Become a SHEPHERD*

- ❖ In sum, encourage your audience to continue participating in anti-trafficking ministries at your parish or in the community.
- ❖ Gauge their interest in participating in one or more of the engagement activities listed on the [BRYCS/Become a SHEPHERD](#) website.
- ❖ Encourage participants to make any last reflections on what you can work on together as a group.

Slide 43-*Pope Francis Statement*

- ❖ Share another powerful statement from Pope Francis on how we are all asked to combat the evil of human trafficking.
- ❖ Let's employ our energies to support those who have fallen victim to human trafficking.

Slide 44- *Closing Prayer*

- ❖ Close with a final prayer. You can also use these [intercessions](#) as a way to close your presentation.