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**INSigHT** - *Building Capacity to Deal with Human Trafficking and Transit Routes in Nigeria, Italy, Sweden*

The anti-trafficking system & the trends of trafficking:  
*reflections, challenges and open questions, starting from the research  
in the Veneto Region*

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Building Capacity to  
Deal with  
Human Trafficking and  
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# THE TARGET

- From 2016 main target → Nigerian women VoT for the scope of sexual exploitation
  - Regional Diversification → for example in Verona many cases of Nigerian women, also less than 18
- Increase of people exploited in various labour contexts (agriculture, manufacturing, building industry)
  - Bangladesh, Pakistan, Morocco, Sub-Saharan Africa and North-Africa, China
- Growing presence of:
  - young mothers with children, minors authors and victims of crime, exploitation in illegal economies, «Dublin cases»

## But also ...

- Cases of indoor exploitation (China, Ukraine, Latina America)
- Cases of begging (East-EU, Roma)
- Exploitation in illegal economies
- Minors authors and victims of crime
- Dublin cases
- Cases of re-trafficking

# WHICH OPEN CHALLENGES FOR THE SYTEM?

Vulnerability (age, experience, maternity, sustance-dependence)

- **Relationship with beneficiaries** → should be the priority in all programme phases and the main objective of the programme (especially as it is not always easy to achieve beneficiaries' autonomy)
- **Labour inclusion and critical issues** → should be share among all operators in all programme phases but always with focus on beneficiaries and NOT on the programme objectives (importance of individualised programme)
- **Local territorial networks** (i.e. with socio-sanitary services) → «*territorial projects*» (developed in collaboration with non-antitrafficking actors and by considering beneficiaries' own resources) should be promoted (to enhance beneficiaries' autonomy)
- **Psychological support** → should be revisited with specific tools and objectives (considering the short programme duration)

Pandemic

- **Approaches to outreach work and coordination among operators** (in all phases) → should continue to be monitored/adapted
- **Specific needs** → include health assistance (substance-abuse, maternage, etc.), support to access social benefits, etc.
- **New strategies** and new employment sectors → should be identified and explore to favour post-pandemic inclusion

Intersection asylum and trafficking system (referral)

- **Referral/ collaboration with Territorial Commissions** (who examine asylum applications) → what should be the role for anti-trafficking operators?
- **Collaboration with asylum system (SIPROIMI/CAS)** → should be strenghtened
- **Collaboration with anti-violence centres** → should be strenghtened and capacity building promoted among all stakeholders to recognise indicators of gender-based violence
- **Collaboration with socio-legal operators, lawyers** → should be strenghtened, also with adequate capacity building

«New» areas of exploitation

- **Multi-agency work** → should be continued, particularly in labour exploitation but also as far as the involvement in illegal activities of minors
- **Digital exploitation** → should be explored as well as other «new» evolving forms of exploitations and channels of exploitations as well as the connections/the links between them

# WHICH OPEN CHALLENGES FOR OUTREACH WORK?

## Methodology

- **Action-research and ethnographic observation, also online, should be promoted** to monitor phenomena (indoor, begging, illegal economies) and increasingly frequent issues, such as substance-abuse
- **Proactive action (with adaptive and flexible tools) should be carried out to ensure adequate provision of legal and sanitary information** (i.e. collaboration with asylum facilities, use of social media, if relevant, etc.)
- **Cultural-linguistic Mediators should be fully involved** (at operative + project planning/monitoring levels)
- **Multi-agency collaboration should be strengthened further** beyond the field of labour exploitation

## Collaborations across areas

- **Collaboration should be promoted across all areas, particularly with socio-legal operators**, in order to increase focus on the priority aspect of regularisation (central to all phases and objectives of beneficiaries' trajectories)
- **Constant capacity building and updating should be facilitated across all areas on the evolution of the phenomena associated with trafficking**
- **Collaboration with inclusion operators should be strengthened on employment inclusion**, as well as related monitoring and follow-up activities

## Local networks

- **Constant monitoring should be ensured to grant effective access to socio-sanitary services in all the regional territory** (medical screenings and tests, substance-abuse tests/follow-up support, psychological support), with the objective of harm reduction
- **Promote the presence and collaboration of Cultural-linguistic mediators in socio-sanitary services** (where not involved)
- **Monitor and promote seminars to share the effects of local policies** (law enforcement ordinances, regulations, etc).

# WHICH OPEN CHALLENGES FOR IDENTIFICATION?



## APPROACH

Concept of «crisis» (associated with the moment in which beneficiaries ask to exit the situation of exploitation) → important to «dwell onto the crisis» when beneficiaries call for help and to understand the needs they express in full respect of their biographical times (it may take long before asking for help)

Multi-agency work → full protection of victims and potential victims and fight against the criminal network

Setting with Cultural-linguistic Mediators → important to further promote positive relationships with beneficiaries during their programme, with constant capacity building and updating of mediators and all operators who should always work as a team

## (SPECIFICALLY ON THE INCREASING CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH) MINORS AUTHORS AND VICTIMS OF CRIMES

- Development of a «*juridical forum*» to promote full implementation of juridical tools, such as art. 18 comma 6, Law 286/1998 that is underused
- Strengthening of referral network and mechanism → including also multi-agency work with asylum seeker reception facilities and with Juvenile Courts
- Identification → risk of double «victimisation»/ multiple exploitation/ crucial importance of early identification
- Critical issues in dealing with beneficiaries hosted in asylum seeker reception facilities in terms of preventing influence /access by exploiters/traffickers
- Open challenges → what are the links with the exploitation network? Which are the forms of recruitment and re-recruitment? Profiles and mechanisms can be very different from those observed in sexual exploitation

# WHICH OPEN CHALLENGES FOR INCLUSION?

## Legal status/ regularisation

- **Continued engagement with institutions to monitor practices, highlight obstacles in access to rights and develop protocols** to ensure effective access
- **More coordination is needed among operators across procedural phases** (in asylum application, but also social protection for people victims of trafficking – juridical and social channel)
- **More training is needed on legal issues for all operators**, not just socio-legal operators

## Labour autonomy

- **Continued engagement in evaluating beneficiaries' skills and in searching for «new» employment sectors** (for employment, training and internships) both in small and medium-large firms/organisations, also by raising awareness among stakeholders and the wider public
- **Increase monitoring of various multiple forms of discrimination** (based on ethnicity, gender, religion, etc.) **and of the perception/experience of them on the side of beneficiaries**
- **Consider the risks of re-trafficking / re-exploitation/ re-victimisation**
- **What can be held as a «realistic» achievable objective?**

## Housing autonomy

- **Difficult access to the private rent market** and need for alternative channels/strategies to access the wider housing market
- **Risk of «re-victimisation»**
- **Follow up should be promoted as far as housing and labour trajectories are concerned**



GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!  
Thank you for your attention!

Serena Scarabello

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