

MEXICO TIP SHELTER PROJECT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACNUR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
ALPAZ	<i>Alternativas Pacíficas</i> (Peaceful Alternatives)
CENAPI	National Center of Analysis, Planning, and Information
CIAM	<i>Centro Integral de Atención a las Mujeres</i> (Primary Care Center for Women)
CNDH	National Human Rights Commission
CROC	<i>Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros Campesinos</i> (United Farm Workers)
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DIF	National System for the Development of the Family
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS/PRM	Department of State's Office of Population, Refugees and Migration
FEVIMTRA	Special Prosecutor for Crimes against Women and Trafficking
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
INACIPE	National Institute of Penal Sciences
INM	National Migration Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PGR	Mexican Office of the Attorney General
PROTEJA	<i>Proyecto de Apoyo a Refugios para Víctimas de Trata de Personas en México</i> , or in English PROTECT – Project to Support Shelters for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico
PRI	Institutional Revolutionary Party
PAN	National Action Party
SIEDO	Assistant Attorney General for Organized Crime
TIP	Trafficking in persons
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000
UN	United Nations
UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is the slavery of our generation. Everyday innocent men, women, and children are lured by the promise of a better life to leave their families and homes, or they are forcibly taken, only to find themselves enslaved in a ring of human trafficking.

Human trafficking is defined, per the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons...by improper means, such as force, abduction, fraud or coercion, for an improper purpose, like forced or coerced labor, servitude, slavery or sexual exploitation” and is a criminal offense that should be punished by law. It is a complex crime that involves violence, exploitation, and corruption, while violating individual liberties, human dignity, psycho-sexual development, and inalienable rights such as equality, freedom, and protection from harm.

In the last decade, human trafficking has grown in scope and complexity and has become a serious problem for many countries throughout the world, whether they are countries of origin, transit, or destination. Addressing this problem has become a priority on the international agenda. The UN now estimates that human trafficking is the third largest illegal revenue producer in the world, after drugs and arms. However, statistics that reflect the magnitude of TIP and the number of victims it claims are difficult to come by. This is due to a number of factors: TIP is often carried out by organized crime; it has not been classified as a crime in many parts of the world; the circumstances under which TIP occurs and the profiles of its victims and perpetrators vary widely; and there has been a lack of consensus regarding its definition. Regardless, the following data offers a sense of the extent of the problem:

- The UN cites that four million persons are victims of trafficking each year;
- In 2007, the UN cited a 34% increase of reported cases of TIP in South America; and
- Two million women and children are subject to sexual servitude in the world.¹

More alarming is that this activity has gone largely unnoticed by a vast majority of countries and is not classified as a crime in many. It is only recently that governments and community leaders have become aware of the problem and are taking action.

United States Government's Response

In 2000, The United States Government (USG) passed “The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000” (TVPA). The TVPA enhanced three aspects of federal government activity to combat TIP: it provided for a range of new protections and assistance for victims of TIP; it broadened the definition of the crime, expanding the penalties available to federal investigators and prosecutors pursuing traffickers; and it increased U.S. activities abroad to prevent victims from being trafficked in the first place. Notably, the law emphasizes appropriate punishment of traffickers and stresses protection for victims. Pursuant to the TVPA, the USG established the President's Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons (the Initiative). Fifty million dollars were

¹ (*Inter-American Commission on Women of the Organization of American States*)

allocated to eight countries, increasing funding levels to fight human trafficking internationally and to improve coordination among USG and host government agencies to have a greater impact on the problem.

The selection criteria for a country to receive assistance included the magnitude and scope of the problem in the country as a source, transit, or destination for TIP or sex tourism; the political will of the government to address TIP; the current non-governmental organization (NGO) capacity; and the current level of USG assistance in comparison to the magnitude of the problem. In addition, these factors were measured against the State Department's TIP Report, an annual report mandated by the TVPA, which ranks countries according to their efforts to combat trafficking.

In 2001, the State Department ranked Mexico in Tier II, out of three Tiers. Then, in 2004, a new "Tier II watch list" was established for countries that made no significant progress from the prior year. In 2004, the State Department reported that "the government of Mexico has shown progress in combating trafficking in persons (TIP), but more work is needed in victim protection and prosecution of traffickers," and placed Mexico on the Tier II watch list.

TIP in Mexico

In Mexico, the problem of trafficking is severe. Mexico is a source of trafficked persons to the United States, Canada, and Japan; a transit country for persons from various countries, especially from Central America, China, Brazil, and Eastern Europe; and a destination country, especially for the exploitation of children from Guatemala and El Salvador for prostitution or agricultural labor. Internal trafficking also exists, especially of young women and children for sexual exploitation. The Mexican government estimates up to 20,000 children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation each year, with a majority of the cases in tourist and border areas.²

A number of circumstances contribute to this situation. Mexico is the second largest country in Latin America, with a population of over 105 million, and 4,353 kilometers of shared borders with Belize, Guatemala, and the United States. In 2003, Mexico was reported to have 40% of its population below the poverty line. Because of the difficult economic circumstances, massive migration and emigration take place, from rural to urban centers and to the United States. As a result, the rural population has dropped significantly and informal commerce, violence, and crime have increased in urban areas and along the southern and northern borders. Compounding the situation is widespread government corruption, in particular on behalf of the National Migration Institute (INM) and local police.³ . Finally, prior to 2006, there was very limited awareness of TIP by Mexicans.

In 2006, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that at least fifteen major trafficking networks existed in Mexico, as well as over 100 smaller groups (which include families and gangs like the *Mara Salvatrucha* that sell members for economic benefit). In

² 2008 U.S. Department of State TIP Report.

³ From 2004-2006, the Mexican government arrested almost 80 INM agents and police engaged in migrant smuggling in its *Operation Clean House*.

addition, the most vulnerable victims, women and children, are increasingly risking dangerous conditions to illegally immigrate to the United States to reunite with their husbands or to seek economic opportunities with their children, which is fostering an environment ripe for traffickers.

It is extremely difficult to monitor the actual incidence of trafficking because a vast majority of the cases go unreported. This is partially because the victims find themselves on the fringes of society, often engaging in illegal activity, so going to the authorities is frightening. When cases are reported, the channels or systems for due process for the victims are limited and confusing, to say the least. This often leaves the victims who do report trafficking in a more vulnerable position, as their traffickers are rarely prosecuted and will want revenge.

Mexican Government's Response

At the end of 2000, Mexico signed the *UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (Convention) and its Protocol Supplements, including the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* and the *Protocol Against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air* (referred to jointly as the Protocols). This was the first time the government of Mexico acknowledged trafficking as a significant problem and indicated a clear commitment to address the issue. The Convention and the Protocols direct countries to approach trafficking as organized crime and to pledge to protect the basic human rights of victims through legislation and policy. Mexico ratified the Convention and Protocols in March 2003. Mexico also ratified the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography* in April 2002.

In 2004, the Mexican Congress considered but did not enact several anti-TIP laws. At this time, Mexico was also beginning to respond to criticism from the UN High Commission for Human Rights regarding its treatment of foreign victims of trafficking who lacked proper documentation. Prior to 2006, these victims were not given protection or offered any social assistance, and they were routinely deported. The INM now has a policy in place to grant temporary resident status and working permits for victims while a judicial process against their traffickers is underway. Having these victims as witnesses is essential to the successful prosecution of traffickers. Also, in response to mounting pressure, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) opened offices for migrant protection on Mexico's northern and southern borders.

As a result of the above conditions and efforts, the United States decided to work directly with Mexico to strengthen its efforts to confront TIP. The Senior Policy Operating Group managing the Initiative directed \$8.2 million to the anti-TIP effort in Mexico. These funds were allocated between the U. . Agency for International Development (USAID); the Department of Justice (DOJ); the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); the Department of Labor (DOL); the Department of State's Office of Population, Refugees and Migration (DOS/PRM); and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to coordinate anti-TIP activities in targeted geographical areas in Mexico. Each agency was required to coordinate its efforts with the others and with the U.S. Embassy in Mexico. USAID received \$2.8 million of the Initiative's funds to focus on shelter for and assistance to victims of TIP.

PROTEJA

In 2006, with funding from the Initiative, USAID/Mexico initiated its Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Mexico. The name selected for the project funded under this was PROTEJA - Proyecto de Apoyo a Refugios para Victimas de Trata de Personas en Mexico (in English: PROTECT - Project to Support Shelters for Victims of Trafficking in Mexico).

PROTEJA sought to articulate, with the Mexican government and civil society, a more coherent, integrated, and coordinated response to TIP at state, local, and federal levels. It built upon existing Mexican government efforts, NGO initiatives, and program activities by international organizations to confront TIP. The projects objectives corresponded directly to an obvious organizational approach for the PROTEJA team with the following four areas of concentration:

- Raising public awareness and training regarding TIP at local and national levels;
- Pursuing anti-trafficking legislation and its effective implementation;
- Strengthening local shelters to offer greater services to TIP victims and the development of models of intervention and assistance; and
- Developing and providing technical assistance to anti-TIP networks and task forces, and encouraging integrated social policies among government and non-government institutions regarding TIP.

Each of these areas complemented the others and, in almost all cases, success in one area depended upon progress in another. It became clear during the project that:

- until there was *awareness* of the issue on the part of legislatures and a demand from the public for change, there would be no *legislative* action;
- unless trafficking was *legislated* as a crime, *victims* would not be *rescued* and would have no legal recourse against the perpetrators;
- without the *coordination* of the police and the shelters, it was unlikely that victims would be *rescued*; and
- without *awareness*, shelters were unable to detect victims or offer them the appropriate *assistance*.

Because Mexico is a large country with thirty-two states, PROTEJA concentrate its attention and resources to have the greatest impact. Staff assessed which states/areas had the largest problems, which states had the political will to act, and how well the local civil society of the states was organized. PROTEJA identified Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Veracruz, Quintana Roo, and Jalisco as the states where it would concentrate its efforts.

Then, PROTEJA team members focused on how developing victims' assistance programs and deciding what types of educational and awareness programs were needed and began the process of building community alliances. The project also included a program of sub-grants to provide shelters with financial and technical assistance, so staff began considering how to select shelters for sub-grants.

Initial efforts in 2006 focused on fostering relationships with key stakeholders, such as shelters, NGOs, and government agencies, in the five target states and other regions that demonstrated an interest in addressing the issue. This effort began by organizing conferences on TIP, participating

in conferences organized by other organizations like the CNDH and the INM, and arranging meetings and training seminars to introduce the work of PROTEJA to others who shared the goal of combating TIP. These efforts served the dual purpose of educating these organizations on TIP and on PROTEJA's work and developing future partners for task forces and networks. Staff also began to compile information on the TIP-related activities and services provided by government agencies and NGOs so they could start analyzing how to coordinate efforts. All of this initial work sought to establish a base of knowledge and partners from which all four areas of concentration established by the PROTEJA team would benefit.

PROTEJA's efforts in each area of concentration are described below, though many efforts, such as educational events, often served dual purposes.

RAISING AWARENESS REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

Raising awareness in Mexico regarding human trafficking was one of the greatest challenges facing PROTEJA. Prior to 2006, much of the general public was unaware that TIP was occurring; it was not classified as a crime anywhere in Mexico; the few governmental and non-governmental organizations that dealt with TIP did so with no coordination; and victims and communities did little to guard against it.

Therefore, before PROTEJA and others could realistically move forward with promoting anti-TIP legislation, improving assistance to victims, and forming anti-TIP task forces and networks, the level of awareness of TIP had to be increased. And because every part of society plays a role in prevention, detection, victims' assistance, and/or the prosecution of perpetrators, it was necessary to reach out to all of them. As a result, the range of PROTEJA's education efforts was extensive, varied, and used a wide spectrum of tactics.

PROTEJA's approach to education and training on TIP attempted to offer a holistic, global response that spanned from preventing TIP in the first place to the ultimate prosecution of traffickers. The project began its education efforts by analyzing all the government and non-government actors that could positively affect its anti-TIP activities, especially in the targeted states. The goal was to strengthen and solidify the roles of key actors in the fight against trafficking. Staff would hold an outreach event that included as many actors and forged as many relationships as possible. Whenever feasible, the team attempted to include international organizations which helped the communities recognize the vastness of the problem and created an environment to promote best practices from around the world. These events served to coordinate the efforts of many organizations working towards the same goal. PROTEJA also designed a brochure (see Attachment D: TIP Educational Brochure) that explained its work and mission that served as an outreach tool, which was very useful, especially in the early months of the program.

After the initial event, PROTEJA would tailor each subsequent event to meet the needs of the audience. Presentations were made in almost every region of Mexico. In addition, PROTEJA

produced anti-TIP videos; a short film; and brochures on TIP. Staff also held radio and television interviews and served as a source for news and magazine articles on TIP. In short, PROTEJA used every means available to reach as broad an audience as possible.

PROTEJA in the Media

YEAR	Number of Instances PROTEJA was Mentioned in the Media
2006	9
2007	60
2008	90
2009	4
TOTAL	163

From July 2006 to March 2009, PROTEJA delivered more than 10,000 hours of training and education on numerous topics relating to TIP, including:

- the basic aspects of TIP;
- the application of international instruments for the protection of TIP victims;
- the national and state legal frameworks for sanctioning TIP;
- the available support and services for victims;
- existing collaborations and coordinated efforts to combat TIP and/or assist its victims;
- investigation methods; and
- successful anti-TIP models.

The following illustrates the volume of events held by PROTEJA.

YEARS	ACTIVITIES	Government Representatives	NGOs/CSOs	TOTAL
2006	13 activities	226	1,874	2,100
2007	64 activities	4,210	1,226	5,436
2008	86 activities	5,179	1,690	6,869
2009	6 activities	428	0	428
Total	166 activities	10,043	4,790	14,833

PROTEJA offered numerous specialized seminars to the government agencies that are likely to come in contact with trafficking victims. PROTEJA worked with the Ministry of Public Security, INM, Attorney General’s office, Ministry of Health, and CNDH, among others. It was essential that these government agencies were educated to treat victims in a professional manner, felt comfortable collaborating with law enforcement, and directed victims to the appropriate services because the government’s efficiency in identifying victims’ needs and properly addressing TIP

increases the public's trust, which creates an environment more conducive to victim identification and prosecution. Since 2006, PROTEJA directly addressed more than 10,000 government representatives. In these events, PROTEJA focused on both the treatment of TIP victims' distinct physical, psychological, and social needs and on the importance of prosecuting traffickers, always emphasizing a coordinated effort.

The centerpiece of this effort was a course taught to representatives from the PGR. The course, entitled "Trafficking of Persons and the Procurement of Justice," was developed in conjunction with the Technological University of Monterrey and the PGR. This intensive course had nine sessions, totaling 90 hours of presentation. In addition, the students performed another 90 hours of preparation, investigation or other assignments, including a required final essay. Designed to strengthen the capabilities of government representatives whose work could affect prevention, detection and prosecution of TIP, as well as those in positions to protect the victims and their human rights, this was the first course of its kind. Fifty-four public servants from a variety of public institutions, including the federal and state Attorneys General offices, completed the course. Following its conclusion, PROTEJA held a graduation and closing ceremony attended by approximately one hundred persons, including the Special Prosecutor for Crimes Against Women and Trafficking (FEVIMTRA), Assistant Attorney General for Organized Crime, and Coordinator General for Planning and Professional Development of the PGR.

While PROTEJA targeted regions or organizations where it felt it could have the greatest impact, it was always open to including anyone or any entity that expressed an interest in the issue. For instance, when the federal police in San Luis Potosi requested training on TIP, PROTEJA organized one of its first major training seminars in San Luis Potosi, even though the state was not one of the five initially targeted. This solidified a cooperative relationship that continues today with the police in Mexico.

Another important group PROTEJA worked with on TIP education was the *Confederacion Revolucionaria de Obreros Campesinos* (CROC), Mexico's largest labor union. It was important to educate members of the union to recognize and avoid hiring TIP victims and on the importance of respecting workers' rights. When working with CROC, PROTEJA focused primarily on the transportation and hospitality sectors, where TIP victims are often readily identified. PROTEJA worked with them to "train the trainers" on TIP-related topics. Having their own members able to teach anti-TIP information significantly expanded the reach of the anti-TIP efforts to CROC members throughout the country.

Cost Sharing

In all cases where PROTEJA worked with an organization to offer a conference, workshop, or seminar on TIP, that organization shared the cost for the event. In the majority of cases, the host organization paid for the logistics of the meeting, including site fees, local transportation, equipment, breaks or lunches, and often lodging expenses for PROTEJA staff. In addition, the organizations made an investment in terms of labor costs when they sent their employees to attend an event. PROTEJA, in turn, provided the technical expertise.

This cost sharing was important to PROTEJA for a number of reasons. First, due to limited resources, PROTEJA would have been unable to reach as many organizations and individuals

without financial and technical contributions. Second, by sharing the costs, the host/recipient demonstrated a commitment to addressing the issue through an investment of time and resources.

(Please refer to Attachment A for a Report of Training and Education Activities Coordinated by PROTEJA)

Other Education Efforts

In addition to more traditional educational efforts, PROTEJA offered hands-on learning opportunities for many anti-TIP leaders. One such event was a study tour to San Francisco and Los Angeles, California for a delegation of nineteen Mexican nationals, including leaders of shelters that serve TIP victims in Mexico and government officials from the Chihuahua Department of Justice. The purpose of the study tour was to expose the delegation to different aspects of the anti-trafficking work of USG and civil society organizations. Included in the tour were events that demonstrated restorative justice programs, meetings with the state Attorney General, tours of shelters serving TIP victims, meetings with court administrators, and meetings with police chiefs and their departments.

PROTEJA also published a variety of educational material on TIP. One important document is a brochure that describes the causes and consequences of TIP. The brochure is designed to appeal to all socio-economic levels so that it will be effective in assisting potential victims to resist predators, as well as educating others to recognize and report instances of TIP. This brochure can be found in Attachment D.

Taking advantage of the opportunities provided by modern communication, PROTEJA utilized both the Internet and video. One of PROTEJA's most important legacies is its website, www.proteja.com.mx. The site serves as an excellent resource for both the public and for those who are working to combat TIP. The only website in Mexico that specializes in TIP, it provides information for anyone wishing to learn more about TIP in general, as well as the efforts of PROTEJA and other actors to combat it. It offers information regarding PROTEJA's work on public awareness, legislation, shelters, and task forces and networks. Significantly, the site presents TIP as a Mexican problem, rather than a foreign one. It also presents the probable causes and consequences of TIP and offers opportunities for different sectors of society to collaborate on anti-TIP activities. There is information for self-protection from and identification of TIP. Importantly, the website provides a method for individuals to make confidential reports of suspected TIP activity, which then are passed on to the appropriate authorities. PROTEJA used the site to solicit information on missing persons who were possible victims of trafficking. Finally, the site was designed to serve as an effective means of communication among the various organizations working to combat TIP and assist its victims in Mexico, so that anti-TIP efforts may be maximized. Attachment E shows a copy of the front page of www.proteja.com.mx.⁴

⁴ Although the PROTEJA program ended in March 2009, the PROTEJA website will be accessible to the public for approximately two years. Given that there is no funding for this website and no specific program is in charge of it at the moment, the website will stay as is; updating any information on it requires a renegotiation of the contract with the webmasters.

PROTEJA also produced a short film, “The Exploitation of the XXI Century: Trafficking in Persons.” The film, premiered in 2009, was designed to encourage all members of society, including victims, families, communities, government leaders, and business, to consider TIP as their own problem. It demystifies the causes and consequences of TIP and demands that Mexico develop a culture that rejects it and all its consequences. PROTEJA partnered with the Mexican organizations CROC and the CNDH to produce this film. The premier was held at the Center for Interamerican Studies of Social Security on February 23, 2009. More than 400 people attended the event, including a number of prominent representatives from embassies, labor unions, international organizations, and universities, as well as many government representatives. The film was again shown in Guelatao, Oaxaca on February 28, 2009. Copies of the film were given to the collaborators to distribute to others working on the issue.

One measure of increased public awareness regarding TIP is the number of articles, reports, and references to TIP found in the media. In the quarter October-December 2008, for example, the activities of PROTEJA were reported in 38 instances in magazines, newspapers, radio (Morelos and the Federal District), and television (Sonora). This coverage is extremely important for two reasons: First, these media reach very broad audiences and offer education on TIP at a low cost to PROTEJA. Second, it is a sign of the progress PROTEJA has made with respect to public awareness and education on TIP that the issue received such extensive coverage. When PROTEJA began its efforts, TIP was little recognized, and the public often confused it with illegal immigration. Now, “trafficking” is often referenced without detailed explanation, which indicates a broader understanding of the issue.

G-TIP⁵

In early 2008 PROTEJA’s Scope of Work was expanded to organize specific events on “Victim Identification and Referral Protocols: Tools and Techniques for Detecting, Identifying, and Referring Victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Mexico.”

PROTEJA hosted a number of workshops and seminars on the conceptual and judicial framework needed to facilitate the detection and identification of victims of TIP in Mexico. The programs were developed in conjunction with the INM, Office of the Attorney General (PGR), CNDH, and numerous NGOs. These events were targeted to committees and inter-institutional groups selected by the aforementioned organizations. PROTEJA hosted twenty-four of these events. Each of the programs addressed between 35-140 participants and was held over one to five days, reaching more than 1,000 participants in total.

The objective of these seminars and workshops was to strengthen government capacity to detect and identify probable victims of human trafficking in Mexico. Specifically, PROTEJA wanted the participants to:

- have a broad understanding of how TIP occurs;
- learn the tools to detect and identify victims of TIP, using a global perspective; and

⁵ The GTIP component of the PROTEJA program was an initiative to combat TIP funded by the U.S. Department of State. The funds received by the State Department were put at the disposition of PROTEJA to further its objectives in Mexico.

- learn how to adapt the tools and methodologies presented in the workshops to their particular circumstances.

The programs used a mixture of short presentations, group discussions, group exercises, and case studies. For each event, staff held numerous meetings with federal authorities and organization leaders to plan and develop the programs, giving special consideration to the needs of each audience. Staff also developed the materials distributed to the participants, such as a CD-ROM which contains all relevant national and international documents relating to TIP. The events offered the opportunity for those who specialize in the prevention and detection of TIP to share their knowledge and experience with others. PROTEJA facilitated the participation of numerous national and international experts on TIP.

A more detailed report on the GTIP activities appears in Addendum C.

STRENGTHEN LOCAL SHELTERS TO OFFER GREATER SERVICES

Even though TIP-related issues were recognized in Mexico prior to 2006, no one had attempted to improve access to specialized assistance for TIP victims. Therefore, this was an immediate priority for PROTEJA.

This component of the PROTEJA project was implemented through a sub-grants program combined with technical assistance. The primary objective of the component was to strengthen the ability of shelters to provide services tailored to meet the specific needs of victims of trafficking, rather than treating them in the same fashion as the rest of the population the shelters served. The goal was for the victims to recuperate, physically and psychologically, work with the authorities to prosecute the traffickers, and regain control over their lives. PROTEJA worked directly with five shelters over the course of the project.

At the beginning of the project, staff met with shelters, government officials, and NGOs such as the National Network of Shelters, to identify relevant organizations that served or had the capacity to serve victims of TIP.. PROTEJA contracted a well-known researcher, anthropologist and psychologist to conduct a survey to provide PROTEJA reliable data on the capacity of existing shelters to provide effective services to TIP victims. PROTEJA surveyed 56 shelters in five Mexican states. The shelters were included based upon their provision of services to abused women and children; pregnant, abandoned young women; migrants; street children; and TIP victims. Conducting the survey was a laborious process that entailed extensive site visits and the preparation of two questionnaires, one for shelter staff and another for victims.

(Attachment F, Questionnaires in Spanish)

Number of Shelters That Participated in the Baseline Survey

Target State	Number of Shelters That Participated in the Baseline Survey
Chihuahua	13
Nuevo Leon	6
Jalisco	15
Oaxaca	14
Quintana Roo	8
TOTAL	56

After conducting the baseline survey, PROTEJA began the task of selecting the shelters to receive the sub-grants. There was a formal Request for Proposal process, and staff held numerous meetings with potential sub-grantees. At the same time, PROTEJA staff conducted additional field research, primarily in Mexico City, to develop a better understanding of the challenges TIP victims face and the traffickers' *modus operandi*. They also convened a group of mental health professionals who provide services to TIP victims to discuss and better understand the extent and nature of existing mental health services offered to TIP victims, victims' actual mental health needs, and the resources and techniques being used to support victims' psychological recovery.

In May 2007, four shelters were selected to receive sub-grants. The selection was based on their potential to provide effective and comprehensive services to TIP victims and their ability to optimize human and material resources and collaborate with government and civil society organizations to provide comprehensive services to their clients. Above all, it was noted that the selected shelters already had well-established internal procedures and practices that had consistently proven successful in the support and rehabilitation of their clients. In addition, the selected shelters had already been providing services to TIP victims but needed help focusing their models to specifically address TIP victims' needs.

The following shelters were chosen to receive financial and technical assistance through the sub-grants program:

- *Fundacion Casa Alianza* serves boys and girls between 12 and 18 years of age, including at-risk young mothers and their babies, who have been victims of labor or sexual exploitation. Ninety percent of the people assisted by this shelter are victims of TIP. The organization is located in Mexico City, and it provides services to individuals from Mexico and abroad.
- *Casa de las Mercedes* has two shelters in Mexico City that provide support to girls and women under 21 who have been victims of violent crimes and of labor or sexual exploitation. The shelters operate as a transitional environment where the victims receive protection and guidance. *Casa de las Mercedes* also provides psychological, medical and legal assistance for TIP victims and has served victims from Mexico and Central America. It was the only shelter participating in PROTEJA's sub-grants program that was authorized by the INM and the International Migration Institute to have custody of foreign TIP victims who are in the country as undocumented

immigrants. This enabled *Casa de las Mercedes* to assist victims with immigration processes.

- *Centro Integral de Atención a las Mujeres (CIAM) Cancun* has a shelter and an independent external office for intakes and referrals in Cancun. CIAM provides support to women and children who have been victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation. Their services include accompanying victims to file complaints, assisting them with legal proceedings, providing legal advice and performing case follow-up. CIAM also provides a range of specialized services for TIP victims ranging from medical and rehabilitative assistance to crisis support. CIAM's shelter is part of the National Shelter Network for Women Who are Victims of Violence, and their service protocol has been certified by the Ministry of Health and the National Institute for Social Development. CIAM Cancun provides services to victims from Mexico and abroad.
- *Alternativas Pacificas (ALPAZ)* has two shelters and an independent external office for intakes and referrals in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Its goal is to support women and children who have been victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation. ALPAZ's services include accompanying victims to file complaints and assisting them with legal proceedings, providing legal advice, and performing case follow-up. ALPAZ also provides comprehensive services for TIP victims ranging from medical and rehabilitative assistance to crisis support. Like CIAM, ALPAZ's shelter is part of the National Shelter Network for Women Who are Victims of Violence and its service protocol has been certified by the Ministry of Health and the National Institute for Social Development. ALPAZ provides services to victims from Mexico and abroad.

Through the sub-grants program, PROTEJA offered technical and financial assistance to the shelters in order to enable them to implement programs designed to directly assist victims.

Specifically, PROTEJA provided training and technical assistance to shelter staff to build their capacity to:

- Develop models to provide effective service to TIP victims;
- Readily identify TIP victims;
- Provide specialized services (legal, psychological, medical, and social) to TIP victims;
- Promote TIP awareness among the general community;
- Strengthen and improve monitoring and evaluation capabilities to adequately report anti-TIP activities;
- Promote collaboration with other civil society and government organizations; and
- Develop and implement informational workshops about TIP for local government and civil society representatives.

At each of the shelters, PROTEJA conducted training workshops on:

- the basic concepts of TIP;
- the application of international instruments to prosecute and penalize TIP and protect TIP victims;

- the national and state level judicial framework to prosecute TIP; and
- the tools available to provide assistance and protection to victims of TIP.

Participants included psychologists, nurses, lawyers, and social workers from each shelter. In addition to training the staff of the shelters directly, PROTEJA worked to develop materials to enable the staff of the shelters to educate their communities about TIP and methods to detect and prevent it. The brochure on TIP designed and published by PROTEJA is an excellent example.

One important consideration throughout the project was improving mechanisms to provide security for the victims and the shelters protecting them from the traffickers. Victims who have been intimidated, controlled, and exploited are often at great risk once they defy their traffickers, especially if they agree to testify against them. This was extremely important because PROTEJA encouraged and assisted initiating criminal processes for TIP violations on behalf of the shelters. In all cases, PROTEJA worked to assure security for the shelters and assisted in coordinating with other relevant institutions, such as the PGR.

A primary obstacle facing the shelters was the absence of protocols to follow when a TIP victim arrived at the shelter. Shelter staff found themselves coming up with ad hoc strategies. To avoid this constant “reinvention of the wheel,” PROTEJA, working with the shelters, developed an *“Integrated Services Manual for TIP Victims.”* The manual considers the possible physical, psychological, social, and legal needs a victim may have and has a number of models of assistance that can be drawn from to match those needs, while maintaining an integral and uniform approach to recovery. Importantly, the manual also details the process for interaction and coordination with other entities, such as hospitals and law enforcement. Finally, the manual serves as a tool for public institutions and civil society organizations to recognize misconceptions about TIP in Mexico. This Manual is now available for use by shelters throughout Mexico.

One of the great successes of the program was been the creation of alliances among the shelters and other public and private organizations working to prevent TIP, assist its victims, and prosecute its perpetrators. These interdisciplinary and inter-institutional systems are now serving to make rescue operations, victims’ assistance, and prosecutions more effective. As described in more detail later in this report (in the section on Anti-TIP Networks and Task Forces), the sharing of technical and logistical information and resources increased the amount and quality of assistance offered to victims. The shelters and the other government and non-government institutions that formed alliances are continuing to coordinate their work.

To ensure the consistent administration of the sub-grants to the shelters, PROTEJA developed a manual that offered guidance on the technical, financial, and administrative aspects of the grants program. The manual contained the information organizations receiving the funds needed in order to comply with the program’s requirements, including the necessary formats to be used for programmatic and results reporting.

The shelters were required to adhere to the following conditions:

- Follow the terms and conditions of the grant;
- Adhere to the limitations on the use of the available funds;

- Utilize the grant funds in a responsible manner;
- Complete the requirements established in the terms and conditions of the grant;
- Have a physical place to assist victims of trafficking;
- Deliver each of the required reports on time and in the appropriate format; and
- Have a source of matching funds that is accountable.

The project was designed for PROTEJA to work with a shelter for no more than twelve months from the time of selection. During the twelve months, PROTEJA monitored, reviewed, supervised, offered technical assistance, and evaluated each organization receiving funds.

As planned, on March 3, 2008, PROTEJA officially concluded its sub-grants program to the four shelters. Each of the four shelters successfully completed the certification requirements set forth at the beginning of the program. After the conclusion of the original four sub-grants, PROTEJA continued to offer assistance to the shelters, especially working to strengthen cooperation with law enforcement agencies when raids or rescue operations were conducted so that victims received proper assistance. As mentioned above, these alliances with the four shelters are intact and continue to function.

After the conclusion of the original sub-grants program, PROTEJA worked with a fifth shelter. A sub-grant was awarded to the *Camino a Casa* Foundation, chosen based on its strong record of bringing sound and consistent services to victims of crime and violence in Mexico. In addition, *Camino a Casa* is the only shelter in Mexico that specializes in assistance to minors who are victims of sexual exploitation. PROTEJA provided technical assistance to *Camino a Casa* through training sessions on a variety of issues related to TIP and its victims.

From May 2007, the five shelters (the four original and *Camino a Casa*) assisted 517 TIP victims. Ninety percent of these victims were exploited either sexually or for labor, or both. The services provided to these victims of TIP included:

- 2,500 medical services;
- 914 social protection services;
- 700 mental health services; and
- 59 instances of legal advice and assistance (of which 14 victims brought formal legal action against their traffickers).

It is important to note that personnel of the shelters have demonstrated a deep understanding of the issues surrounding TIP victims and are now educating others who can affect the problem. Shelter staff members have educated and trained many other government representatives on TIP and have participated in dozens of activities in civil society where they have discussed TIP. The staff members have demonstrated such a level of competence and professionalism that PROTEJA is confident that the progress made with the five shelters will not only continue, but that it will be incorporated into other shelters across Mexico.

Other organizations are now helping shelters provide specialized assistance to TIP victims. In January 2008, the Mexican Congress appropriated \$7 million to construct two shelters for victims of TIP to be built in 2009. The PGR is leading the project. The IOM also opened a shelter for TIP victims in Chiapas. In January 2009, this shelter supported 54 victims of TIP from

Central and South America, the majority of whom were victims of sexual or labor exploitation. Other NGOs that worked in coordination with PROTEJA and the shelters on anti-TIP efforts include: Sin Fronteras; Daywalka; Fundacion Infancia; Infancia Comun; ECPAT; Hermanas Oblatas; Archdiocese of Mexico; Movilidad Humana; and Red Nacional de Refugios. These organizations are all continuing their anti-TIP efforts.

The shelters made significant advances with in the provision of service to TIP victims. With the help of the federal government under the National Program to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons, discussed later in this report, and other NGOs, these advances will be implemented in more shelters throughout Mexico.

(Please refer to Attachment B for a Summary of the Activities of the Shelters conducted pursuant to the Sub-grants Program)

Hotline

An important component of PROTEJA's work with the shelters was to develop a pilot hotline for TIP. PROTEJA learned that one of the most successful strategies internationally for identifying and assisting victims of TIP is the establishment of a call center that administers a hotline dedicated to victims and reports of TIP-related activity. These call centers are often administered by civil society organizations.

PROTEJA chose *Casa Alianza* as the recipient of a fixed-obligation grant to develop a call center in Mexico. The hotline opened pilot-tested services from February 13 to March 13, 2009. All three milestones set out in the agreement with *Casa Alianza* were successfully accomplished: the operational design and profile of the hotline and helpline; the implementation and training of its operators; and the diffusion and publicity in Mexico of the hotline.

In total, the hotline assisted 1,027 direct victims of TIP during the period. Also, 842 of these victims received some sort of legal, medical, psychological, and/or social treatment or advice from *Casa Alianza*. This hotline set a successful precedent for future hotlines in Mexico that will deal with TIP.

PURSUIT OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING LEGISLATION

Trafficking in persons is a complex crime requiring state and federal legislation that have distinct sentencing guidelines and rehabilitative mechanisms to serve and protect TIP victims. When PROTEJA began its work in 2006, Mexico did not have a federal anti-TIP law, nor were there any adequate state laws on the subject. In many states, a number of offenses that should have been considered human trafficking were classified under sections of state penal codes related to trafficking but failed to account for the full extent and severity of this crime.

PROTEJA took an integrated approach to pursuing anti-trafficking legislation. Rather than simply seek to classify TIP as a crime, it sought to develop an integrated proposal to revise penal codes that would eliminate loopholes and duplications that impede the prosecution of accused

traffickers and victims' access to justice. PROTEJA developed a model from which it could work both in the various states and at the federal level. When PROTEJA began to pursue a reform, it would review the penal code to verify which aspects of trafficking (such as forced prostitution or corruption of minors) were already sanctioned; compare how they were sanctioned; and look for potential loopholes and areas of duplication. With this analysis completed, PROTEJA would begin its effort to garner support for the change. However, the staff faced a number of hurdles, the largest of which were the lack of commitment to pass anti-TIP legislation at the state level and previous failures to pass federal legislation.

The following provides a more detailed description of the project's advances in supporting the passage of legislation at the federal and state levels.

Federal Legislation

Since 2002, the federal Mexican Congress had considered a number of TIP-related bills that failed. As more attention was focused on the issue, both nationally and internationally, the prospects for passage appeared brighter.

In 2004, the federal Legislature began considering comprehensive measures aimed at organized crime and TIP. In 2006, they had not yet been approved. PROTEJA worked closely with the Legislature to amend early versions of the bill, as they did not adequately address TIP in an integrated manner, nor did they comply with international agreements such as the UN Protocol to which Mexico was a party. After years of careful debate and analysis, the Mexican National Congress approved the federal **Law to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons** and the federal **Law Against Organized Crime** on October 2, 2007. The laws became effective November 28, 2007.

This landmark legislation is considered a success in every right. In summary, it:

- incorporates a broad definition of TIP that conforms to the UN and other international protocols on the subject;
- provides stiff penalties for violations, with special consideration given when victims are minors and/or have diminished capacity to comprehend or resist;
- imposes monetary fines and restitution to victims;
- addresses cases involving family members;
- applies to accessories to the crime and beneficiaries of the crime;
- requires all federal agencies, including the Office of the Attorney General, to cooperate to create a permanent infrastructure to prevent TIP; and
- takes into account the complex and often transnational aspects of this crime.

The law was written to put in place a comprehensive public policy regarding TIP and its victims. It integrates itself into the policies of all the government organizations and agencies that in any manner have the ability to combat TIP or assist its victims. Central to this goal is the requirement in the law for the establishment of an Inter-Agency Commission "to coordinate the actions of its members on this subject in drafting and implementing the National Program to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons." The Commission was required to include a broad range of

government institutions, as well as representatives of autonomous public agencies, civil society organizations, and academics in an advisory capacity.

Among the Commission's many tasks are to:

- establish a National Program to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons (National Program);
- develop campaigns for the prevention, protection, and care to victims of trafficking;
- promote interagency cooperative agreements with states and municipalities;
- inform and train those representatives working with victims of the human rights implications of the situation;
- promote the scientific investigation and exchange of experiences among those institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, that are in positions of assisting victims;
- educate the public on TIP and methods to detect and prevent it;
- work with the travel and hospitality sector to orient them towards prevention and detection of TIP;
- conduct research and maintain data on trafficking;
- develop a system to repatriate victims; and
- provide an annual report regarding the results of the National Program to the President.

The National Program works to ensure that the necessary programs and policies are in place for adequate care to and protection of victims. It must consider immigration, social, medical, psychological, education, and labor issues. The law also specifically requires the provision of translators for those victims from indigenous communities who do not understand Spanish. It provides for the construction of shelters designed specifically for victims of TIP. Also required is the development of programs that follow a model of assistance and protection that should be used as victims move through the stages from rescue through the judicial process and to their reintegration into society. Finally, the law requires that Mexican diplomats abroad offer assistance and protection to victims of TIP, both in the judicial processes and otherwise.

Soon after the law was enacted, the Commission began its work in 2008, working closely with PROTEJA. It determined that the INM should be the lead agency in developing regulations to implement the National Program. The Commission requested that PROTEJA offer training sessions on TIP to the representatives from the various organizations on the Inter-Agency Commission.

State Legislation and Efforts

Even though Mexico adopted the above federal anti-TIP law, state legislation continued to be needed. While federal legislation was an enormous step, its jurisdiction was limited to those aspects of trafficking that had an impact at the national level. State congresses legislate crimes that have an impact at the local or state level. This is important because while in other countries most TIP-related offenses are committed by organized crime, usually a federal offense, in Mexico there are many instances when that is not the case. For example, there are cases of parents, stepparents, or relatives prostituting their children and wives or domestic partners, and cases of parents selling their children. The federal anti-TIP law would not apply to these cases.

Therefore, it was critical that state congresses continue to pass comprehensive anti-TIP legislation.

In addition, in the penal codes of several states, human smuggling was categorized as child sexual exploitation or as forced sex work of adults.⁶ This narrow interpretation missed many criminal actions beyond sexual exploitation and abuse that fall under the definition of “human trafficking” in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, signed by Mexico. According to the Protocol’s definition, the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons...by improper means, such as force, abduction, fraud or coercion, for an improper purpose, like forced or coerced labor, servitude, slavery or sexual exploitation” is a criminal offense that should be punished by law. Therefore, Mexican state penal codes must be amended to encompass the broader definition of “human trafficking.” Although there are a number of states that have TIP criminal statutes, the statutes do not address the crime in an integral manner, they do not conform to the new federal law, and they do not conform to international agreements that have been approved by Mexico.⁷

Unfortunately, while a number of organizations supported passage of the federal legislation, there were very few working at the state level. PROTEJA was often the lead party in the pursuit of state legislation. PROTEJA developed a methodology for pursuing state legislative reforms. It began with a comprehensive analysis of a state’s criminal code to ensure that the reforms it sought were integrated, meaning that they were comprehensive and that related laws were amended to be consistent with the changes, e.g., corruption of minors and sexual exploitation statutes were reviewed and, if necessary, amended for conformity. In addition, PROTEJA sought to include the relevant aspects of the new federal anti-TIP law and attempted to make the laws congruent with respect to penalties. After the analysis, work began to gain the support of local legislators and the public for the reform.

PROTEJA set an initial goal of facilitating the adoption of anti-TIP legislation in six states. The project surpassed this goal, and became the primary force behind the advancement of the comprehensive anti-TIP legislation adopted in the following seven states:

Chihuahua, adopted January 1, 2007
Guerrero adopted April 17, 2007
Zacatecas, adopted September 15, 2007
Mexico, adopted December 29, 2007
Sonora, adopted April 7, 2008
Morelos, adopted July 9, 2008
Oaxaca, adopted November 6, 2008.

The anti-TIP legislation in these states is comprehensive and integral. The laws:

- adequately classify TIP and its related activities, such as child sexual exploitation, prostitution, pornography, and forced labor;

⁶ These states include Sinaloa, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yacatan.

⁷ These states include Baja California, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Federal District, and Quintana Roo.

- comply with international agreements;
- punish those who derive benefit from TIP-related activities; and
- provide special protection to the most vulnerable segments of society, such as minors, the mentally disabled, and the elderly.

PROTEJA also worked with other states that expressed interest in pursuing anti-TIP reforms. Over the course of the project, PROTEJA gave legislative advice on anti-TIP reforms to over half of the states in Mexico. Project staff was usually working on the passage of legislation in a number of states at the same time, all, of course, in different stages of the process. Working on these multiple fronts required the PROTEJA staff to carefully allocate their time and resources to maximize their effectiveness.

PROTEJA's work did not end when a state adopted anti-TIP legislation. It followed an integrated approach that included not only passing comprehensive anti-TIP laws, but also working with the state governments and civil society to implement the changes. In many ways, project education and training efforts became even more critical at this stage. It is one thing to have a law, but it is quite another to have civil servants understand it and be committed to enforcing it. This is especially true in a country where resources are scarce. In addition, PROTEJA had to encourage the integration and coordination of the work of the various government entities associated with the issue (e.g. the police, the INM, the CNDH, the PGR, etc.) with non-governmental entities like the shelters. This coordination was necessary for the efficient and effective rescue and rehabilitation of victims of TIP.

Two important documents resulted from PROTEJA's pursuit of legislative reforms. First, PROTEJA and the CNDH co-authored a comparative analysis of existing state legislation on TIP. This comparative analysis provides an overview of existing state laws that penalize TIP. Its goal is to identify the Mexican states that have classified TIP as a crime and to determine if they are compliant with the international legislative instruments that govern criminal prosecution of the crime. It will help anyone interested in pursuing anti-TIP reforms identify which states are in most need of immediate reform. In addition, it clarifies definitions, concepts, and the relevant actors and actions, all with the goal of assisting those who are attempting to understand the phenomenon of TIP in Mexico, including lawyers, legislators, civil servants, academics, and the public. The analysis is entitled "*Mexican Criminal Legislation Relating to Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes.*"

Second, and complementary to the analysis, PROTEJA wrote, in collaboration with UNICEF, a legislative manual that sets forth PROTEJA's legislative strategy for pursuing anti-TIP reforms. It will aid any organization or group that is pursuing comprehensive anti-TIP legislation. The manual is entitled "*Considerations to Classify and Sanction Trafficking in Persons in Accordance with International Agreements.*" It provides:

- a basic and clear description of TIP, including the international perspective;
- the national framework for the treatment of TIP; and
- the minimum criteria to address TIP and provide integral reforms to a state criminal procedure code.

Having this strategy written and available to others will help ensure that uniform and effective reforms continue to be sought beyond the cessation of PROTEJA.

The following sets forth a detailed description of PROTEJA's involvement in a number of states that enacted or pursued anti-TIP reforms since 2006. It is clear from the descriptions of events that each state was unique and required a different approach. It should also be noted that staff had to make decisions about how to allocate limited time and resources. In many situations, especially towards the end of the project, PROTEJA could only offer preliminary advice on a reform. The project worked, however, to ensure that progress would continue with assistance and pressure from other NGOs and civil society.

Chihuahua

PROTEJA advanced the first comprehensive anti-TIP legislation in Mexico with Chihuahua's new Criminal Penal Code, adopted on January 1, 2007.

PROTEJA staff provided support to officials of the PGR and Congress by analyzing the existing legal code and drafting legislation on TIP. Its passage was the first legal reform in Mexico that classified "trafficking in persons" as a crime and codified into law the diverse aspects of the crime. Chihuahua's new Criminal Code, including anti-TIP provisions, became a model for similar reforms in other states. The close working relationship with colleagues at Proderecho, a USAID-funded program implementing criminal justice reform in Mexico, was very helpful to the process.

After Chihuahua adopted the legislative reforms, PROTEJA continued to raise awareness and build coalitions in the state. In addition, it began to offer the government and civil society training and seminars on TIP and to teach skills necessary to implement the new law.

One of the first events PROTEJA organized in Chihuahua was an international forum on TIP. Over 800 people participated, including representatives from the government, civil society, religious organizations, academics, and private practice. PROTEJA organized national and international experts to speak on such topics as:

- Awareness-raising
- New forms of slavery in the 21st century
- TIP as a national and international issue
- Legislative efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate TIP
- Intervention models and examples of inter-institutional networks that operate prevention and support programs for TIP victims
- Support programs for TIP victims and family members
- Human rights of TIP victims.

The seminar was a huge success and received wide media coverage, marking one of the first large-scale events on TIP that received attention throughout Mexico. This media attention spurred other states into action, notably Guerrero.

(Attachment G, Examples of Media Coverage of Seminar)

PROTEJA offered dozens more workshops, courses, trainings, and seminars to ensure that progress continued on the implementation of the reforms. The following is a small sampling of the other events:

- PROTEJA organized a workshop entitled “The National and International Legal Framework and Background to Combat and Punish Trafficking in Persons in Chihuahua, Penal Code Enforcement and Judicial Administration.” The workshop was held at the offices of the state Attorney General, and it was conducted with the assistance of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency. The workshop addressed 51 legal and judicial state government representatives and focused on the prevention of TIP and the protection and respect of TIP victims’ human rights. It also included a “training of trainers” in anti-TIP issues, which is key to sustainability; technical assistance for Ministry of Justice personnel on how to work with TIP victims; an introduction to theoretical and practical concepts related to the enforcement of TIP legislation; and training in prevention and prosecution of this crime. This event served as a model to use in other states when anti-TIP legislation was passed.
- PROTEJA presented a workshop to 54 prosecutors and agents to assist them in applying the TIP reforms.
- PROTEJA offered the first workshop to local judges on the national and international judicial frameworks to address TIP. The workshop was so well received that the participants requested that it be presented in the state capital as well.
- PROTEJA presented workshops for the personnel of the Office of the Attorney General for the state of Chihuahua in giving specialized attention to victims of trafficking.

Guerrero

Shortly after the TIP seminar in Chihuahua, the state of Guerrero adopted comprehensive reforms to its penal code to classify and penalize TIP. PROTEJA provided key technical assistance to the state congress.

To solidify the gains made by the reforms to the penal code, PROTEJA and the Guerrero Congress hosted a seminar in Acapulco entitled “Trafficking in Persons: Current Situation, Perspectives, and Challenges.” The target audience included federal, state and municipal staff working in the areas of rule of law, judicial administration, and national security. The more than 400 participants also included people working in NGOs, shelters, and universities.

Some of the topics covered in the seminar included:

- Legislative reforms to prevent, penalize, and eradicate human trafficking;
- Legislative comparisons; and
- Intervention and institutional support models for the prevention of human trafficking and assistance to victims.

(Attachment H, Program for Acapulco Seminar)

PROTEJA also offered a seminar on “TIP and Methods to Combat It.” The seminar was directed to 43 individuals from Guerrero’s state office of the INM, PGR, Office of Public Security, National System for the Development of the Family (DIF), NGOs, and the general public.

Zacatecas

The first stage of PROTEJA’s strategy in Zacatecas was to organize TIP-related seminars to generate interest. It also spent time building relationships with government officials, in particular the state Attorney General’s office. As a result of PROTEJA’s support and encouragement, the Zacatecas Congress passed anti-TIP reforms on June 17, 2007.

When the reforms were enacted, PROTEJA organized a series of workshops in conjunction with the state Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice, on the subject of TIP victims’ needs for specialized services.

State of Mexico

As in Zacatecas, PROTEJA began organizing TIP-related seminars to generate interest. PROTEJA then capitalized upon the significant press coverage and exposure obtained from the passage of TIP legislation in Chihuahua and Guerrero and began meeting with local government officials to encourage them to submit an anti-TIP reform to the state penal code. The State of Mexico passed anti-TIP legislation in December 2007.

After passage of the reform, PROTEJA met with the President of the Congressional Commission on the Procurement of Justice to organize regional forums and a forum for the State of Mexico to educate the public on the new anti-TIP laws. PROTEJA also provided continued support to the State of Mexico by offering a training workshop to its public ministers and judges on the new anti-TIP reforms.

Sonora

PROTEJA staff worked with state representatives to design activities to promote anti-TIP reforms and also analyzed the penal code to provide recommendations for the reform. The most difficult part of working in Sonora was finding common ground between the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the National Action Party (PAN), which are traditionally at odds with each other. PROTEJA convinced the parties to rise above politics and address the issue in a constructive manner. At their request, PROTEJA provided technical assistance and drafted a combined proposal. When the proposal was close to completion, a press conference was held to praise the efforts by both parties that worked together to move the initiative forward, an apparently rare occurrence. PROTEJA assisted with a presentation made to members of the legislature on the proposal and held more working meetings regarding the final details. PROTEJA continued to educate the legislature on the initiative and organized a forum on trafficking to promote approval of the reform. The state finally passed anti-TIP reforms on March 25, 2008.

PROTEJA then participated in hosting a bi-national forum (U.S. and Mexico) with the CNDH and the Mexican Congress called “TIP: Realities, Perspectives, and Challenges.” The program introduced the new Sonoran anti-TIP law and facilitated the formation of networks and task forces to address the issue. More than 400 individuals attended.

Morelos

On June 6, 2008, Morelos became the sixth state to approve comprehensive anti-TIP legislation. PROTEJA worked closely with the Governor and local Congress to promote the passage of this legislation. For months, PROTEJA held numerous meetings and teleconferences with the Office of the Governor, members of Congress, and legislative advisors. Staff also organized TIP-related seminars to generate public interest. PROTEJA offered comments and modifications to the proposed legislation at every step to ensure it remained an integral reform. After the passage of the anti-TIP legislation, PROTEJA participated in a television interview with the President of Morelos’ DIF to answer questions on the new legislation.

Oaxaca

PROTEJA met with the Governor, state Attorney General, and Minister of Public Safety to discuss the importance of implementing anti-TIP legislation and offered proposals. PROTEJA then made a presentation to representatives from the state DIF, the Office of the Attorney General, and the general public regarding TIP and the necessity for reform in Oaxaca. After the presentations, the authorities agreed to form an inter-institutional committee to analyze the Oaxacan Penal Code’s treatment of TIP. The Committee was formed with representatives from the DIF, Office of the Attorney General, state’s Institute for Women, and the courts. The Committee held intense working meetings in which PROTEJA advised them on effective anti-TIP reforms. In a short time, the Committee developed an initiative to address TIP in the Oaxacan Penal Code. The Committee held a press conference when it presented its initiative to the Director of the DIF; the Director then presented the initiative to the governor, who presented it to Congress. The Inter-institutional Committee met with representatives from USAID/Washington and USAID/Mexico to present them with an official copy of the anti-TIP initiative and officially thank PROTEJA and USAID for their support. On November 6, 2008, Oaxaca approved the anti-TIP legislative initiative, drafted, and promoted by PROTEJA.

After the adoption of the reform, PROTEJA held eight different educational activities related to the recently approved anti-TIP legislation. The events were directed to personnel from the state Human Rights Commission, the state Secretary of Public Security, the state DIF, and the state Office of the Attorney General. PROTEJA also held a training on TIP and task force organization for indigenous leaders in Oaxaca.

Nuevo Leon

Nuevo Leon is an example of a state where PROTEJA worked to pursue reforms but met resistance.

Early in the project, PROTEJA engaged the state Attorney General and local Congress. Staff analyzed the existing law and drafted proposed anti-TIP reforms. They then met with the

governor, the state Attorney General, and the Minister of Public Safety to discuss the importance of implementing anti-TIP legislation and offered proposals. There was, however, resistance on the part of the ruling political party, PAN, to support an anti-TIP initiative. Therefore, PROTEJA met with the president of the PAN in Nuevo Leon to discuss the party's lack of commitment to the issue. After this meeting, PAN offered to introduce a reform. When it was submitted, PROTEJA drafted comments for the required legislative opinion regarding the pending anti-TIP reforms. Staff also met with the President of the Justice Commission of Congress to review PROTEJA's final analysis of the reforms. During the following months, PROTEJA met with members of Congress and advisors to attempt to move the anti-TIP reforms forward. However, for complex political reasons, the reforms continue to stall, and passage is not likely in the near future.

Quintana Roo

At the request of the state, PROTEJA analyzed and drafted proposed reforms. On October 20^t 2006, the state passed a law that penalized human trafficking as a crime but lacked the necessary elements for a criminal conduct to be placed as human trafficking in accordance with the international regulations approved by Mexico. There continues to be lobbying within the state government to pass more comprehensive laws that punish TIP in accordance with the Protocol for preventing, repressing and sanctioning the human trafficking and the law for preventing and sanctioning human trafficking in Mexico.

Tlaxcala

In Tlaxcala, PROTEJA participated in a legislative forum to analyze proposals to combat TIP. This forum provided PROTEJA staff an opportunity to engage state entities and local civil society organizations in policy discussions regarding how to effectively penalize TIP. Staff then held more meetings with local NGOs that could serve as partners in presenting and amending legislative proposals being discussed by the state congress.

Guanajuato

PROTEJA initially met with state representatives to explain the importance of anti-TIP reforms. Staff then held meetings with local NGOs who could serve as partners in presenting, supporting, and/or amending legislative proposals that could be considered by the legislature in the future.

Jalisco

PROTEJA staff initiated discussions with government officials regarding the necessity to legislate TIP in the state. On January 30, 2007, the state passed a law that penalized human trafficking as a crime. The law, nonetheless, is only applicable to TIP victims who were minors at the time of the crime, and the law lacked necessary elements in accordance with the international regulations approved by Mexico. There continues to be lobbying within the state government to pass more comprehensive laws that punish TIP in accordance with the Protocol

for preventing, repressing and sanctioning the human trafficking and the law for preventing and sanctioning human trafficking in Mexico.

Nayarit

PROTEJA staff held a conference in Nayarit regarding the need to reform the state Criminal Procedure Code to adequately address TIP. The conference was directed to members of the Nayarit Congress and Nayarit's state office of the INM. After the conference, Nayarit requested advice from PROTEJA on how to proceed with reforms. PROTEJA analyzed Nayarit's current legislation and drafted anti-TIP reforms. PROTEJA worked with the Committee on TIP at the INM. It is expected that the proposed reforms will be introduced to Congress and pursued by the INM.

Baja California

The legislature requested the assistance of PROTEJA to assess the need for anti-TIP reforms in the state. PROTEJA analyzed their current legislation and drafted anti-TIP reforms. PROTEJA met with members of Congress, the Attorney General, and other local authorities to advise them on the necessary reforms and to present the proposed legislation. On May 11, 2007, the state passed a law that penalized human trafficking as a crime but lacked the necessary elements in accordance with the international regulations approved by Mexico. There continues to be lobbying within the state government to pass more comprehensive laws that punish TIP in accordance with the Protocol for preventing, repressing and sanctioning the human trafficking and the law for preventing and sanctioning human trafficking in Mexico.

Queretaro

The legislature requested the assistance of PROTEJA to assess the need for reforms in the state. PROTEJA analyzed Queretaro's current legislation and proposed anti-TIP reforms. PROTEJA offered the proposal to the President of the Justice Commission of Congress and to members of the PAN. After a number of working meetings with the representatives and their advisors, they introduced the proposed reform to the Congress for consideration. The proposed reforms are currently being analyzed by the Congress, and it is hoped that they will be approved in the coming months.

Puebla

PROTEJA drafted an analysis of Puebla's Criminal Code with respect to anti-TIP reforms. On March 23, 2007, the state passed a law that penalized human trafficking as a crime but lacked the necessary elements for the conduct to be considered human trafficking in accordance with the international regulations approved by Mexico. There continues to be lobbying within the state government to pass more comprehensive laws that punish TIP in accordance with the Protocol for preventing, repressing and sanctioning the human trafficking and the law for preventing and sanctioning human trafficking in Mexico.

Yucatan

PROTEJA wrote an analysis of existing legislation and drafted anti-TIP reforms. Staff worked with the legislative coordinator of the PAN, who will continue to promote the reforms.

Federal District

PROTEJA wrote an analysis of current legislation and drafted anti-TIP reforms. On August 16, 2007, the Federal District passed a law that penalized human trafficking as a crime but lacked the necessary elements for the conduct to be considered human trafficking in accordance with the international regulations approved by Mexico. There continues to be lobbying within the state government to pass more comprehensive laws that punish TIP in accordance with the Protocol for preventing, repressing and sanctioning the human trafficking and the law for preventing and sanctioning human trafficking in Mexico.

While Mexico has made great advances regarding TIP legislatively, much more is needed at the state level. Nineteen states⁸ have some form of legislation that addresses TIP as a crime (not all comprehensively); however, twelve states⁹ do not yet recognize TIP as a crime in their penal codes.

DEVELOPMENT OF AND ASSISTANCE TO ANTI-TRAFFICKING NETWORKS AND TASK FORCES

TIP is a crime that can affect men, women, and children; can involve numerous other crimes; and can be committed on both a large and small scale in any part of a country as diverse as Mexico. For these reasons, collaboration and coordination among the varied and numerous entities that can affect TIP or assist its victims is critical. These collaborations are key to improving access to and the quality of services provided to TIP victims. In addition, increased communication makes the justice system's responses to cases of TIP far more coordinated and effective. Therefore, the establishment of permanent networks of partners working to prevent TIP and assist its victims was necessary for the sustainability of PROTEJA's anti-TIP work.

PROTEJA promoted the creation of local level TIP networks, which are long-term collaborations with more general goals such as raising awareness and promoting societal change; and task forces, short-term collaborations with specific goals.¹⁰ When creating a task force or network, PROTEJA considered all the service providers that could affect the issue positively (e.g., migrant shelters, abused women and children shelters, domestic violence day shelters, outreach services,

⁸ Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Tlaxcala, and Zacatecas

⁹ Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Durango, Hidalgo, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Queretaro, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatan

¹⁰ It should be noted, however, that whether an alliance was called a "task force" or a "network," or used another nomenclature, that did not necessarily define its organization or length of existence.

outreach to street children services, mainstream human rights organizations, workers rights organizations, HIV/AIDS service providers, and law enforcement). The providers included in an alliance varied greatly depending on particular local circumstances.

PROTEJA took several steps to establish networks and task forces.

1. Initial consultations with local leaders and key players: The initial phase of establishing collaborations entailed determining the local needs and resources, desired initial membership in the group, and the potential goals and objectives of the group. These consultations began with a small group or individual meetings that were expanded to larger group meetings with the purpose of identifying the organizations and individuals who were willing and able to adopt leadership roles. PROTEJA's initial research identifying shelters to assist TIP victims was extremely useful in identifying which civil society organizations would serve as the base for task forces and networks in each state. In addition, PROTEJA used its training sessions on TIP as opportunities to open dialogues among attendees, including government entities, civil society organizations, and religious groups, all of which were potentially in contact with victims of TIP and in positions to detect potential violations.

Over the course of the project, PROTEJA met with over 300 leaders of international organizations, special prosecutors from numerous Latin American countries, and representatives of civil society organizations, local and federal government entities, and religious organizations in nineteen different states.

2. Regional stakeholder meetings: These meetings brought together state government institutions, shelter staff, and other service providers. PROTEJA promoted cross-sector collaborations between government and civil society in states where the circumstances allowed for networks or task forces to include both. While these cross-sector collaborations are the ideal forum to maximize available resources for victims, it is important to note that in some Mexican states civil society and government maintain an adversarial relationship based on mistrust and, unfortunately, collaboration was often out of the question.

3. Capacity building of stakeholders: PROTEJA built the capacity of network and task force participants through trainings, workshops, and study tours. PROTEJA recognized the need to create strong inter-institutional ties between collaborators to create sustainability in their collective efforts towards combating TIP.

4. Organizational Design and Establishment of the Network or Task Force: This step included determining the structure of the network or task force (committees, subcommittees, etc.) and its leadership. At this stage PROTEJA provided technical assistance to develop a work plan and to set up a formalized agreement among all participants delineating roles, responsibilities, goals, and objectives. These activities were conducted using a participatory approach involving all potential network and task force members in order to ensure local ownership.

Another important strategy PROTEJA incorporated at this juncture was to encourage the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). MOUs are important because they provide the needed incentive and an official avenue for the signatories to work together and coordinate their activities to more effectively address TIP. In each case, PROTEJA made a presentation on TIP and how future task forces could be developed and implemented guided by an MOU. Under

PROTEJA's leadership, MOUs were signed in five states: Morelos, Nayarit, Guerrero, Chihuahua, and Quintana Roo, and four additional states (Tlaxcala, Federal District, Baja California Norte, and Oaxaca) are considering implementing MOUs. In addition, PROTEJA facilitated the signing of MOUs among networks of civil society organizations in the Tijuana/San Diego and Juarez/El Paso regions. Other civil society organizations signed working agreements throughout Mexico as well.

5. Official Launch: The launches of anti-TIP networks and task forces were publicized and provided a venue for introducing these organizations to congresses, relevant ministries, representatives of government, and the press in order to gain visibility and credibility.

From the start, PROTEJA worked to ensure that the collaborations existed independently and did not depend on the participation or existence of PROTEJA to continue to function. PROTEJA's work developing these networks and task forces was one of the most important components of its effort to create a sustainable infrastructure to combat TIP beyond the life of the project.

PROTEJA worked with a wide variety of NGOs, civil society groups, and government representatives. They included the following:

- State and federal offices of the Attorney General;
- Secretary of Foreign Relations;
- Center for Investigation and National Security;
- Center for Analysis and Information to Combat Crime (CENAPI);
- Office of the Specialized Attorney General for Crimes Against Women and Trafficking (FEVIMTRA);
- National Migration Institute (INM);
- United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement;
- Daywalka Foundation, Mexico;
- CROC;
- State and national Commissions for Human Rights;
- Federal Preventative Police;
- Archdioceses of Mexico;
- Shelters;
- State and national Systems for the Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIFs); and
- National Institute of Women.

Examples of Alliance Building Efforts

- In 2006, PROTEJA began its efforts to develop networks and task forces. One of the earliest efforts was in Nuevo Leon, where PROTEJA began to develop a public-private coalition to address TIP issues. The project worked with the Citizen Advisor for Public Security to lay the foundation for a coalition in the state. At the same time, staff began making contacts with the state Attorney General and members of the local congress to germinate discussions on pursuing anti-TIP legislation. This was an excellent example of the interplay of the various components of PROTEJA: the education efforts helped

identify key actors for a coalition, and the coalition building fed into the seeking legislation arena.

- In Chiapas, PROTEJA facilitated and provided technical assistance for the formation of an anti-TIP network in the San Cristobal de las Casas area of Chiapas. This network anchors the efforts of working groups that are based out of Tapachula, State of Chiapas. PROTEJA supported the expansion of this group to form a state-wide TIP network to assist TIP victims in the region. The network serves as a platform to promote cooperation between government and civil society organizations.
- In Ciudad Juarez, State of Chihuahua, PROTEJA organized a conference entitled “Human Trafficking: Current Situation, the Legal Framework and the Need for Networks and Task Forces.” Topics discussed at the event included:
 - Introduction to human trafficking;
 - Analysis of the newly revised penal code in Chihuahua that combats and sanctions human trafficking;
 - The importance of networks and task forces;
 - Advances in combating human trafficking in México and in the U.S. states of Texas and New Mexico; and
 - Criminal reform: jury trials and human trafficking in Chihuahua.

(Attachment I, Public Invitation to the Task Force Seminar)

The conference brought together twenty NGOs and five Mexican governmental bodies that were able to form a border region task force to work on TIP along the Ciudad Juarez/El Paso border. After the workshop, PROTEJA staff continued to meet with various participants to promote the creation of a task force.

- PROTEJA worked directly as a member of the new federal-level anti-TIP task force developed pursuant to the federal anti-TIP law. The task force developed strategies regarding processes and coordination for the successful prosecution of TIP and assistance to its victims. It is working to incorporate these processes into the public policies of organizations that are responsible for or impact the prosecution of TIP and assist its victims. To strengthen the knowledge and experience of the task force, PROTEJA organized a study-tour for the FEVIMTRA to a shelter in New Mexico, U.S. The Special Prosecutor was able to learn from the successful experiences of that shelter.
- In Mexico City, PROTEJA participated in an anti-TIP network with the INM, Inter-institutional Alliance on Gender and Migration, and National Institute of Women. The group seeks to develop and advocate for public policies to repatriate TIP victims and facilitate victims’ access to specialized support services.
- PROTEJA held two separate training sessions (two days each) in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua and Puebla, Puebla. Both sessions had more than 100 participants, and more than 50 government entities and civil society organizations participated. These trainings offered the first opportunity for these diverse institutions to discuss how they can work together towards their common goal of reducing instances of TIP, assisting its victims,

and prosecuting its perpetrators. The participants are expected to develop more formal networks and task forces.

- In other efforts to promote cooperation, PROTEJA signed two collaboration agreements. The first was with the CNDH on April 29, 2008 in Mexico City. This agreement set forth protocols for the investigation, analysis, discussion, and exchange of information relating to migration, human rights, and TIP. The second agreement was with the CROC, signed in Mexico City on June 12, 2008. The objective of this agreement was to promote programs regarding the prevention of TIP and to foster an environment of cooperation.

The alliances PROTEJA facilitated were forged with longevity in mind. Many organizations continue to meet regularly to coordinate their efforts to combat TIP and assist its victims. For example, in every state, the INM has formed an Inter-Institutional Committee for the Attention to Victims of Trafficking for the purpose of coordinating their efforts. Some of the institutions involved include the PGR, federal Preventative Police, Center for Investigation and National Security, National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family, National Institute of Women, and Secretary of Foreign Relations, among others. In addition, the INM is in the process of generating policies within its organization specifically related to the identification of, detection of, and assistance to victims of TIP.

Several other organizations are also placing more direct focus on TIP within their structure and work plans. The CNDH appointed a Director General to specifically design strategies to combat TIP. The National Institute of Women dedicated staff to develop strategies for the prevention of TIP and is working to coordinate their local, state, and national policies. The federal Secretary of Public Security created a specialized group to investigate and combat TIP, with a focus on prevention.

In addition, as mentioned above, more and more states are signing MOUs regarding TIP with the appropriate state agencies and NGOs. These agreements create sustainable networks to combat TIP.

Because of the increased attention to and coordination regarding TIP, it is thought that the number of TIP investigations has increased.¹¹ Now, within the organizations that investigate possible TIP violations at the federal level (PGR and the National Center of Analysis, Planning, and Information [CENAPI]), there are specialized units dedicated to the investigation of allegations of TIP. As mentioned previously, on January 31, 2008 the Mexican Attorney General appointed the FEVIMTRA who works closely with Assistant Attorney General for Organized Crime (SIEDO). They are now coordinating their processes for intelligence gathering and investigations. In March 2009, CENAPI had 30 ongoing investigations of possible TIP violations, principally in the areas of sexual exploitation and pornography. In 2008, CENAPI initiated a number of operations to begin apprehending multiple traffickers, a so-called “ring.” They are coordinating with the FEVIMTRA on these cases.

¹¹ This cannot be verified because specific data is unavailable, as it is largely confidential so as to not violate the integrity of current and future investigations.

Rescues

One area where these collaborations have proved extremely successful is in rescue operations. Rescue operations are now being conducted in a coordinated manner which did not previously exist. All the parties involved, from the beginning (the investigation and/or rescue) to the end (prosecution and/or the victim being reintroduced to society), are working and communicating together. Some of the institutions that are working together on rescues include:

- UN High Commission for Refugees;
- World Organization for Migration;
- US Office of Immigration and Customs;
- FEVIMTRA;
- state Attorneys General offices;
- State system for DIF; and
- Daywalka, Infancia, Movilidad, and other NGOs.

The result has been that the needs of victims are being addressed in a more effective and holistic manner and the authorities are beginning to succeed in bringing the criminals to justice. Working with the shelters, PROTEJA was directly involved with twelve rescues since 2007, offering assistance to over 30 victims.

Examples of Coordinated Rescue Operations

- Soon after a working agreement was formed between the INM, Inter-institutional Alliance on Gender and Migration, and National Institute of Women in Mexico City, a rescue operation took place. The team, including PROTEJA, worked with the government to assist two children from El Salvador who were detained in the Mexico City airport because they were believed to be victims of TIP. As a result of the cooperation, protocols were followed that resulted in better service being provided to the children.
- PROTEJA participated in an operation to rescue three women from the State of Tlaxcala who were victims of TIP and sexual exploitation. They had been deceived and enslaved by an organized crime network. Because of the increased communication among law enforcement and other entities, PROTEJA was able to assist the victims with their reintroduction into their rural community with a much more compassionate and effective approach than would have occurred otherwise. In addition, PROTEJA worked directly with members of the community to increase awareness of TIP, with the goal of preventing it from occurring in the future.
- As a result of the more frequent meetings and dialogue with government officials, PROTEJA was called upon as part of a team to assist two victims of TIP directly and to participate in an operation to rescue fifteen victims of sexual exploitation in Acapulco, Guerrero. Working with the authorities, PROTEJA implemented the new protocols that are to be followed in rescue missions. The operation also laid the foundation for the

necessary formal relationships with the lead agencies involved in raids and rescues so that future victims will receive the same level of care and attention.

- In three operations in the fall of 2008, nine victims of TIP were rescued. PROTEJA helped ensure that various actors in the operations were working together effectively and provided technical assistance by accompanying the victims and advising the shelters as to the care they needed. Each of these cases was national in scope and had international implications. Each operation was led by a different organization with a distinct focus. The lead organizations of each operation were: the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (ACNUR), an international organization; FEVIMTRA, a federal government organization; and the Victims Assistance Unit in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, a state government organization.

International Cooperation

PROTEJA worked to improve international cooperation in investigating TIP and assisting its victims. Trafficking very often involves crossing borders illegally, and therefore investigations and assistance to victims can entail somewhat complex legal issues.

The coordination between Mexico and the United States on combating TIP has grown and is evidenced by a number of events. The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents and the Mexican Attorney General are working together to prosecute violations of TIP, and there is increased dialogue between the U.S. DOJ and the Mexican government on the issue. Working groups on TIP have been formed within bi-national commissions, demonstrating that TIP is a topic worthy of considerable attention by both countries. As part of the Alliance for the Prosperity and Security of North America between the United States and Mexico, Mexico specifically agreed to combat TIP and the United States agreed to provide some financial support for the effort. TIP has also been a theme discussed in other important bi-national discussions, including “Plan Merida.”

In order to coordinate resources to promote the effective implementation of Mexico’s federal anti-TIP legislation, PROTEJA assisted the U.S. DOJ in developing materials and training for their Mexican counterparts at the PGR. Together, they held a conference on the new judicial framework to combat TIP. In addition, PROTEJA met with the FEVIMTRA, Justice Commission, and CNDH to encourage more international cooperation.

Over the course of the project, PROTEJA held working meetings with several USG agencies, including the U.S. DOJ, the DHS, and the Office of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The project shared strategies and exchanged information on intervention methods and planned and coordinated TIP education efforts.

Mexico has also made formal agreements with El Salvador and Guatemala regarding TIP and the training of personnel.

PROTEJA held a training session for representatives of the Secretary of Foreign Relations and Attachés and Consulates of Latin America. This workshop educated the representatives on the international coordination necessary to assist victims of TIP who are rescued in a foreign country.

Mexico took another significant step toward international cooperation that will protect victims of TIP and assist with the prosecution of its perpetrators. The INM is now authorized to grant temporary visas to victims of TIP so that they may participate as witnesses in the criminal prosecution of those individuals involved in trafficking. The visas fall under the category of “visa-h,” or humanitarian visa, and authorize the victim to work in Mexico for up to one year. The visa is renewable. In addition, victims who face hardship or rehabilitation in their country of origin are offered legal alternatives. It must be noted, however, that the reality is that most foreign TIP victims are deported within 90 days.

Finally, many Mexican NGOs are also making an effort to work with and learn from organizations working in a multinational sphere. For instance, Daywalka staff has shared with NGOs in Mexico its successful experiences from working on TIP in India.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of the project, PROTEJA set forth a number of objectives. They included:

- Education of relevant entities and individuals to offer an understanding of TIP and its associated issues, while demystifying and differentiating TIP from other crimes, such as human smuggling;
- Advancement of legislative reforms to state and federal penal codes to specifically address TIP as a crime;
- Coordination and encouragement of public and private entities to develop forums, meetings, seminars, courses, workshops, roundtables, and media interviews to share information regarding TIP;
- Awareness of TIP and its attendant issues by legislators;
- Creation of an environment where strategies for assistance specifically related to the needs of TIP victims can be developed and implemented;
- Agreement that a focus on training public officials is essential to all efforts to combat TIP; and
- Formal charges being brought against traffickers.

Clearly, PROTEJA achieved these objectives, and more. In its short tenure, PROTEJA firmly established a more coherent, integrated, and coordinated response to TIP in Mexico at federal, state, and local levels. PROTEJA worked to ensure its anti-TIP efforts will endure and continue long after the program’s end. Some elements that will contribute to its legacy include the materials it published for educational purposes; the website; the short films; the manuals and protocols on assistance to victims; the legislative strategy and analysis materials; the anti-TIP laws it advanced; the improved service offered by the shelters whose capacity PROTEJA built;

and the enduring alliances it helped forge among government, NGOs, and civil society to combat TIP and assist its victims.

While the magnitude and horror of TIP continues to astound the world, it can be said with certainty that Mexico is now addressing the issue and assisting TIP victims in a far more aggressive and effective manner than prior to PROTEJA's efforts. Nevertheless, Mexico has a great deal of room for improvement. The State Department's 2008 TIP Report asserts that "[t]he government of Mexico does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so." The report recommends increasing efforts to prosecute traffickers; increasing victim assistance; confronting public corruption; formalizing victim identification standards; expanding training for judges and law enforcement; and increasing funding to implement the new federal anti-trafficking law. It is hoped that many of the programs and procedures put in place by PROTEJA will expedite progress toward achieving these objectives.

ATTACHMENT A

TRAINING AND EDUCATION – REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FROM JULY 2006 TO MARCH 2009

MEXICO TIPS – PROTEJA

From July 2006 to March 2009, PROTEJA delivered more than 10,000 hours of training and education regarding numerous topics related to Trafficking in Persons (TIP).

PROTEJA's approach to education and training regarding TIP attempted to provide a holistic, global response that spans from the prevention of TIP, the protection of its victims, to the criminal prosecution of those who commit the crime. The efforts sought to reach all those organizations and individuals that could positively affect the fight to eradicate TIP and/or assist its victims, including representatives from federal, state, and municipal government offices; students at various levels of education; representatives from non-governmental organizations; labor unions; and private organizations, as well as individual citizens. PROTEJA offered its material through workshops, courses, seminars, forums, and other channels in almost every region of Mexico. Events were designed to strengthen the capabilities and understanding of these individuals and entities so that they may better detect and identify instances of TIP, assist in preventing it from occurring, and aid in the prosecution of traffickers. These educational and training events also served to coordinate the efforts of many organizations working towards the same goal. The most emphasized themes included:

- Basic aspects of TIP;
- The national and international judicial framework to facilitate the identification of TIP victims in Mexico; and
- Strategies for the prevention of TIP and assistance to its victims, including intervening in trafficking operations.

The following sets forth a report of the events coordinated by PROTEJA or in which they actively participated from 2007-2009.

Report of Events 2007-2009

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
2007						
January 16-17	Seminar	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	Train and strengthen the cooperation between government institutions and NGO's regarding the efforts being put in place to fight TIP.	613	324	289
February 12	Meeting with State Commissions of Human Rights (CEDH) and the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	Explain the work of PROTEJA and the advances made with respect to TIP. Discuss the possibility of developing policies regarding prevention of TIP with the migratory agents. Discuss the possibility of the support of PROTEJA to develop, in conjunction with other institutions, a training manual for officials of the National Migration Institute.	6	2	4
February 13	Working meeting with the Archdiocese of Mexico and the Episcopal Commission for Movilidad Humana	Mexico, D.F.	To explain the work of PROTEJA, and to discuss the work of Movilidad Humana, which is involved in the prevention of TIP in Mexico and a number of countries.	7	3	4
January 31 and February 1	Conference regarding the reform of the Criminal Code of Guerrero	Acapulco, Guerrero	To educate how to legislate the crime of TIP.	40	30	10
February 27-28	Training course for PROTEJA personnel	Washington, D.C	To train PROTEJA personnel in the details of technical assistance and implementation of projects aimed at assisting victims of TIP in shelters.	17	5	12
March 12	Conference on the legal aspects of TIP	México, D.F.	To present and educate regarding the analysis of the Penal Code of the State of Mexico with respect to TIP.	50	32	18
March 20	Workshop: National and International Judicial Framework to	Chihuahua, Ciudad Juárez	Educate members of the Office of the Attorney General regarding TIP and relevant criminal laws.	48	12	36

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	combat and sanction TIP and the application of criminal penalties					
March 14	Forum: Analysis of proposals to legislate the crime of TIP in Tlaxcala	Apizaco, Tlaxcala	To explain the legislative model and the achievements of PROTEJA with respect to legislation.	42	15	17
March 22	Conference for the National Institute of Women on TIP	Manzanillo, Colima	To offer a conference on the basic aspects of TIP.			
March 27-28	International Seminar	Acapulco, Guerrero	To train and strengthen cooperation between NGO's and other institutions regarding the efforts being taken in Mexico to fight TIP.	843	431	402
April 12	Working meeting and training for members of the United Farm Workers(CROC).	Mexico, D.F.	Presentation of the 'Third Report" regarding the human rights of migrants from Fronteras with Justice and Humanity without Fronteras.	7	3	4
April 25	Closing ceremony for the event regarding 'Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children'	Toluca, State of México	To educate representatives of the tourist industry and CROC in methods to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	120	55	65
May 3	Workshop for shelters on technical and financial matters	México, D.F.	To educate regarding TIP and information regarding donations and necessary reporting.	14	2	12
May 7	National working meeting of select federal government offices and the National Institute of Women	Mexico, D.F.	To develop a plan to collaborate the work of the government, NGO's, and academics regarding issues relation to migration.	13	2	11
May 23	Conference regarding migrants	Saltillo, Coahuila	To educate the participants regarding the basic aspects of migration and its relationship to TIP.	11	7	4
May 23	Conference regarding migrants and a meeting with	Saltillo, Coahuila	To educate regarding PROTEJA's position on the sexual exploitation of children and TIP from a	8	8	0

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	CEDH and the Institute of Women		legislative perspective.			
May 24	CROC conference and meeting with members of the local Congress	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	To train members of the business community and members of CROC regarding TIP.	13	7	6
June 1	University student congress	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To educate law students regarding TIP.	200	90	110
June 7-8	Conference for government representatives from Chihuahua (Office of the Attorney General, the offices of Infant and Family Development (DIF), and the judicial branch	Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	To train government representatives regarding Chihuahua's new penal code and develop a collaborative effort with NGO's regarding TIP on the border.	80	34	46
June 11-12	Seminar "The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat and Punish TIP in Chihuahua"	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To educate regarding TIP and the advances made in Chihuahua regarding reforms to the penal code, including the social and legal consequences.	93	28	65
June 15	Analysis and training regarding criminal justice reform in the state of Morelos, for representatives from the offices of the Governor, the state Attorney General, and the Secretary of Public Security	Morelos, Morelos	To educate regarding TIP to promote a reform of the penal code in the state.	68	22	46
June 26	Training course for members of CROC	State of Mexico	To educate representatives of CROC who work in the restaurant and hotel industries.	40	35	5
June 26	Participation in the Forum of the Superior School of International Commerce	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding TIP and to analyze the various legislative proposals for criminal justice reform.	27	14	13

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	(ESCI): Analysis of Proposals to Sanction TIP					
June 27	Training course for members of CROC	State of Mexico	To educate representatives of CROC who work in the restaurant and hotel industries.	22	9	13
July 1	Training for representatives of Movilidad Humana	Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca	To give a basic overview of TIP in order that the audience may better identify and assist victims of TIP.	90	38	52
July 3	Training for the staff of Movilidad Humana from Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz	Mexico, D.F.	To give a basic overview of TIP in order that the audience may better identify and assist victims of TIP.	100	43	57
July 3	Training for the staff of Movilidad Humana from Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, the Dioceses of Guadalupe	Mexico, D.F.	To give a basic overview of TIP in order that the audience may better identify and assist victims of TIP.	20	15	5
July 5	Workshop for staff of Alternativas Pacificas A.C. of Monterrey	Nuevo Leon, Monterrey	To educate the staff regarding the basic aspects of child sexual exploitation and its relationship to TIP.	20	3	17
July 7	Training for staff of Movilidad Humana from Veracruz, Veracruz	Mexico, D.F.	To educate the staff regarding the basic aspects of child sexual exploitation and its relationship to TIP.	108	46	62
July 12	Seminar "The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat and Punish TIP in Chihuahua" presented to the Office of the Attorney General	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	To strengthen the understanding of theories and practices regarding TIP and to assist with the identification, prevention, and prosecution of traffickers, with the goal of developing experts in the area.	54	18	36
July 13	Seminar "The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat and	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	To train representatives of the Office of the Attorney General on the advances made to the criminal code with respect to TIP and its effects.	54	18	36

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	Punish TIP in Chihuahua” presented to the Office of the Attorney General					
July 16	Conference with the National Institute of Women	Nuevo Leon, Monterrey	To educate with respect to TIP and the advances made to legislate the crime.	32	1	31
July 27-28	Workshop on TIP for Ciam, Cancun	Cancun, Quintana Roo	To explain the basic theories and practices regarding TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework.	27	3	24
August 21	Training for CROC representatives	San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi	To educate representatives of CROC who work in the restaurant and hotel industries.	70	40	30
August 28-29	Training for Casa de las Mercedes	Mexico, D.F.	Training regarding the basic aspects of TIP, including a legal analysis with respect to child sexual exploitation and TIP, as they occur in the D.F.	13	4	9
September 13	Training for CROC representatives	Leon, Guanajuato	To educate representatives of CROC who work in the restaurant and hotel industries.	110	70	40
September 24-26	Conference: “A Vision of Mankind in the Judicial Process”	Nuevo Leon, Monterrey	To explain the basic theories and practices regarding TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework.	203	97	106
September 28	Conference of the Third Ordinary Session of the Inter-institutional Group for Victims’ Assistance	Acapulco, Guerrero	To offer training on TIP and the special needs of its victims.	43	17	26
October 2	Training regarding testimony of victims of TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To give a global perspective regarding testimony of victims of TIP with the intent of creating a CD-ROM on the subject.	9	4	5
October 4-5	Training for Casa Alianza	Mexico, D.F.	To train on the basic aspects of TIP.	29	17	12
October 10	Training for	Mexico, D.F.	To train on the basic	45	12	33

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	Catedra UNESCO		aspects of TIP.			
October 15	Training for the staffs of Casa Alianza and Casa de las Mercedes	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	76	29	47
October 16-17	Training for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	34	22	12
October 16-17	Training for the Office of the Secretary of Public Security	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	84	67	17
October 18-19	Training for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	36	18	18
October 19	Training for the National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH)	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	43	31	12

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
October 20	Training for staff of the Centro Integral de Atencion a las Mujeres	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	27	3	24
October 22-23	Training for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	31	20	11
October 22-23	Training for the Office of the Attorney General	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	80	54	26
October 24-25	Training for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	37	17	20
October 24-25	Training for the Office of the Attorney General	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding the theories and practices of TIP that exist within the national and international judicial framework, with the intent to develop professionals in the field that have a level of expertise to identify and assist victims.	74	36	38
October 30	Training for CEDH and the	Saltillo, Coahuila	To present four themes related to TIP: Migration,	370	216	154

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	state Institute of Women		Human Rights, Gender, and the Legal Perspective			
October 31	Training of members of the Office of the Attorney General	Zacatecas, Zacatecas	To educate regarding general concepts of TIP and offer an analysis of federal and local legislation.	40	22	18
November 8	Training for the Committee of the National Migration Institute of Acapulco	Acapulco, Guerrero	To offer an analysis of the federal law with respect to TIP.	32	21	11
November 9	Training for the National Migration Institute in Cancun	Chetumal, Quintana Roo	To offer an analysis of the federal law with respect to TIP.	42	27	15
November 15	Seminar on Minor Migrants and Child Exploitation	Mexico, D.F.	Offer an analysis of the forum entitled "Towards the Development of Strategies to Assist Victims of Crime, in the Context of the New Program on Human Rights."	250	141	109
November 15	Training for members of CROC in Bahia de Balderas	Bahia de Balderas, Nuevo Vallarta, Nayarit	To educate on the general aspects of commercial child sexual exploitation and its relation to TIP.	70	45	25
November 16	Training for staff of the CNDH	Mexico, D.F.	To offer an analysis of the federal law with respect to TIP.	47	34	17
November 23	Training for public servants and civil society, in coordination with the Queretaro Institute of Women	Queretaro, Queretaro	To educate regarding the general aspects of TIP.	120	49	71
November 26-27	Training for personnel of the DIF and the office of the Attorney General	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To offer an analysis of the federal law and basic concepts relating to TIP.	22	10	12
November 26	Training for public servants and civil society, in coordination with the Secretary of	Manzanillo, Colima	Offer an analysis of the forum entitled "Towards the Development of Strategies to Assist Victims of Crime, in the Context of the New Program on Human	400	194	206

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	Foreign Relations (SRE) and the Secretary of Public Security (SSP)		Rights.”			
November 30	Training for the Committee of the National Migration Institute of Tamaulipas	Reynosa, Tamaulipas	To offer an analysis of the federal law and actions that have been taken with respect to enforcing the law.	42	30	12
December 20-21	Training to the group 'Beta' of the National Migration Institute	Tapachula, Chiapas	To offer an overview of the general aspects of TIP.	45	22	23
2008						
January 10-11	Workshop	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To train and reinforce the cooperation between various government institutions and NGO's and to educate them regarding the efforts taking place to combat TIP in Mexico.	40	23	17
January 24	Training for an inter-institutional group of the National Migration Institute of Zacatecas	Zacatecas, Zacatecas	To train and educate regarding the theories and practices that exist within the national and international judicial framework with respect to TIP, as well as with respect to assistance with the prosecution of the crime and the protection of its victims.	32	27	5
February 1	Assessment of Shelter	Cancun, Quintana Roo	To review and evaluate the shelter and the requirements necessary to be fulfilled for continued support and advice regarding victims of TIP.	17	3	14
February 5	Assessment of Shelter	Mexico, D.F.	To review and evaluate the shelter and the requirements necessary to be fulfilled for continued support and advice regarding victims of TIP.	7	2	5
February 5	Assessment of Shelter	Mexico, D.F.	To review and evaluate the shelter and the requirements necessary to be fulfilled for continued support and advice regarding victims of TIP.	4	2	2

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
February 6	Assessment of Shelter	Nuevo Leon, Monterrey	To review and evaluate the shelter and the requirements necessary to be fulfilled for continued support and advice regarding victims of TIP.	9	3	6
February 8-9	Course: "The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat and Prosecute TIP in Chihuahua and the Application of the Law in the Administration of Justice"	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To train judges regarding TIP and the application of the law.	25	23	2
February 12-13	Training on TIP for NGO's and Movilidad Humana	Merida, Yucatan	To train and educate regarding the theories and practices that exist within the national and international judicial framework with respect to TIP, as well as with respect to assistance with the prosecution of the crime and the protection of its victims.	34	22	12
February 18-19	Task Force Event	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To train and educate regarding the theories and practices that exist within the national and international judicial framework with respect to TIP, as well as with respect to assistance with the prosecution of the crime and the protection of its victims.			
February 21-22	Training on TIP	Quintana Roo, Quintana Roo	To train public servants of the National Migration Institute on TIP.	69	35	34
February 21	Training for Judges and Magistrates of the federal Supreme Court of Justice	Mexico, D.F	To train judges and magistrates on the theories and practices that exist within the national and international judicial framework with respect to TIP.			
February 26	Participation of	Mexico, D.F.	To offer a conference on	300	190	110

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	PROTEJA in the first Forum for the CNDH and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)		the "Slavery of the XXI Century, TIP and the Legislation Designed to Combat It."			
March 5	Training on the Basic aspects of TIP	State of Mexico	To offer a workshop on the "Basic Aspects of TIP" to personnel of the National Migration Institute and its Committee on TIP.	67	39	27
March 5	Training for Casa Alianza on strategies to prevent and actions to take with respect to TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To offer a conference on TIP, using actual casework and operations.	13	7	6
March 13	Conference on the Basic Aspects of TIP to Movilidad Humana	Cancun, Quintana Roo	To give a workshop on the basic aspects of TIP to representatives of Movilidad Humana.	17	10	7
March 28	Training course on TIP for the National Migration Institute	Puebla, Puebla	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	23	10	13
March 25	Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding	Acapulco, Guerro	To sign a Memorandum of Understanding regarding TIP.	15	5	10
March 27	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Puebla, Puebla	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	26	12	14
March 28	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Puebla, Puebla	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to personnel from the National Migration Institute.	23	13	10
March 29	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Campeche, Campeche	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	21	11	10
April 4-5	Training course on TIP for judges and magistrates	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	To offer a course on TIP to judges and magistrates in Chihuahua.	135	91	44
April 10-11	Training for	Mexico, D.F.	To train on the operation of	42	22	20

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	operation of an emergency line for the National Institute of Women		an emergency line to be used to assist shelters with respect to finding the appropriate assistance for victims of TIP.			
April 16	Conference on TIP for a forum on national legislation on TIP	Culiacan, Sinaloa	To offer a conference on TIP at the forum on national legislation organized by CNDH.	350	220	130
April 18	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Nuevo Leon, Monterrey	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	38	18	20
April 21	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Guadalajara, Jalisco	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	48	18	30
April 22	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Guadalajara, Jalisco	To offer a workshop on the basic aspects of TIP to the public.	80	62	18
April 23-25	International Symposium on Sexual Violence	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To offer a judicial conference on TIP within the international symposium on sexual violence.	300	120	180
April 28	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Queretaro, Queretaro	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	54	30	24
April 29	Signing of an Agreement between the CNDH and PROTEJA	Mexico, D.F.	To sign an agreement to collaborate anti-TIP efforts.	30	12	18
April 30	Training for the Secretary of Foreign Relations	Puebla, Puebla	To offer a training course on TIP to the Puebla Delegation of the Secretary of Foreign Relations.	90	45	45
May 9	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Guanajuato, Guanajuato	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	70	30	40
May 12-13	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Acapulco, Guerrero	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group	43	28	15

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
			addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.			
May 16	Participation of PROTEJA in the inter-institutional group of the CNDH	Tijuana, Baja California	To participate in the inter-institutional group of the CNDH.	160	61	99
May 20	Assistant Attorney General for Crimes of Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Persons (FEVINTRA) Task Force	Mexico, D.F.	To train the FEVINTRA Task Force regarding TIP and PROTEJA's work.	22	11	11
May 22	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To train agents and officials of the National Migration Institute on TIP.	37	17	20
May 23	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Veracruz, Veracruz	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	70	30	40
May 23	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	39	19	20
May 23-24	Training courses for NGO's and Movilidad Humana	Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco	To give a basic course on TIP.	21	16	5
May 29	FEVINTRA Task Force	Taxco, Guerrerro	To educate the task force regarding PROTEJA's work with respect to TIP.	34	15	19
May 30	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To train agents and officials of the National Migration Institute on TIP.	36	17	19
June 2	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Durango, Durango	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	39	19	20
June 4	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	49	18	31
June 9	Training course for the National	San Luis Potosi, San	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an	43	23	20

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	Migration Institute	Luis Potosi	inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.			
June 12	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Mexico, D.F.	To train agents and officials of the National Migration Institute on TIP.	29	10	19
June 12	CROC Symposium	Mexico, D.F.	To sign a collaboration agreement.	160	60	100
June 9	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	54	23	26
June 16	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Tabasco, Tabasco	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	75	30	35
June 18	Training for the National Institute of Women	Mexico, D.F.	To give a course on TIP within a forum on addiction.	80	40	40
June 16	Training course for the National Migration Institute	Saltillo, Coahuila	To give a course on the basic aspects of TIP to an inter-institutional group addressing TIP and assistance to its victims.	50	30	20
June 25-26	Bi-national Forum	Sonora, Sonora	To participate in a bi-national forum on TIP and offer information on TIP and the efforts to reform Mexico's penal codes.	400	280	120
June 27	Course on TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To offer expert Marinetta Cannito's research on TIP to NGO's.	37		
June 27	Course on TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To offer expert Delia Ginorio's information on TIP to FEVIMTRA.	13		
July 9-10	Course on TIP	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To offer a course on TIP to the Office of the Attorney General and the judicial branch.	37	17	20
July 15	Course on TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To offer a training course on TIP to the Office of the Attorney General.	28	18	10
August 26	Training course for Casa Alianza	Mexico, D.F.	To offer a training course on assistance to victims for personnel of Fundacion Casa Alianza.	43	22	21
August 28	Course on TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To train members of CROC on TIP.	47	40	7

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
August 31-September 2	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	85	43	42
September 3-5	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Tijuana, Baja California	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	90	71	19
September 2-4	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Tijuana, Baja California	To educate the public regarding TIP.	92	27	65
September 5-9	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Juchitan, Oaxaca	To educate the public regarding TIP.	70	34	36
September 9-11	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Tapachula, Chiapas	To educate the public regarding TIP.	56	25	31
September 10-12	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas	To educate the public regarding TIP.	48	30	18
September 18-19	Course on TIP for the Child and Family Development Institute (DIF)	Boca del Rio, Veracruz	To educate the public regarding TIP.	400	200	200
September 24	Courses on the basic aspects of TIP	Hidalgo, Hidalgo	To educate the public regarding TIP.	84	34	50
September 25-26	TIP in the realm of oral trials	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To educate the public regarding TIP.	500	350	150
October 9-10	Course on the detection of cases of TIP	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To train NGO's on the detection of TIP.	54	35	19
October 20	National Migration Week	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	To train representatives from the National Migration Institute.	37	17	20
October 21-22	National Migration Week	Playa del Carmen, Quintana Roo	To train representatives from the National Migration Institute.	74	50	14
October 23-24	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To train representatives of the Office of the Attorney General on TIP.	173	70	103
October 23-24	Bi-national Forum	Toluca, State of México	To educate the public regarding TIP.	380	200	180
October 27-28	Training on the	Toluca, State	To train the public ministers	178	100	78

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
	basic aspects of TIP and the criminal code.	of México	and judges regarding TIP and the criminal code.			
October 31-December 6	Course on the Procurement of Justice and Human Rights	Mexico, D.F.	To train on the procurement of justice and human rights for representatives from the Office of the Attorney General, the National Center for Information, Analysis and Planning in order to Fight Crime (CENAPI), the National Security and Investigation/Research Center (CISEN), and FEVIMTRA.	62	32	30
October 30-31	Symposium on TIP and Migration	Queretaro, Queretaro	To train personnel of the National Migration Institute.	47	30	17
October 30-31	Forum on Sexual Exploitation	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora	To educate the public regarding TIP.	71	21	50
November 3-5	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Ensenada, Baja California	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	111	33	78
November 3	Workshop on the Basic aspects of TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To train personnel of the Office of the Secretary of Public Security and the Attorney General.	34	14	20
November 4-7	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Cuernavaca, Morelos	To train representatives from the National Migration Institute.	80	40	40
November 6-7	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Baja California, Tijuana	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	97	26	71
November 12	Seminar on TIP	Campeche	To educate the public regarding TIP.	120	70	50
November 18	Seminar regarding publications of UNAM	Mexico, D.F.	To educate regarding TIP.	45	30	15
November 17-18	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Quintana Roo	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	12	7	5
November 24-25	Course on the Detection and Identification of TIP	Guadalajara, Jalisco	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	29	8	21

DATES	COURSE/EVENT	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	AUDIENCE SIZE	MALE	FEMALE
December 5-6	TIP and Conflict Resolution	Mexico, D.F.	To offer a course on TIP and conflict resolution to NGO's.	35	22	13
December 8-9	Forum on TIP	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To educate the public regarding TIP.	90	45	45
December 15-17	The first Latin-American Forum on TIP	Mexico, D.F.	To train personnel of the Office of the Attorney General.	42	22	20
2009						
January 12-13	Course on Detection and Identification of Victims of TIP	Federal District	To train personnel of the Secretary of Public Security and the Office of the Attorney General.	20	11	9
January 29-30	Course on Detection and Identification of Victims of TIP	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	To train personnel of the Secretary of Public Security, the Office of the Attorney General, State Commission on Human Rights.	67	34	33
February 9-10	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To train personnel Sub-Secretary of Public Security of Oaxaca and the Oaxaca Commission for the Defense of Human Rights.	154	80	74
February 11-13	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To train Oaxaca's Systems for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF).	67	32	35
March 2-5	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Oaxaca, Oaxaca	To train Oaxaca's State Attorney General.	20	10	10
March 10-11	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Federal District	To train Office of the Attorney General of the Federal District.	100	53	47

ATTACHMENT B

SHELTERS – REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FROM JULY 2006 TO MARCH 2009

The following describes the five shelters that received funds from the program and the specifics of how each program was implemented.

ALPAZ

Alternativas Pacificas (ALPAZ) consists of two shelters and an independent external office. The mission of ALPAZ is to support women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual exploitation and their family members. ALPAZ offers a broad range of services to these women, including: assisting the victims with reporting the violations and accompanying and advising them through the legal process; individual and group therapy; medical assistance, including gynecological and reproductive health; intervening in crises; and intervening in cases of child sexual abuse.

ALPAZ's two shelters are utilized to protect victims of extreme violence and are designed to physically safeguard the women from threats. The shelters are part of the National Network of Shelters for women living in violence. The protocols the shelters follow for assistance to the victims are certified by the Network and are recognized by the Secretary of Health and the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL). The shelters have cared for a number of victims of trafficking which resulted in the director of one of the shelters publicly denouncing a network of traffickers that involved high-ranking state authorities. One of the shelters run by ALPAZ could be adapted to exclusively attend to victims of trafficking. That shelter is located in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, but it assists women and children from across Mexico and foreign women residing in Mexico.

The following sets forth the activities taken pursuant to receiving the grant from PROTEJA/USAID.

TECHNICAL and FINANCIAL REPORT for EACH RESULT

RESULT 1 – WORK PLAN and INTERVIEW TOOL

Delivered: May 15, 2007

Activities Related to Result 1 and Products or Certification of Completion

-  Meeting of Planning Operation (List of attendees and minutes of the meeting)
-  Work Plan
-  Work with the PROTEJA team to receive technical advice and revise the initial interview tool

- ✚ Work with the PROTEJA team to receive technical advice on revising the database (Replicate the database program appropriate to the needs of the project)

Disbursement of \$110,000 pesos

RESULT 2 – PERSONNEL TRAINING and AWARENESS WORKSHOP

Delivered: July 3, 2007

Activities Related to Result 2 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Report with results of May and June (qualitative and quantitative)
- ✚ Synthesize existing material on TIP and create an archive on TIP
- ✚ Initial interview to be used to differentiate victims of TIP in database
- ✚ Produce brochures on TIP
- ✚ Recruitment and selection of professional social workers, lawyers, and psychologists
- ✚ Train the team that will present the agreed upon workshops on TIP in the areas of detection and prevention (Lists of attendees, photographs, and programs)
- ✚ Schedule of workshops and meetings for the following ten months
- ✚ Create the presentations and program materials for the awareness workshops
- ✚ Offer one awareness workshop (list of attendees and photographs)
- ✚ Provide assistance and legal advice to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide health related services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide social services assistance to victims of TIP at least three times per week, or more if needed by the victim (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)

Disbursement of \$165,000 pesos

RESULT 3 – TRAINING OF PERSONNEL and IDENTIFICATION of BENEFICIARIES

Delivered: October 3, 2007

Activities Related to Result 3 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Report of results
- ✚ Offer two awareness workshops (lists of attendees and photographs)
- ✚ Provide assistance and legal advice to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide health related services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide social services assistance to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)

Disbursement of \$165,000 pesos

RESULT 4 – INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES and AWARENESS WORKSHOPS

Delivered: January 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 4 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Report of results
- ✚ Offer two awareness workshops (lists of attendees and photographs)
- ✚ Hold one informational meeting with the institutions from the inter-institutional team of the SSNL (list of attendees and photographs)
- ✚ Provide assistance and legal advice to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide health related services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide social services assistance to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)

Disbursement of \$55,000 pesos

RESULT 5 – AWARENESS WORKSHOPS, INTEGRAL SERVICES for BENEFICIARIES, and BUSINESS PLAN

Delivered: March 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 5 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Report of results
- ✚ Final report
- ✚ Offer two awareness workshops and 1 information-sharing meeting (lists of attendees and photographs)
- ✚ Provide assistance and legal advice to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide health related services to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide social services assistance to victims of TIP (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Hold strategy meetings to develop a business plan that allows ALPAZ to have a self-sustaining project

Disbursement of \$55,000 pesos

CASA ALIANZA

Fundación Casa Alianza cares for children between twelve and eighteen years old, including young mothers with babies. These children survive on the street, which puts them at great risk of becoming victims of sexual or labor exploitation. Ninety percent of the population attended to by Casa Alianza are victims of TIP. Casa Alianza's installations are located in the Federal District (Mexico City), but they care for children from all parts of Mexico and other countries.

The following sets forth the activities taken pursuant to receiving the grant from PROTEJA/USAID.

\$1,100,000 Mexican pesos, distributed in agreed upon partial payments established according to results accomplished.

TECHNICAL and FINANCIAL REPORT for EACH RESULT

RESULT 1 – WORK PLAN

Delivered: May 15, 2007

Activities Related to Result 1 and Products

- ✚ Work plan

Disbursement of \$220,000 pesos

RESULT 2 – INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES

Delivered: July 3, 2007

Activities Related to Result 2 and Products

- ✚ Provide legal assistance in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological care on a daily basis through sessions, workshops, and interactive games (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide medical attention in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Incoming interview established
- ✚ Direct victims of TIP towards education services appropriate to their level or work experience (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer victims of TIP recreational, sport, and cultural activities (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer the victims of TIP living in the street an option for treatment and protection inside Casa Alianza México
- ✚ Report with results of May and June (qualitative and quantitative)
- ✚ Report of shared costs

Disbursement of \$330,000 pesos

RESULT 3 – INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES and TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL and ORGANIZATIONS

Delivered: October 3, 2007

Activities Related to Result 3 and Products

- ✚ Provide legal assistance in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological care on a daily basis through sessions, workshops, and interactive games (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide medical attention in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Direct victims of TIP towards education services appropriate to their level or work experience (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer victims of TIP recreational, sport, and cultural activities (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer the victims of TIP living in the street an option for treatment and protection inside Casa Alianza México (maintain statistics)
- ✚ Offer to victims workshops on establishing an independent life that continues outside of Casa Alianza (maintain records of services provided)
- ✚ Train the personnel of the institution on the detection and rehabilitation of victims of TIP; offer a workshop designed by Casa Alianza and PROTEJA that draws from the knowledge gained from working directly with victims (maintain records of attendees and services provided)
- ✚ Train personnel of public and private institutions on the detection and prevention of TIP; offer a minimum of two workshops for each group (maintain lists of attendees)
- ✚ Design and distribute brochures related to TIP

Disbursement of 275,000 pesos

RESULT 4 – INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES

Delivered: January 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 4 and Products

- ✚ Provide legal assistance in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological care on a daily basis through sessions, workshops, and interactive games (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide medical attention in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Direct victims of TIP towards education services appropriate to their level or work experience (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer victims of TIP recreational, sport, and cultural activities (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer the victims of TIP living in the street an option for treatment and protection inside Casa Alianza México (maintain statistics)
- ✚ Offer to victims workshops on establishing an independent life that continues outside of Casa Alianza (maintain records of services provided)

Disbursement of \$165,000 pesos

RESULT 5 – INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES

Delivered March 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 5 and Products

- ✚ Provide legal assistance in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological care on a daily basis through sessions, workshops, and interactive games (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide medical attention in accordance with the needs of the victims (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Direct victims of TIP towards education services appropriate to their level or work experience (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer victims of TIP recreational, sport, and cultural activities (maintain records of services received)
- ✚ Offer the victims of TIP living in the street an option for treatment and protection inside Casa Alianza México (maintain statistics)
- ✚ Offer to victims workshops on establishing an independent life that continues outside of Casa Alianza (maintain records of services provided)

Disbursement of \$110,000 pesos

CIAM

Centro Integral de Atención a las Mujeres Cancún (CIAM) has one shelter and an independent external office. The mission of CIAM is to support women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual exploitation and their family members. CIAM offers a broad range of services to these women, including: assisting the victims with reporting the violations and accompanying and advising them through the legal process; individual and group therapy; medical assistance, including gynecological and reproductive health; intervening in crises; and intervening in cases of child sexual abuse.

CIAM's shelter is utilized to protect victims of extreme violence and is designed to physically safeguard the women from threats. The shelter is part of the National Network of Shelters for women living in violence. The protocols it follows for assistance to the victims are certified by the Network and are recognized by the Secretary of Health and the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL). The shelter has cared for a number of victims of trafficking which has resulted in the director of the shelter publicly denouncing a network of traffickers that involved high-ranking state authorities, including the Governor of Puebla. They have documented various cases of trafficking published in the book "The Demons of Eden." The shelter is located in Cancun, Quintana Roo, but it assists women and children from across Mexico and foreign women residing in Mexico.

The following sets forth the activities taken pursuant to receiving the grant from PROTEJA/USAID.

\$1,012,200 Mexican pesos, distributed in agreed upon partial payments established according to results accomplished.

TECHNICAL and FINANCIAL REPORT for EACH RESULT

RESULT 1 – WORK PLAN and MONITORING and EVALUATION

Delivered: May 15, 2007

Activities Related to Result 1 and Products

- ✚ Plan with inter-disciplinary team the phases of the project (finalize work plan)
- ✚ Report shared costs
- ✚ Develop work plan for data collection
- ✚ Develop an education and awareness plan regarding TIP

Disbursement of \$300,000 pesos

RESULT 2 – DEVELOP SECURITY MECHANISMS

Delivered: August 30, 2007

Activities Related to Result 2 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Hire specialized personnel to increase the security of the shelter (report work done by the specialized personnel)
- ✚ Purchase technical equipment to strengthen the security of the shelter (provide list of acquired equipment and its function)

Disbursement of \$250,000 pesos

RESULT 3 – TRAINING PERSONNEL

Delivered: November 30, 2007

Activities Related to Result 3 and Products

- ✚ Personnel of CIAM (approximately 25 persons) to take a workshop on “Sexual Violence from the Social, Psychological, and Legal Perspective” (list of attendees and diplomas)
- ✚ Personnel of CIAM (approximately 25 persons) to take a workshop on “Prevention and Assistance in Sexually Abusive Situations and the Mistreatment of Children” (photos and a list of attendees)
- ✚ Personnel of CIAM (approximately 25 persons) to participate in a course on “Security and Physical Integrity” (report)
- ✚ Personnel of CIAM (3 persons) to take ten modules of an English language course (certificate of attendance)
- ✚ Design material to distribute information regarding TIP (Brochures and a video)

Disbursement of \$250,000 pesos

RESULT 4 – QUALITY OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

Delivered: March 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 4 and Products

- ✚ Give assistance to victims of TIP and channel them from the Center (report)
- ✚ Offer integral and specialized assistance in the shelter to victims of TIP, including: social services; accompanying them through the process of empowerment; offering activities both inside and outside of the shelter; intervening in crises; offering group reflection and mediation for peaceful conflict resolution; psychological services; personal and group therapy; legal advice; medical assistance; advice on maintaining a healthy lifestyle; childrearing advice; and accompany victims to medical appointments (reports and statistics for all services provided)
- ✚ Provide nocturnal guards at the shelter
- ✚ Intervene in emergency cases
- ✚ Educate with peaceful activities and deactivate the lifestyle of violence in which the victims have lived

Disbursement of \$200,000 pesos

CASA DE LAS MERCEDES

Casa de las Mercedes, has two installations that were created with the objective to offer shelter to young men and women under twenty-one years of age. The target population is victims of violent crimes and/or sexual or labor exploitation. Casa de las Mercedes additionally offers support to the children of these young men and women, who often find themselves pregnant or with a recently born baby as a result of being a victim of sexual exploitation. For these young men and women, the shelters offer a transition environment where they receive protection, support, and the strength they need for their future. The shelters provide a roof over their heads, food, medical and psychological attention, and, above all, a home, even if temporary. There have been occasions in which the shelter has cared for entire families that are victims of TIP.

The shelters are located in the Federal District (Mexico City), but they care for young men and women from all over Mexico and other countries. Casa de las Mercedes is the only organization authorized by the National Migration Institute and by the International Organization of Migrations to have custody of victims of TIP that are in the position of being migrants in Mexico.

The following sets forth the activities taken pursuant to receiving the grant from PROTEJA/USAID.

\$500,000 Mexican pesos, distributed in agreed upon partial payments established according to results accomplished.

TECHNICAL and FINANCIAL REPORT for EACH RESULT

RESULT 1 – WORK PLAN

Delivered: May 15, 2007

- ✚ Finalize work plan

Disbursement of \$100,000 pesos

RESULT 2 – INTEGRAL ATTENTION TO VICTIMS and DEVELOP WORKSHOPS

Delivered: July 3, 2007

Activities Related to Result 2 and Products

- ✚ Coordinate with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to direct the victims of TIP towards resources where they can receive the assistance they need (report)
- ✚ Coordinate with PROTEJA to plan and develop workshops related to TIP awareness, and coordinate with other institutions to implement the workshops (letter and agenda for training)
- ✚ Reception of victims and use of questionnaire to identify victims of TIP (maintain records)
- ✚ Identify TIP victims and provide integral assistance
- ✚ Report services provided by area (legal, medical, mental health, and social)
- ✚ Report services provided to children of victims

Disbursement of \$150,000 pesos

RESULT 3 – TRAINING PERSONNEL and IDENTIFYING VICTIMS

Delivered: October 3, 2007

Activities Related to Result 3 and Products

- ✚ Develop a training portfolio
- ✚ Offer two training workshops to the personnel of Casa de las Mercedes (lists of attendees)
- ✚ Reception of victims and use of questionnaire to identify victims of TIP (maintain records with date of entry to shelter and plan of assistance)
- ✚ Identify TIP victims and provide integral assistance
- ✚ Report services provided by area (legal, medical, mental health, and social)
- ✚ Report services provided to children of victims
- ✚ Offer an orientation to the legal process, and assist and follow victims through the legal process (maintain records of actions)

Disbursement of \$125,000 pesos

RESULT 4 – INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES

Delivered: January 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 4 and Products

- ✚ Reception of victims and use of questionnaire to identify victims of TIP (maintain records with date of entry to shelter and plan of assistance)
- ✚ Identify TIP victims and provide integral assistance (maintain records with date of entry to shelter and plan of assistance)
- ✚ Develop a plan of assistance for victims: use initial interview to recommend social work, legal advice, and psychological help (report all services provided)
- ✚ Report services provided to children of victims

- ✚ Offer psychological assistance and alternative therapies according to an individual plan of care, with a minimum of one individual psychological consultation and a bi-monthly alternative therapy, such as aromatherapy, art therapy, or bioptron lamps (photographs of the services that protect the identity of the victims)

Disbursement of \$75,000 pesos

RESULT 5 – TRAINING OTHER ORGANIZATIONS and MANUALS of ASSISTANCE

Delivered: March 3, 2008

Activities Related to Result 5 and Products

- ✚ Offer five workshops to public or private institutions (lists of attendees)
- ✚ Reception of victims and use of questionnaire to identify victims of TIP (maintain records with date of entry to shelter and plan of assistance)
- ✚ Identify TIP victims and provide integral assistance (maintain records with date of entry to shelter and plan of assistance)
- ✚ Develop a plan of assistance for victims: use initial interview to recommend social work, legal advice, and psychological help (report all services provided)
- ✚ Report services provided by area (legal, medical, mental health, and social)
- ✚ Report services provided to children of victims
- ✚ Direct victims to medical centers for general check-ups and as needed for manifested problems
- ✚ Document the termination of assistance with charts and conclusions regarding care
- ✚ Photographic material of activities and services that protect the identity of the victims
- ✚ Report of shared costs

Disbursement of \$50,000 pesos

FUNDACION CAMINO A CASA, A.C

Fundación Camino a Casa works to care for and rehabilitate young girls and adolescents that have been victims of sexual exploitation for commerce by working to restore their human rights and dignity and offering them a productive life. They work with the girls to integrate their familiar, social, physical, and educational rehabilitation until their lives have hope and opportunity.

The Model of Assistance used by Camino a Casa focuses on two elements. The first is to provide a temporary home to those victims that are able to be ultimately reintegrated to their families. The length of stay at Camino a Casa for these girls varies depending upon the situation of the child, as well as the time Camino a Casa has available to work on her needs. The second element focuses on finding permanent homes for the girls who are unable to return to their families where they can continue to receive the personal attention and care they need. Finding homes for these girls is extremely important because Camino a Casa is only capable of housing between twelve and fifteen girls, ages six to seventeen, at any one time.

The following sets forth the activities taken pursuant to receiving the grant from PROTEJA/USAID.

\$300,000 Mexican pesos, distributed in agreed upon partial payments established according to results accomplished.

TECHNICAL and FINANCIAL REPORT for EACH RESULT

RESULT 1 – WORKPLAN and INTERVIEW TOOL

Delivered: September 20

Activities Related to Result 1 and Products

- ✚ Meeting of Planning Operation (List of attendees and minutes of the meeting)
- ✚ Work Plan
- ✚ Work with the PROTEJA team to receive technical advice and revise the initial interview tool
- ✚ Initial interview questionnaire

Disbursement of \$50,000 pesos

RESULT 2 – POSTERS on EXPLOITATION and TIP

Delivered: October 20, 2008

Activities Related to Result 2 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Report with results from September (qualitative and quantitative)
- ✚ Design and print poster on commercial sexual exploitation of children and TIP

Disbursement of \$75,000 pesos

RESULT 3 - INTEGRAL SERVICES to BENEFICIARIES

Delivered: November 20, 2008

Activities Related to Result 3 and Products

- ✚ Report of shared costs
- ✚ Report with results from October (qualitative and quantitative)
- ✚ Provide services of assistance and legal advice at least once per week to victims of TIP, or more, depending on the needs of the victim (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide psychological services at least three times per week to victims of TIP, or more, depending on the needs of the victim (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide medical attention to the victims of TIP at least two times per week, or more, depending on the needs of the victim (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)
- ✚ Provide social services at least three times per week to victims of TIP, or more, depending on the needs of the victim (maintain records of the victims who receive the services and the status of the case)

Disbursement of \$75,000 pesos

**TOTAL NUMBER of VICTIMS ATTENDED TO in the FIVE SHELTERS:
517**

**NUMBER of MONITORING VISITS and TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE from MAY 3, 2007 to
MARCH 3, 2009: 73**

ATTACHMENT C

GTIP – REPORT OF MAIN ACTIVITIES FROM APRIL 2008 TO MARCH 2009

March – June 2008 Activities

PROTEJA planned four workshops in 2008. PROTEJA began the process by holding a number of meetings with leaders in combating TIP at the federal level to vet the proposed workshop content, and to obtain concrete commitments from the National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH) for participation and assistance with the development of the programs. CNDH demonstrated great interest in supporting the events, and offered the use of their organizational structure to assist PROTEJA in developing the workshops. CNDH also acted as a liaison to facilitate meetings with other non-governmental organizations leading anti-TIP efforts in Mexico.

The largest challenge in developing the workshops was finding qualified Mexican experts in TIP. Mexico's experience in addressing TIP is relatively short, with its first anti-TIP laws only enacted in November 2007. As a result, Mexico has few experts and those it does have possess little experience. Therefore, PROTEJA has searched for foreign experts whose skill set will add value to the workshops, and has identified ten experts with vast knowledge and expertise in TIP from Latin America, Spain, and India.

PROTEJA also contacted the Mexico and the Central America Anti-Human Trafficking Project of the United Nations Office of Developing Countries. It agreed to participate in the workshops.

In Tijuana, Baja California, the site of one of the workshops, PROTEJA and CNDH met with representatives from government and non-governmental organizations involved in the effort to combat TIP to solicit their support of and participation in the workshop.

Upon the recommendation of the Office of the Attorney General, PROTEJA designed the workshops to be regional in scope. Thus, they brought together representatives and participants, both governmental and non-governmental, from the surrounding regions, rather than only from the state where the workshop was held. This served to facilitate the formation and coordination of specialized working groups, and it was the first formal attempt to coordinate anti-TIP efforts on a regional level. The regional groups were organized as follows:

Location of Event	Participating States	Participating Institutions
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Tijuana, Baja California Norte	Sonora, Chihuahua Baja California Sur Coahuila Nuevo León Tamaulipas	Secretary of Public Security, Federal Office of the Attorney General, National Migration Institute, National Commission on Human Rights, non-governmental organizations
Tapachula, Chiapas	Quintana Roo Campeche Yucatán Tabasco	Secretary of Public Security, Federal Office of the Attorney General, National Migration Institute, National Commission on Human Rights, non-governmental organizations
México, Federal District	Morelos State of México Querétaro Hidalgo Tlaxala	Secretary of Public Security, Federal Office of the Attorney General, National Migration Institute, National Commission on Human Rights, non-governmental organizations
Ixtepec, Oaxaca	Veracruz Puebla Guerrero Michoacán	Secretary of Public Security, Federal Office of the Attorney General, National Migration Institute, National Commission on Human Rights, non-governmental organizations

PROTEJA conducted a series of promotional efforts for the workshops by meeting with various leaders in the regions where the workshops were held. PROTEJA staff met with numerous local representatives in each region to identify participants for the workshops.

PROTEJA also held a series of meetings with the Office of the Attorney General to review the proposed agenda for the workshops. The working agenda was amended numerous times to reflect the positions and needs of those prosecuting the traffickers. It was decided that the Attorney General preside at the opening of each of the workshops. The Office of the Attorney General will likely direct future anti-TIP efforts being conducted at a regional level.

In all of the meetings and efforts to organize the workshops, PROTEJA's previous work in the states with their legislatures and civil society served to open doors for assistance and

participation. PROTEJA's work as a facilitator of coordination was clearly recognized among a broad range of government and non-governmental entities.

July - September 2008 Activities

Pursuant to its expanded Scope of Work on "Victim Identification and Referral Protocols: Tools and Techniques for Detecting, Identifying, and Referring Victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Mexico," PROTEJA held six, three-day seminars and training workshops on Detection and Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Mexico, in four different sites. The regional seminars were held from the end of August to mid-September in Mexico City (the Federal District); Baja California; Oaxaca; and Chiapas. The objective of these seminars and workshops was to strengthen government capacity to detect and identify probable victims of human trafficking in Mexico.

Staff held numerous meetings with federal authorities to plan and develop the programs for each seminar, giving special consideration to the needs of each audience. PROTEJA was responsible for all logistics: the project organized the travel plans of the speakers, acted as their hosts, and designed the content of each seminar, as well as the inaugurations and closing ceremonies. In addition, staff developed the materials distributed to the participants, including a CD-ROM which contains all relevant national and international documents relating to TIP.

One area that deserves special note was the successful recruitment of qualified international experts who spoke at the seminars. The international experts included:

- A lawyer with broad criminal investigation experience in Colombia;
- A psychological expert in assisting victims and witnesses in Brazil; and
- A lawyer specializing in international cooperation and protection in Chile.

In addition to the international experts, PROTEJA utilized its resident experts for the seminars. They provided invaluable insight to the issues on victims of TIP both in general and specific to Mexico.

Three of the seminars were directed to and coordinated with the Office of the Attorney General (PGR). These seminars were offered only to staff of the PGR. Press was not permitted, nor was any other non-governmental organization. The PGR coordinated the participation of its staff by region in the following manner:

Location of Seminar	PGR Staff from Participating States
México, Federal District	Morelos Estado de México Querétaro Hidalgo Tlaxcala
Tijuana, North Baja California	Sonora Chihuahua Baja California Sur Sinaloa Durango
San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas	Quintana Roo, Yucatán Campeche Oaxaca

The lead representatives at the seminars from the PGR were:

- Assistant Attorney General for Special Investigations Against Organized Crime;
- Special Attorney General Against Violence Against Women and Trafficking (FEVIMTRA);
- Director General of Professional Development of the PGR; and
- Head of the state office of the Victims Assistance Unit of the PGR, Baja California.

The other three seminars were directed to the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) and other non-governmental organizations involved in the fight against TIP or in assisting its victims. The more than twenty-five non-governmental organizations included: El lugar de la Tia Juana; Colibri A.C.; Fundación Castro Limón; Médicos del Mundo; Corredor Bilateral; Unión de Comités Comunitarios de Tijuana A.C.; USAER; COPRADI A.C.; Coalición Pro Defensa del Migrante A.C.; PAIMEF; Coalición Binacional Trata y Explotación; State Committee # 22 of the

CROC en Tijuana, B. C.; and Pastoral de la Movilidad Humana, as well as students and professors.

The lead representatives to these seminars were:

- “Quinto Visitador” of the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH);
- Coordinator of the Program Against Trafficking of the CNDH;
- Two representatives of the United Nations Office on Organized Crime;
- Director of the regional office of the CNDH, Tijuana;
- Director General of the Institute for Women, Baja California; and
- President of the State Commission on Human Rights, Chiapas.

Because these three seminars were more open than those directed to the PGR staff, they received coverage by the media.

In all, the six seminars were directed to 435 participants. The number of participants of each seminar is broken down as follows:

Location of Seminar	Institution	# of Participants
México, Federal District	PGR	61
Tijuana, Baja California North	CNDH	136
	PGR	38
Juchitán, Oaxaca	CNDH	96
Tapachula, Chiapas	CNDH	42
San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas	PGR	62
TOTAL	PGR	161
	CNDH	274

October – December 2008 Activities

PROTEJA met with the federal Office of the Attorney General and several state Attorneys General to plan and design more TIP events. PROTEJA and the Attorneys General decided upon a total of seven 2-3 day seminars and training workshops similar to the previous fourteen. The programs were held in five different sites throughout Mexico, including three in the Federal District (Mexico City), two in Baja California, one in Quintana Roo, and one in Jalisco.

As with the previous activities, PROTEJA met with the authorities from each organization several times to plan the event and tailor the material for the audience. Because of the short time-frame to plan these events, the audience was limited to representatives from the institutions themselves.

PROTEJA recruited the following international experts to present at the seminars:

- An expert in child sexual exploitation in Peru;
- A lawyer who specializes in assisting victims in Chile;
- Two specialists in case management of victims in the United States;
- A specialist in assisting victims of TIP in Colombia;
- A specialist from Spain in the identification of female victims of TIP and its reoccurrence; and
- A specialist in the identification of victims and potential victims of TIP from the United States.

In addition to the international experts, PROTEJA invited experts from the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes Against Women and Trafficking (FEVIMTRA) and from several universities, as well as resident experts. They provided invaluable insight into the issues regarding TIP and its victims, both worldwide and in Mexico.

The lead federal representatives at the seminars from the Office of the Attorney General were:

- Special Prosecutor for Violence Against Women and Trafficking (FEVIMTRA), and
- Director General of Professional Development.

The lead local representatives from the state Offices of Attorneys General were:

- Victim Assistance Advisor Coordinator in the Office of the Attorney General, Federal District, and
- Head of the state office of the Victims Assistance Unit of the Office of the Attorney General, Baja California.

In all, the seven seminars were attended by 408 participants. The location of each event and the number of participants of each seminar is listed below:

Location of Seminar	Institution	# of Participants
México, Federal District (3)	Office of the Attorney General, Federal District	173 (total for 3 programs)
Mexicali, Baja California	Office of the Attorney General, Baja California	97
Ensenada, Baja California	Office of the Attorney General, Baja California	97
Cancún, Quintana Roo	Office of the Attorney General (federal)	12
Guadalajara, Jalisco	Office of the Attorney General (federal)	29
TOTAL		408

Because all of the programs were limited to representatives from the offices to which the programs were directed, there was no media coverage of these events.

January to March 2009 Activities

PROTEJA organized three events to educate government and non-government organizations on the detection and identification of cases and victims of TIP.

For two of the events, PROTEJA coordinated with leaders of the federal Secretary of Public Security, Maria Luisa Sibaja, Director of Investigations relating to TIP. With the Secretary, PROTEJA designed and scheduled two events in Mexico City and Chihuahua. For the third event, PROTEJA coordinated with “Mujeres Chinantecas en Movimiento,” represented by C. Bertha Mendoza Aguirre. The event was held in Tuxtpepex, Oaxaca.

As in previous programs, PROTEJA met with the authorities from each organization several times to plan the event and tailor the material for the audience. PROTEJA staff carried out all logistics for the events, from developing the content and providing materials to planning for transportation for the speakers. The events for the representatives from the office of the Secretary of Public Security were limited to representatives from the institution itself, but the Oaxacan event was open to representatives from civil society. Fifteen non-governmental organizations in the Cuenca del Papaloapam region of Oaxaca involved with detecting and/or assisting victims of TIP participated.

PROTEJA brought academic experts from different institutions and universities to speak at the seminars, among these a speaker from the U.S. Department of Justice; the Director of Proderecho; and two professors from the University Gestalt of Mexico and the University of Iberoamerica. In addition, PROTEJA staff shared their experiences regarding TIP.

The location and number of participants of each seminar is broken down as follows:

Date	Location of Seminar	Institution	# of Participants
Jan. 23-24	Federal District (México City)	Federal Secretary of Public Security	70
Jan. 29-30	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	Federal Secretary of Public Security	55
Feb. 12-14	Tuxtepec, Oaxaca	Non-governmental organizations	35
			TOTAL: 160

ATTACHMENT D -- TIP EDUCATIONAL BROCHURE

Identificando a víctimas de trata de personas

Las niñas y niños pueden confundirse con prostitutas, adolescentes rebeldes que huyen de casa, trabajadoras domésticas, mozos indígenas en la industria de la construcción, etc.

- Si tú miras más allá de las apariencias y buscas las pistas haciendo las preguntas adecuadas, puedes ayudar a salvar personas que son esclavizadas.
- Generalmente sufren de hambre y malnutrición, al grado de que sus dientes están llenos de caries, la mirada apática y la piel deshidratada.
- Cuando son explotados sexualmente pueden mostrar evidencia de enfermedades de transmisión sexual, infecciones constantes del tracto urinario, problemas de riñón, obstrucción intestinal y miedo al dolor de la evacuación. Resistencia a las cañitas o a ser abrazados.
- Pueden identificarse por factores ambientales. Por ejemplo: si viven en el lugar en que trabajan, o con su "empleador o patrón". Viven con mucha gente en un espacio reducido y hacinado, no asisten a la escuela o son analfabetas pero dicen asistir a la escuela.
- El trabajo forzado puede exponerlos/as al abuso físico, busca los síntomas: cicatrices, dolores de cabeza, pérdida del oído, problemas respiratorios y cardiovasculares, amputación de dedos.
- A veces se les induce a la adicción de drogas para controlarlos.
- Busca sus reacciones psicomotoras, dilatación de pupilas, mirada perdida, insensibilidad al dolor o hiperactividad artificial.

Están en nuestra vida diaria, aprende a detectarlos. Entre 800 y 800 mil niños, niñas y mujeres son traficadas/cada año en el mundo entero para fines de explotación.

México es considerado un polo de origen, tránsito y destino final para la trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual y laboral (US Dep. of State 2007). La trata de menores con fines de explotación sexual forma el turismo sexual, especialmente en las áreas fronterizas y turísticas, nuestro fin es erradicarla.

Si sospechas que una niña, niño o mujer es víctima de trata de personas, llama al CIAM Cancún, A.C. Para obtener mayores informes sobre cómo participar en la erradicación de esta forma de esclavitud en nuestro estado.

Ayúdanos a construir redes de prevención y rescate de víctimas de trata de personas. Tú puedes ayudar a detener la esclavitud del Siglo XXI.

Lo expresado en este folleto no reemplaza el parte de lista de USAID o del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

Podemos encontrar víctimas de trata de personas en:

Servicio doméstico
Bares y cantinas (como meserero y ayudante)
Prostitución
Centros nocturnos "Table Dance"
Maquiladoras y fábricas
Servicios de masaje
Restaurantes y hoteles

¿Qué es la trata de personas?

Es la acción de solicitar, ofrecer, facilitar, conseguir, trasladar, entregar o recibir para uno mismo o para otro, a una persona, valiéndose de la violencia física o moral, bajo engaños o abuso de poder para explotarla sexualmente, o para trabajos forzados o extracción de un órgano. Convierte a seres humanos en esclavos. (Art. 5 de la ley para prevenir y sancionar la trata de personas)

CIAM CANCÚN: ATENCIÓN MULTIDISCIPLINARIA Y PROTECCIÓN DE VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO Y TRATA DE PERSONAS

Tel.: (998) 884-8124 y 898-4755
ciamcancun@prodigy.net.mx
www.ciamcancun.org
www.fundacioncas.org
De 8:00 am a 20:00 hrs. de lunes a viernes.

MIRA MAS ALLA DE LAS APARIENCIAS...

Si trabajas en la industria turística en Quintana Roo, eres policía, especialista de la salud, trabajadora social o tienes un compromiso con los Derechos Humanos, tú puedes ayudarnos a rescatar a las víctimas de trata de personas: la esclavitud del Siglo XXI.

¿Puedes reconocer a mujeres, niñas y niños VÍCTIMAS DE TRATA DE PERSONAS?



¿Cuáles son las consecuencias para las víctimas de trata de personas?

Las víctimas sufren daños físicos y psicológicos, que tienen efectos permanentes:

- En muchos casos la explotación es progresiva: una menor que es forzada a una forma de trabajo puede ser abusada aún más en otra forma.
- Frecuentemente son robadas o compradas a alguna persona conocida, para luego ser vendidas varias veces a extraños.
- Son forzadas a la esclavitud sexual pueden ser subyugadas con drogas y estar expuestas a una violencia psicológica extrema, sufrir lesiones físicas a causa de una actividad sexual forzada, consumo inducido de drogas, y exposición a infecciones de transmisión sexual (ITS) entre ellas, pueden contraer tuberculosis y VIH/SIDA.
- Muchas mueren a causa de la misma.

Los efectos psicológicos:

Pueden mostrar timidez extrema (recuerda que viven amenazadas) estado de shock, negación e incredulidad de lo que les sucede, desorientación y confusión. Desórdenes de ansiedad que incluyen estrés posttraumático, fobias, ataques de pánico y depresión. También pueden tener Síndrome de Estocolmo, y se sienten agradecidas con su explotador porque les da de comer.

¿Por qué ayudarles?

- Porque podrían ser de tu familia.
- Porque las personas en situación de trata, son víctimas de un delito. Han sufrido abusos, explotación laboral y/o sexual, y son controladas por quienes se benefician económicamente someténdolas a condiciones similares a la esclavitud.
- Porque cuando pueden escapar de esa situación o son rescatados(as), requieren y merecen ayuda y protección.
- Porque muchas veces no comprenden que han sido víctimas de un delito.
- Porque necesitan asistencia médica, alimentos, un lugar seguro para recuperarse, y asistencia legal para conocer sus derechos, para denunciar el caso ante las autoridades, para recibir protección como testigos(as), para obtener residencia temporal en caso de ser víctimas extranjeras y para regresar a su estado o país de origen.

Cómo abordar a niñas y niños víctimas de trata de personas

Cuando te acerques a una o un menor que está, o ha estado en situación de explotación es importante que recuerdes que tienen necesidades especiales y seguramente asumen que lo que les sucede es su culpa. Es muy difícil que confíen en alguien (especialmente en adultos) pues son quienes les han vendido, comprado y lastimado. Pueden estar entrenados para responder a tus preguntas de cierta manera. Con la asesoría de una trabajadora social o psicóloga del CIAM Cancún, A.C. se puede determinar con precisión. Las preguntas que pueden darnos pistas precisas para saber si tienes frente a ti a una víctima de trata de personas son:



¿Por qué viniste a Cancún (Playa del Carmen, Tulum, etc)? ¿Qué creíste que encontrarías aquí? ¿Estabas asustado(a) cuando llegaste?

¿Dónde está tu Mamá o Papá? ¿Tienes papeles de la escuela o acta de nacimiento? ¿Quién los tiene?

¿Vas a la escuela? ¿Cómo se llama? ¿En qué grado vas? ¿Estás trabajando? ¿Puedes irte si quieres? ¿Cuánto te pagan?

¿Dónde vives y quien más vive contigo? ¿Son tus familiares? ¿Te da miedo irte de allí?

¿Alguien te ha amenazado si tratas de irte lejos de tu trabajo?

¿Alguien ha tocado o lastimado tu cuerpo?

Estas preguntas sólo nos dan pautas para un diálogo difícil de entablar. Recuerda que debes acercarte a la niña o niño de acuerdo a su edad, cultura, desarrollo e idioma. Intenta poner tu cara a la altura de la suya, agáchate y usa movimientos y voz suaves. Piensa ¿Cómo te gustaría que te trataran a ti o a tus hijos(as) si estuvieran esclavizados(as)?

ATTACHMENT E -- SCREENSHOT OF WWW.PROTEJA.COM.MX



Programa de apoyo para víctimas de trata de personas en México

proteja

NO A LA TRATA DE PERSONAS EN MÉXICO

INICIO TRATA DE PERSONAS LEGISLACION MATERIALES NOTICIAS VÍNCULOS

Viernes 31 de Octubre del 2008 Tu eres el visitante No:1476



USAID
DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Quiénes Somos

Asesoría técnica legislativa

Redes y task forces

Capacitación, sensibilización y difusión.

Refugios

Contacto

EVENTOS

FORO INTERNACIONAL "TRATA DE PERSONAS, SITUACION ACTUAL, PERSPECTIVA Y DESAFIOS"
EL CUAL SE LLEVARÁ A CABO EL 23 Y 24 DE OCTUBRE DE 2008 EN EL SALON JUAREZ DEL PODER LEGISLATIVO DEL ESTADO DE...

Leer Más...

Esclavitud infantil en el mundo, estudio comparado

Las estadísticas dicen que 40 millones de niños de entre 5 a 17 años trabajan explotados en todo el



"La gente no está en venta. ¡Cuidado con la trata de personas!"

México es un país de origen, tránsito y destino de las víctimas de la trata de personas, ayudemoslas a regresarles....

Leer Más...

PROTEJA.ORG
Programa de Apoyo para Víctimas de Trata de Personas en México

¿Has sido víctima de trata?

Escríbenos

Secretaría de Seguridad Pública
01 800 4403690
Consejo Nacional de Derechos Humanos
01 800 715 20 00
Procuraduría General de la República
01 800 00 252 00
Instituto Nacional de la Mujeres

ATTACHMENT F -- QUESTIONNAIRES FOR SHELTERS STAFF AND VICTIMS

(1) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SHELTER STAFF

Note: This questionnaire served as a basis for the interviewing of shelter staff, however it does not represent every question asked in all interviews.

Fecha _____ Lugar _____

Institución _____

1. ¿Cuál es su nombre y qué cargo desempeña en la institución?
2. ¿Cuál es el objetivo, la misión de esta institución?
3. ¿Qué tipo de población atienden?
4. ¿Cuáles es el perfil predominante de la población que atienden?
5. ¿Además de esta población, atienden algún otro tipo de casos? ¿Cuáles?
6. ¿Qué tipo de servicios brindan a esta población?
7. ¿Cuántas personas laboran en esta institución?
8. ¿Cuál es el perfil del personal que labora en esta institución?
9. ¿Cuántas de estas personas son profesionistas?
10. ¿Qué profesión tienen y qué clase de servicios prestan?
11. ¿Cuentan también con personal voluntario? ¿Cuántos?
12. ¿Qué actividades realizan?
13. ¿Cuáles son los principales programas que lleva a cabo la institución?
14. ¿Hacia el futuro, qué posibilidades ven de atender también a víctimas de trata/tráfico/explotación sexual/explotación laboral en su institución?
15. ¿Qué se requeriría para que pudieran brindar atención a este tipo de víctimas?
16. ¿Cuáles serían, en su opinión, las principales necesidades que tiene actualmente la institución en cuanto a:
17. *Recursos:* ¿Cuentan con fuentes de financiamiento que aseguren que pueden continuar operando mientras se requiera?

18. *Capacitación:* ¿Recibe el personal cursos regularmente? ¿De qué tipo? ¿Qué cursos considera que sería necesario que recibieran? ¿Existe en la localidad quien pueda proporcionar estos cursos?
19. *Instalaciones:* ¿Cuáles son los principales problemas o deficiencias en cuanto a las instalaciones? ¿Qué necesidades de éstas que ha señalado considera que serían las más urgentes?
20. ¿Qué es lo que más les preocupa en relación con la población que atienden?
21. ¿Considera ud. que la institución puede satisfacer las necesidades más importantes en cuanto al apoyo que requieren las víctimas?
22. ¿En alguna ocasión han atendido casos de trata / tráfico / explotación sexual / explotación laboral?
23. ¿Qué ocurrió con esos casos?
24. ¿Estarían dispuestos a atender este tipo de población si llegara a solicitar sus servicios?
¿Por qué?
25. ¿Qué requerirían para poderla atender, en caso de recibirla?
26. ¿Qué actividades realizan para promover la recuperación de las víctimas?
27. ¿Considera que estas actividades son suficientes para lograr su propósito?
28. ¿Qué actividades llevan a cabo para empoderar a las víctimas?
29. ¿Qué actividades realizan para evitar que las víctimas vuelvan a sufrir nuevos abusos?
30. ¿Realizan algunas actividades con familiares de las víctimas? ¿De qué tipo?
31. ¿De qué manera promueven la reincorporación de las víctimas con sus familiares, cuando ello es posible?
32. ¿Colaboran uds. con autoridades de procuración de justicia en la persecución de los agresores?
33. ¿Brindan asistencia jurídica a las víctimas?
34. ¿Dan seguimiento a los casos que llegan a presentarse a la justicia?
35. ¿Alientan a las víctimas a que presenten cargos contra sus agresores? ¿Por qué?
36. ¿En su opinión, este Estado cuenta con las leyes necesarias para proteger a las víctimas?
37. ¿Qué leyes considera que harían falta para proteger mejor a las víctimas y evitar los abusos?
38. ¿Brindan atención psicológica a las víctimas?

39. ¿Normalmente cuánto tiempo dura la atención psicológica que les proporcionan?
40. ¿Dan seguimiento a los casos de atención psicológica?
41. ¿Cuentan uds. con protocolos para la atención?
42. ¿Cuentan con protocolos para el rescate de las víctimas?
43. ¿Cuentan con protocolos para presentar las denuncias de los agresores?
44. ¿Cuentan con protocolos para la reintegración de las víctimas?
45. ¿Cuentan con protocolos para la repatriación (en caso de ser necesario)?
46. ¿Proporcionan atención médica a las víctimas?
47. ¿De primero y segundo nivel, si fuera necesario?
48. ¿Dan seguimiento a estos casos?
49. ¿Cuentan con trabajadores sociales?
50. ¿Qué tipo de atención prestan los trabajadores sociales?
51. ¿Cuentan con protocolos para la atención que brindan los trabajadores sociales?
52. ¿De qué manera evalúan el trabajo que desarrolla la institución?
53. ¿Cuentan con instancias independientes a la institución para realizar dicha evaluación?
54. ¿Cuentan con mecanismo que permitan incorporar las recomendaciones que emanan de las evaluaciones?
55. ¿Qué tipo de recomendaciones/sugerencias/críticas ha merecido su trabajo recientemente?
56. ¿Las evaluaciones han dado lugar a modificaciones en las actividades de la institución?
¿Cuáles?
57. ¿Considera que las autoridades de la localidad brindan el apoyo que el albergue requiere?
58. ¿Qué clase de apoyo por parte de las autoridades considera que podría mejorar?
59. ¿Han recibido presiones o amenazas debido a la labor que desempeña la institución?
60. ¿Sabe ud. por parte de quiénes han tenido lugar estas presiones o amenazas?
61. ¿Qué consecuencias han tenido dichas presiones o amenazas?
62. ¿Considera que el albergue cuenta con las condiciones de seguridad suficientes para proteger al personal y a las víctimas?
63. ¿Qué considera que haría falta para mejorar las condiciones de seguridad con las que cuentan?
64. ¿Qué reglas tiene la institución para asegurar la protección de las víctimas?

65. ¿Considera que dichas reglas son suficientes?
66. ¿Qué restricciones impone la institución al personal y a las víctimas para asegurar la confidencialidad?
67. ¿Cómo considera ud. que el Albergue podría mejorar los servicios que presta?
68. ¿Considera que logran dar una respuesta adecuada a las necesidades de las víctimas?
69. ¿Cuáles considera que son los obstáculos principales para desarrollar su trabajo en condiciones óptimas?
70. ¿Les serían útiles algunos cursos de capacitación?
71. ¿De qué tipo?
72. ¿Elaboran y guardan expedientes sobre los casos que atienden?
73. ¿De qué manera protegen estos expedientes y aseguran la confidencialidad?
74. ¿Tienen relación o convenios con instituciones similares en otros Estados de la República?
75. ¿Con qué Estados?
76. ¿Les convendría tener más relaciones o convenios con otros Estados?
77. ¿Qué acciones realizan en situaciones de emergencia?
78. ¿Cuentan con programas especializados para brindar atención en casos de víctimas que se encuentren en situación de crisis severas?
79. ¿Consideran necesario tenerlos?
80. ¿Considera que el perfil del personal con que cuentan es el adecuado para atender el tipo de víctimas que reciben?
81. ¿Qué tipo de personal consideran que les hace falta para poder brindar la atención que se requiere?
82. ¿En su opinión, cuál es el principal problema de las víctimas que uds. atienden?
83. ¿La institución tiene un periodo límite para la permanencia de las víctimas? ¿Cuál es?
84. ¿Consideran que este límite es el adecuado?
85. ¿Consideran que sería necesario ampliarlo o reducirlo?
86. ¿Sería posible hacerlo o se requerirían cambios legislativos?
87. ¿Considera ud. que las víctimas se encuentran satisfechas con la atención que se les brinda?

88. ¿Qué consideraría ud. que haría falta para poderles brindar una mejor atención a las víctimas?
89. ¿Qué sugerencias haría para poder mejorar el trabajo de la institución?
90. ¿Sería posible que entrevistáramos a algunas de las víctimas que hay en el Albergue?

Muchas gracias por su colaboración.

(2) Questionnaire for Victims of trafficking in persons

Note: This questionnaire served as a basis for the interviewing of trafficked victims, however it does not represent every question asked in all interviews.

Explicar de manera clara y sencilla el propósito de este estudio, de la colaboración que se le solicita y para qué puede ser útil su colaboración....

Sexo _____ Edad _____

Lugar de origen _____

Lugar de residencia antes de llegar a la institución _____

1. ¿Hasta qué grado escolar cursó?
2. ¿Cuál considera que fue la razón principal para que usted no pudiera continuar estudiando?
3. ¿Trabajaba antes de llegar aquí?
4. ¿Cuál era su trabajo?
5. ¿Tiene familia?
6. ¿Quiénes conforman su familia?
7. ¿Algún otro miembro de su familia está o estuvo en esta institución?
8. ¿Cuál fue el motivo por el que está o estuvo otro(s) miembro(s) de su familia aquí?
9. ¿Me pudiera relatar cómo fue que llegó aquí y qué fue lo que le ocurrió?
10. ¿Cómo ocurrieron estos hechos? ¿Cuándo? ¿En dónde?
11. ¿Qué relación tenía con la persona que abusó de usted?
12. ¿A qué se dedica esa persona?
13. ¿Sabe usted en dónde nació esa persona?
14. ¿Sabe usted en dónde vive esa persona?

[En caso de haber sido víctima de trata/tráfico/explotación laboral o sexual]

15. ¿A dónde fue llevada?
16. ¿Cómo fue trasladada ahí?

17. ¿Qué clase de empleo desempeñaba?
18. ¿Cuáles eran las condiciones de trabajo?
19. ¿Le pagaban por su trabajo?
20. ¿Recibió golpes, amenazas, malos tratos?
21. ¿Recibió algún otro tipo de abusos? ¿Cuáles?
22. ¿Cómo logró liberarse de esa clase de abusos?
23. ¿Cómo conoció de los servicios que brinda esta institución?
24. ¿Cómo se siente ahora en relación a como se sentía cuando llegó?
25. ¿Está satisfecho/a con la atención que le brinda la institución? ¿Por qué?
26. ¿Considera que el tiempo que le permiten permanecer aquí es suficiente o insuficiente?
¿Por qué?
27. ¿Cómo se siente aquí en relación a como se sentía afuera: más o menos protegido/a?
28. ¿Considera que la protección que aquí recibe es suficiente o que debería haber mayores y mejores medidas de protección? ¿Cómo cuáles?
29. ¿Recibe aquí atención psicológica?
30. ¿Cómo le parece esta atención?
31. ¿Recibe aquí atención médica?
32. ¿Cómo le parece esta atención?
33. ¿Recibe aquí asistencia social?
34. ¿Cómo le parece esta atención?
35. ¿Recibe aquí asistencia jurídica?
36. ¿Cómo le parece la asistencia jurídica que recibe?
37. ¿Considera que requeriría algún otro tipo de atención? ¿Cuál?
38. ¿La ha solicitado? ¿Qué le han dicho? ¿Se la podrán proporcionar?
39. ¿Ha presentado denuncia ante las autoridades de la Procuraduría sobre los hechos que le ocurrieron? ¿Por qué?
40. ¿Piensa presentar una denuncia? ¿Por qué?
41. ¿Cómo ha sido la atención que ha recibido por parte de las autoridades antes y después de llegar aquí?
42. ¿Considera que el personal que atiende este Albergue es suficiente?
43. ¿Considera que el personal se encuentra bien capacitado?

44. ¿Ha recibido algún apoyo por parte de su familia?
45. ¿Se le ha permitido tomar contacto con su familia?
46. ¿Cree que su familia estaría en condiciones de apoyarla al salir de la institución?
47. ¿Qué obstáculos percibe para que la institución pueda brindarle la atención que usted requiere?
48. ¿Le haría falta algún tipo de atención que la institución no le está brindando? ¿Cuál?
49. ¿A largo plazo, considera que podría volverle a ocurrir lo que le sucedió?
50. ¿Cómo cree que podría evitarlo o prevenirlo?
51. ¿Se siente más o menos capaz de enfrentar su situación que cuando llegó aquí? ¿Por qué?
52. ¿Cuál considera que es la mejor y la más importante de las ayudas que usted ha recibido aquí?
53. ¿Qué es lo que más valora de lo que ha recibido de la institución?
54. ¿Qué es lo que menos le gusta de estar en esta institución?
55. ¿Cómo considera que la institución podría mejorar sus servicios?
56. ¿Le gustaría haber recibido alguna otra cosa que usted no ha recibido aquí? ¿Qué es?
57. ¿Qué aconsejaría a las personas que pudieran sufrir lo mismo que a usted le ocurrió?
58. Tomando en cuenta su experiencia, ¿cree que usted habría podido evitar lo que le ocurrió?
59. ¿De qué manera cree que habría podido evitarlo?
60. ¿Qué le aconsejaría a otras personas para evitar que les ocurriera lo mismo que a usted?
61. ¿Aconsejaría a otras personas que estuvieran en su situación a que buscaran ayuda en esta institución? ¿Por qué?
62. ¿Qué más les aconsejaría?
63. ¿Qué considera que hace falta, en su opinión, para poder mejorar la atención que le brinda la institución?
64. ¿Cuáles son sus planes al salir de aquí?
65. ¿Qué espera que suceda cuando ud. salga de la institución?
66. ¿Considera que la ayuda que habrá recibido será suficiente para evitar que vuelva a ocurrir lo que le sucedió?

Le agradecemos mucho por su colaboración

ATTACHMENT G -- MEDIA COVERAGE OF TIP SEMINAR IN JUAREZ



PURO CREMOSILLO DE LA JUSTICIA

Celebran autoridades de México y Estados Unidos en esta frontera Seminario Internacional de Trata de Personas

16/01/2007

Autoridades binacionales abrieron este día en Ciudad Juárez el Seminario Internacional de Trata de Personas en el Centro Universitario.

Estuvieron la Procuraduría Patricia González, la Subprocuradora de New Mexico Maria Sanchez, la Consul de Estados Unidos Donna Blair y representantes de los poderes legislativo y Judicial.

La Procuraduría Patricia González dijo que Chihuahua ha dado un paso para la investigación y protección de las víctimas de este delito.

Al respecto, la Consul Donna Blair indicó que la trata de personas es una esclavitud moderna que mueve 800 millones de víctimas.

Refrendó el apoyo de su gobierno al estado de Chihuahua en estos esfuerzos, sobre todo por ser esta zona el cruce obligado de traficantes de personas.

Arranca seminario sobre trata de blancas

SALVADOR CASTRO

Ayer martes fue inaugurado el Seminario Internacional de Trata de Personas, en el cual se resaltó el esfuerzo del Gobierno estatal al elaborar y aprobar la legislación necesaria para la investigación y persecución de esta actividad ilícita, así como sentar la base para la protección de la víctima.

Mundialmente se estima que entre 45 a 50 mil mujeres y niños son trasladados cada año por traficantes únicamente hacia los Estados Unidos.

La ONU señala que la trata con fines de explotación sexual mueve anualmente entre cinco y siete billones de dólares, y según el Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas cada año cuatro millones de mujeres son objeto de trata con fines de prostitución, matrimonio o esclavitud y dos millones de personas son introducidas en el comercio sexual.

La anfitriona del evento, la procuradora de Justicia del Estado, Patricia González Rodríguez, hizo una reseña sobre la citada legislación y además informó que en dos casos, uno de ellos el de la maestra Edith Longoria y otro más del campo algodonnero, las investigaciones apuntan hacia tratantes de blancas.

En su intervención, la cónsul general del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en Ciudad Juárez,



Exponentes durante la presentación del seminario.

Donna M. Blair informó que la trata de blancas es una forma de esclavitud moderna que rápidamente se convierte en una industria.

Informó que cerca de 800 mil mujeres, niños y hombres son víctimas de trata transfronteriza en el mundo.

Con la finalidad de que la sociedad conozca este importante problema, la Procuraduría General de Justicia en conjunto con la

Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID) y su Programa de Apoyo a Refugiados para Víctimas de Trata de Personas en México - Proteja-, realizaron por primera vez en esta ciudad un seminario internacional que aborda la situación actual, perspectivas y desafíos de esta problemática.

PÁGINA 28

Chihuahua

Prostituyen a sus hijas

El Herald de Chihuahua
17 de enero de 2007

Dora Villalobos Mendoza

Juárez, Chihuahua.- La Procuraduría de Justicia detectó trata de personas en por lo menos cinco colonias de esta frontera, por la salida a Nuevo Casas Grandes, donde los propios padres prostituyen a sus hijas e hijos pequeños a cambio de unos cuantos pesos.

Funcionarios de la dependencia se dieron cuenta de esta grave problemática cuando investigaban el asesinato de la pequeña Airis Estrella Enríquez Pando, en la colonia Mina de Saldaña.

Lo anterior salió a relucir durante el seminario "Trata de personas: situación actual, perspectivas y desafíos", que inició ayer en esta ciudad.

"Yo sé que aquí en Juárez hay una colonia donde los propios padres y otros parientes venden a sus hijos por lana, por qué lo permiten, yo sé que aquí todos conocen esta situación y no dicen nada, por qué permiten que estas chiquitas y chiquitos sigan sufriendo, dónde está la moralidad, denuncien a los tratantes", soltó en tono de súplica Rafaela Herrera, asesora del Programa para el Estado de Derecho de la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID) en México, principal conferencista del seminario.

En el Centro Cultural Universitario se hizo un silencio incómodo. ¿Cuál colonia?, se preguntaban unos a otros y nadie sabía nada. Al final de su ponencia los medios abordaron a Herrera, quien especificó que la procuradora de Justicia, Patricia González Rodríguez, le dio la información.

Frequentemente a ella, ella tiene la información, pero seguramente no es la única colonia donde está ocurriendo, pasa en todas las comunidades marginadas, donde hay decenas de víctimas".

Cuestionada por los periodistas, la representante de USAID dijo que hasta donde sabe en el delito de trata de personas que detectó la Procuraduría de Justicia están involucradas bandas de delincuentes.

Entrevistada durante el receso, la procuradora de Justicia confirmó la denuncia de Herrera y especificó que la trata de personas no se detectó en una, sino en por lo menos cinco colonias del sector donde fue asesinada la niña Airis Estrella.

Informó que los especialistas que investigaban el crimen de la pequeña se dieron cuenta que en ese sector hay mucha prostitución de niñas y niños, víctimas en su mayoría de sus propios padres y parientes.

Dijo que es una zona muy marginada, donde viven inmigrantes que vienen del sur del país con muchas carencias, quienes, en su desesperación, prostituyen a sus hijos a cambio de unos cuantos pesos.

Comentó que muchos casos son niñas y niños huérfanos que son prostituidos por sus familiares, quienes, con el pretexto de que no tienen recursos para sostenerlos, los "venden" a personas para que tengan sexo con ellos.

Indicó que la investigación está muy avanzada, incluso tienen un mapa que ubica las colonias y tienen sospecha de que puede haber otras áreas con la misma problemática.

La funcionaria confió que con la nueva legislación que tipifica ya la trata de personas como delito será más fácil combatir este fenómeno.

Aclaró que el caso de Airis Estrella no cae en este esquema, aunque sí fue víctima de violencia sexual.

Como se sabe, la pequeña no fue la única víctima de Luis García Villalbaz, sentenciado a 92 años de prisión por el crimen. Hay por lo menos otras tres niñas victimadas que apenas lograron sobrevivir después de las agresiones sexuales a las que el hombre sometió.

La procuradora de Justicia dijo que en Chihuahua sí hay trata de personas, sobre todo en esta frontera,

<http://www.oem.com.mx/elheraldodechihuahua/notas/n136881.htm> 17/01/2007

por eso la importancia de tipificar el delito para poderlo perseguir y procesar a los responsables.

González Rodríguez sospecha que la maestra desaparecida (Edith Aranda) es víctima de trata de personas.

Antes, en rueda de prensa, especificó que la desaparición y asesinato de muchas mujeres que han ocurrido en esta frontera, en la capital y otras ciudades del estado podrán ser perseguidos y procesados como trata de personas.

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<http://www.oem.com.mx/elheraldodechihuahua/notas/n136881.htm>

17/01/2007

González, Dra. María Sánchez Gagne, Subprocuradora del Estado de Nuevo
Dr. Luis C. de Baca, de Litigación de la Sección Anti Trata de Personas del
Departamento de Justicia de los EEUU, Dra. Rafaela Herrera, Asesora de los
Programas para el Estado de Derecho, USAID México, entre otros.

Por: Andrés Rodríguez Pizarro

<http://www.elfronterizo.com.mx/noticias/16074/juarez/>

17/01/2007

Políticos entre Comillas



"Somos el tercer estado en el país que hemos tipificado este delito (Trata de Blancas)":
Patricia González

Video de hoy



De pe

Buscar

■ miércoles, 17 de enero de 2007 9:42:00

PORTADA

DIRECTORIO

HEMEROTECA

CONTACTO



Juárez.- El pasado 30 de Noviembre fue aprobado por el Congreso del Estado esta conducta criminal que sanciona no sólo el traslado, entrega o recepción de personas con fines de explotación sino también a promotores, reclutadores y "beneficiarios", es decir cualquier conducta que se deriva de actos de promoción y "disfrute" de la explotación de personas.

Y para dar a conocer más información sobre esta grave problemática que afecta a todo el mundo este día se llevó a cabo el seminario internacional de Trata de Personas en la que los asistentes coincidieron en señalar lo oportuno que resultó esta aprobación.

Por su parte Don Renato Asencio León Obispo de esta localidad puntualizó que es bueno que el Gobierno del estado ponga un especial interés en este fenómeno que se esta convirtiendo en una gran industria y que todos unidos tenemos que trabajar para combatirla y colaborar en la medida de nuestras posibilidades.

<http://laopcion.com.mx/noticia.asp?NewsID=2485>

17/01/2007

La Sub procuradora de Justicia en Nuevo México María Sánchez señaló que en su estado están estableciendo una ley para juzgar este delito y enfatizó: "Es muy importante colaborar entre los países para combatir este crimen que cada año afecta a miles de personas y Chihuahua y Nuevo México lo están haciendo".

La trata de personas es el tercer negocio ilícito más redituable en el mundo, se estima que genera más de 10 mil millones de dólares al año.

Por: Redacción 06



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15 de January de 2007 18:47 PM

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Nuevo Sistema de Justicia Penal, Acierto de C

Como un acierto y un paso gigantesco para la impartición de justicia, ven distintos sectores de la sociedad local, nacional e internacional la instauración del nuevo sistema de justicia penal del estado de Chihuahua.

Mario Ruiz Nava

Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. Personalidades de la política, diplomáticos, del clero, del sector educativo y judicial asistieron este día al seminario internacional de trata de personas organizado por Gobierno del Estado y USAID donde expresaron los siguientes comentarios:



Maria Sánchez, Si de Justicia de N

Para la doctora Rafaela Herrera asesora de los programas para el Estado de Derecho USAID/México esta reforma es la más moderna y novedosa en todo en mundo: "Esto porque no solo trata de proteger el proceso para el imputado, también atiende a las víctimas de una manera eficiente y con mucho respeto", señaló.

¿Crees que con la l del programa Chih: baje la delincueni Juárez?

Si

No

Continuará igual

Herrera también puntualizó que ahora se va a evitar la tortura y los "chivos expiatorios". "Los chihuahuense van a tener la certeza persona que resulte responsable por cometer algún delito sea realmente q ya que no se basaran solo en declaraciones para establecer la culpabilidad en pruebas científicas".

Mientras que el Obispo de esta frontera Renato Asensio León dijo que es l grande: "Estamos muy complacidos con este cambio porque creemos que a todos, era algo que se necesitaba, ahora solo estamos en espera de ver desarrollando y de sus resultados".

La Sub Procuradora de Justicia de Nuevo México Maria Sánchez comentó orgullo ver como Chihuahua ha avanzado en este proyecto denominado Ni de Justicia Penal que hoy es una realidad.

Por su parte Ramón García Ortega presidente de la Barra y Colegio de Ab expresó: "Esta reforma es de suma trascendencia, al hacer los juicios públ comunidad tendrá una mayor confianza en las autoridades".

La meta de este nuevo sistema procesal penal es lograr una justicia que re conflictos sociales en forma rápida, eficiente, transparente, imparcial, acce

respeto a los derechos fundamentales de las personas.

El objetivo es instalar una administración de justicia moderna, capaz de con eficiencia el poder punitivo del Estado con el pleno respeto a las garantías

Uno de los puntos clave de esta Reforma Procesal Integral es el de los juic permitirán evitar excesos burocráticos y retardo en la impartición de justicia que ser pronta y expedita.

Rapidez, prontitud, celeridad, transparencia, la concentración, todas las ca un juicio de corte penal acusatorio, son algunas de los beneficios que se ol este reforma.

Además se incluyen medidas alternativas que permitirán que casos de mei trascendencia y gravedad puedan ser resueltos por vías distintas a las trad

<http://www.juarezpress.com/?c=117&a=35989>

17/01/2007

LOCAL

Chihuahua, Chih. México: Mién

Edición: 3

Cronos

FORO

Foto-Galerías

Hemerote

Publicado Por : Carlos Omar Barranco

Fecha: 2007-01-16

Revela Procuradora feminicidios relacionados con trata de personas

Al menos dos de los casos originalmente clasificados como feminicidios están siendo investigados como asuntos de trata de personas, con lo que se da un giro inesperado a las indagatorias.

19:23:00

Esta es la conclusión a la que han llegado los especialistas de la PGJE luego de que los expedientes de feminicidios fueran revisados por un equipo de expertas argentinas desde febrero de este año, informó en conferencia de prensa la Procuradora Paty González.

Aunque el delito de trata de personas no estaba tipificado como tal hasta que entró la nueva reforma penal, el hecho de que estos dos casos de supuestos feminicidios hayan pasado a ser considerados como desaparición de persona posiblemente con fines de explotación, abre la esperanza de que las víctimas estén aún con vida.

"Algunos casos de mujeres desaparecidas que han sido reportadas como desaparecidas, por las líneas de investigación que se han desarrollado son realmente casos que pueden ubicarse en el fenómeno de trata de personas por eso a veces es muy complicado, muy complejo la localización de estas mujeres sobre todo las muy jóvenes que no volvemos a saber de ellas".

Sobre los dos casos específicos indicó que uno de ellos "es el de la maestra y el otro es uno ya muy antiguo, que es uno de los casos que se mencionaba en campo algodonerero (...) que salió dentro de la investigación, porque recuerden ustedes que con los resultados que nos dieron el equipo argentino de antropología forense, una de esas personas pasó al estatus de desaparecida, es uno de esos casos y el del caso de la maestra".

González Rodríguez dictó este día una conferencia de prensa en Ciudad Juárez a propósito del Seminario Internacional de Trata de Personas que se realiza en aquella frontera.

http://www.tiempo.com.mx/not_detalle.php?id_n=20319 7/01/2007

Ciudad Juárez,
Miércoles 17 de Enero, 2007

Portada Chihuahua Frontera Cultura Empresa Molcajete 100 Encuestados Opinión Los Wanna Be Hor



IMPRIMIR NOTA ENVIAR NOTA

EL TEMA DE MODA

Imparte Procuradora conferencia sobre tráfico de personas
legislativos en el estado para combatirlo

16/01/2007

La Procuradora General de Justicia en el Estado Patricia González Rodríguez dictó conferencia en el seminario internacional sobre trata de personas.

Dijo que el comercio inhumano con personas, no se reduce al aspecto sexual aunque este sea el más estudiado y documentado.

Ese delito, dijo, incluye como mínimo los trabajos y servicios forzados, la esclavitud y otras prácticas análogas como la servidumbre e incluso la extracción de órganos, porque las víctimas son usadas como mercancías propiedad de los tratantes.

*Por ello en Chihuahua, concientes de la relevancia de poner un alto de manera urgente a esta conducta delictiva, el Congreso del Estado hizo lo propio, tomando como base los elementos que describe el protocolo, lo adaptó a las necesidades locales.

Señaló que aunque esta preocupación no es nueva, esta ley para prevenir, suprimir y sancionar la trata de personas, es la forma más moderna de llevarla a cabo.

La Procuradora manifestó que se entiende por trata de personas la captación, el transporte, el traslado, la acogida o la recepción de personas respondiendo a la amenaza o al uso de la fuerza, o a otras formas de coacción, como el rapto, el fraude, el engaño, abuso de poder, o de una situación de vulnerabilidad, o a la concepción o recepción de pagos y beneficios para obtener el consentimiento de una persona que

tenga autoridad sobre otra, con fines de explotación.

En la legislación que aprobó el Congreso local, tituló la trata de personas, como un delito.

http://www.lapolaka.com/not_detalle.php?id_n=6109 17/01/2007

La Polaka

Online News

Ciudad Juárez.

Miércoles 17 de Enero, 2007

100 Encuestados... Opinión Los Wanna Be Hor



MALILLAS LOCALES SALTAN A LA FAMA

Publicará en internet Procuraduría de Justicia lista delincuentes fotografía, con delitos y órdenes de aprehensión

16/01/2007

Los malillas chihuahuenses podrían ampliar su fama mas allá de la frontera Juárez-El Paso.

La Procuraduría de Justicia pondrá su foto y ficha criminal en una página de internet que estará a la vista de todo mundo.

Esto sucederá dentro de unas semanas como parte de la reforma penal para tratar de capturar a los delincuentes prófugos.

El informe fué dado a conocer por la Procuradora Patricia González este día, en conferencia de prensa durante el Seminario Internacional de Trata de Personas.

http://www.lapolaka.com/not_detalle.php?id_n=6100

17/01/2007

Chihuahua, Chih



www.masnoticias.net

Resultados Mixtas

Fecha:

Chihuahua, Chih,
arrojó del
Dirección de Vialidad en
incluye los dos primeros cuadros de esta Capital,
informó el vocero de esta dependencia,
González,
Rodríguez y Alfonso Varela,
cargo del

Explicó que de esas mil 689 boletas, dos fueron
por estacionar el vehículo en banqueta, 66
conductores sin cinturón, 44 por falta de póliza,

seis por ir manejar y hablar por celular al mismo tiempo, 46 por estacionarse en esquina,
49 por ebriedad, 151 excesos de velocidad, 46 luces rojas, así como 944 en zona
prohibida, seis por omitir alto y 321 por otros conceptos.

Precisó que este operativo es permanente y en él participan un total de 15 motociclistas,
12 betas y seis transportadores, tres en cada turno.

En lo que respecta al turno de noche, dijo que se registraron 9 choques, dos atropellos,
un choques fuga, tres lesionados leves, tres conductores ebrios, 13 vehículos fueron
enviados al corralón y se presentaron daños por 205 mil pesos.

El vocero de Vialidad dio a conocer que en el turno de día se suscitaron 15 choques,
una aclaración de choque, un atropello fuga, una caída de persona, un choque con
volcadura, una volcadura y seis lesionados leves, se trasladaron 17 vehículos al
corralón.

En su intervención, el vocero de la Secretaría Estatal de Seguridad Pública, Carlos
González, expresó que el secretario Javier Torres Cardona se encuentra en México,
donde sostiene una reunión con el secretario técnico del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad
Pública, Roberto Campa, para dar continuidad a los aspectos de colaboración entre el
Gobiernos Federal y Estatal en temas como recursos vía Fondo de Seguridad.

<http://www.masnoticias.net/cgi-bin/public/id.pl?id=138991&rel=Policiaca&est=M% 17/01/2007>

narcotráfico, prevención delictiva y Ceresos.

También informó que en Creel se desarrolla el Curso de Capacitación a 40 policías municipales de 25 municipios principalmente de la sierra, en que personal de Cipol, Ceresos, Vialidad y Protección Civil, imparten temas como tácticas de arresto, manejo de crisis, derechos humanos y derecho penal.

Añadió que actualmente se encuentra en el estado el frente frío número 31, que afecta las zonas centro y sur del estado.

A su vez, el vocero de la Procuraduría General de Justicia en el Estado, René Medrano, expresó que en las últimas horas se ejecutaron 7 órdenes de aprehensión, se recuperaron 19 autos con reporte de robo, 18 personas fueron detenidas en flagrancia y se localizó a cinco personas extraviadas y se aseguraron ocho cartuchos de arma de fuego y un arma corta.

Dio a conocer que en Ciudad Juárez se realiza el curso "Trata de personas" que organizan en forma conjunta la Procuraduría Estatal, la Embajada de Estados Unidos en México, Grupo Proteja y la Agencia Estadounidense para el Desarrollo Internacional, Usaid por sus siglas en inglés, mismo que está encaminado a capacitar al personal de la Procuraduría.

Dijo que el destacamento de San Juanito informó que en un rancho cercano a la comunidad de San Juan, Municipio de Maguarichi, se produjo una riña, en la cual Guadalupe Olivas Vizcarra, de 41 años de edad, murió por los tres balazos que recibió.

Asimismo, en Urique se presentó otra riña durante una tescüinada, en la que Pablo López Caraveo tomó un machete y mutiló la mano de un joven de 18 años.

Por su parte, el vocero de Seguridad Pública Municipal, Jesús Reyes, comentó que ayer se dio atención a 58 personas en el albergue ubicado en las calles Doblado y 13ª y sólo a una en el albergue ubicado en el Gimnasio "Jorge Baruosse" de la Colonia Mármol.

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LOCAL

Tiempo
Online News

Chihuahua, Chih. México: Mién

Edición: 3

Cultura Cronos

FORO

Foto-Galerías Hemerote

Publicado Por : Carlos Omar Barranco

Fecha: 2007-01-16

Alertan sobre trata de personas en la frontera

El problema del tráfico de personas es el tema principal de un seminario internacional que se lleva a cabo en estos momentos en Ciudad Juárez, en el Centro Cultural Universitario.

09:14:00

El evento es organizado por el Gobierno del Estado a través de la Procuraduría General de Justicia, en conjunto con la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional "USAID" y su Programa de Apoyo a Refugiados para Víctimas de Trata de Personas en México PROTEJA.

La trata de personas en México es un problema complejo y está estrechamente vinculado con redes y pandillas delictivas organizadas a nivel transnacional.

Muchos inmigrantes ilegales se convierten en víctimas de los traficantes y son explotados durante su trayecto de la frontera sur con Guatemala hasta la frontera norte colindante con los Estados Unidos.

Con la entrada en vigor del Nuevo Sistema de Justicia Penal en el Estado y los cambios que se realizan al respecto, el objetivo del seminario es exponer la situación actual, perspectivas y desafíos en torno al fenómeno de la trata de personas en el contexto internacional, nacional y local.



INICIA SEMINARIO SOBRE LA TRATA DE PERSONAS

17/01/2007

En la jornada correspondiente a este día, la Doctora Rafaela Herrera de los Programas para el Estado de Derecho, USAID/México, dictó la conferencia magistral "Quiénes son las víctimas de trata y quiénes son sus tratantes a nivel estatal".

De la Redacción

Hay preocupación internacional para acabar con la trata de personas y Chihuahua ha dado un gran paso para proteger a las víctimas de ese delito, para castigar a los responsables y cumplir con esos compromisos internacionales, dijo la Procuradora General de Justicia en el Estado Patricia González Rodríguez, al dictar su conferencia hoy en el seminario internacional que aborda ese tema.

"La reforma penal para combatir y sancionar la trata de personas en el Estado de Chihuahua: El nuevo código penal" es el título de la exposición que hizo la Procuradora ante el docto auditorio que este día llenó el Centro Cultural Universitario.

Dijo que el comercio inhumano con personas, no se reduce al aspecto sexual aunque este sea el más estudiado y documentado.

Ese delito, dijo, incluye como mínimo los trabajos y servicios forzados, la esclavitud y otras prácticas análogas como la servidumbre e incluso la extracción de órganos, porque las víctimas son usadas como mercancías propiedad de los tratantes.

"Por ello en Chihuahua, concientes de la relevancia de poner un alto de manera urgente a esta conducta delictiva, el Congreso del Estado hizo lo propio, tomando como base los elementos que describe el protocolo, lo adaptó a las necesidades locales, a las necesidades de la región de nuestro estado y como parte de estas reformas integrales al Sistema de Justicia Penal, a partir del primero de Enero de este

año en nuestra entidad la trata de personas es sancionada en cumplimiento con los compromisos internacionales adquiridos por México en esta material, de acuerdo a la realidad que vivimos en nuestro estado", dijo a los asistentes a este evento donde estaban representados todos los sectores: el gubernamental, la iniciativa privada, el educativo, profesionistas, eclesiástico y funcionarios del vecino país del norte.

Señaló que aunque esta preocupación no es nueva, esta ley para prevenir, suprimir y sancionar la trata de personas, es la forma más moderna de llevarla a cabo.

La Procuradora manifestó que se entiende por trata de personas la captación, el transporte, el traslado, la acogida o la recepción de personas respondiendo a la amenaza o al uso de la fuerza, o a otras formas de coacción, como el rapto, el fraude, el engaño, abuso de poder, o de una situación de vulnerabilidad, o a la concepción o recepción de pagos y beneficios para obtener el consentimiento de una persona que tenga autoridad sobre otra, con fines de explotación.

En la legislación que aprobó el Congreso local, tituló la trata de personas, como un delito que atenta contra la dignidad humana la cual, indicó la Procuradora, debe siempre ser reconocida a todo ser humano, sin importar su condición de hombre o mujer o edad.

La dignidad de la persona es un bien jurídico que la autoridad debe proteger de manera firme y contundente afirmó la Lic. González Rodríguez, porque cuando la persona no tiene control sobre si misma, o no es propietaria de su propia vida, al carecer de libertad y no poder decidir al respecto, pierde de alguna manera muchas habilidades personales como la seguridad, la estima personal y el respeto por el otro, entre otras cuestiones.

En la jornada correspondiente a este día, la Doctora Rafaela Herrera de los Programas para el Estado de Derecho, USAID/México, dictó la conferencia magistral "Quiénes son las víctimas de trata y quiénes son sus tratantes a nivel estatal".

Hubo otros ponentes como el Dr. Luis C. de Baca, del Departamento de Justicia de los EEUU, la Doctora Marinetta Cannito, Reverenda y profesora sobre transformación de conflictos y justicia restaurativa en Italia y EEUU, Lic. Lydia Cacho del Centro Integral de Atención a las mujeres CIAM. También se llevó a cabo un panel y se presentó el testimonio de una víctima de trata.

Para mañana la conferencia magistral estará a cabo

del Dr. Gerardo Chávez Director de Área para América del Norte de la Oficina de Inmigración y Aduana de Estados Unidos a partir de las nueve horas. Los trabajos concluirán a las dos de la tarde.

[http://www.monitorapcj.com/notas.php?IDNOTA=4393&IDSECCION=En Perspectiva](http://www.monitorapcj.com/notas.php?IDNOTA=4393&IDSECCION=En+Perspectiva)

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Combatirán trata de mujeres

16-Ene-2007

Juárez.- El negocio ilícito de trata de personas, es la tercera actividad delictiva más lucrativa en el mundo que genera ganancias por más de 10 millones de dólares al año. Lo anterior fue dado a conocer en el marco de inauguración del Seminario Internacional de Trata de Personas, convocado por la Procuraduría de Justicia en el Estado.

Este delito se refiere a la captación, transporte, traslado, acogida o recepción de personas recurriendo a la amenaza o al uso de la fuerza u otras formas de coacción, al rapto, fraude, engaño entre otras para obtener el consentimiento de una persona que tenga autoridad sobre otra, con fines de explotación.

En dicho evento, la Cónsul de los Estados Unidos, Donna Blair, reconoció la labor de la Procuradora de Justicia en el Estado, Patricia González Rodríguez al integrarse el estado de Chihuahua, como la tercera entidad en tipificar el delito de Trata de Personas.

El Seminario, está enfocado a los Agentes del Ministerio Público, Jueces, Abogados y Público en General para conocer esta conducta criminal que no solo se limita al comercio sexual ni a las mujeres.



La procuradora, Pati González

Radionet 490 AM



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Juárez : IMPARTEN SEMINARIO DE TRATA DE PERSONAS

Publicado por admin el 2007/1/16 9:40:00



Mensaje de la titular de la Procuraduría de Justicia del Estado en el marco de la inauguración del Seminario de trata de personas en Ciudad Juárez



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Caricatura

Lo anterior se realiza en conjunto con la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional "USAID" y su Programa de Apoyo a Refugiados

<http://www.radionet1490.com/modules/news/article.php?storyid=1540>

17/01/2007

Radionet 1490 AM

Radio

para Víctimas de Trata de Personas
en México PROTEJA.

El fenómeno de la trata en México es complejo y está estrechamente vinculado con redes y pandillas delictivas organizadas a nivel transnacional. Muchos inmigrantes ilegales se convierten en víctimas de los traficantes y son explotados durante su trayecto de la frontera sur con Guatemala hasta la frontera norte colindante con los Estados Unidos.

Con la entrada en vigor del Nuevo Sistema de Justicia Penal en el Estado y los cambios que se realizan al respecto, el objetivo del seminario es exponer la situación actual, perspectivas y desafíos en torno al fenómeno de la trata de personas en el contexto internacional, nacional y local.

El evento tendrá una duración de dos días y se llevará a cabo en el Centro Cultural Universitario ubicado en Av. Hermanos Escobar esquina Av. Plutarco Elías Calles a partir de las 09:00 horas.

En él se contará con la participación de instituciones competentes y especialistas nacionales e internacionales en el tema.

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Promueven antros,

16-Ene-2007

Juárez.- La procuradora de Justicia dijo a conocer que antros de la ciudad actividad que se denomina trata de explotación sexual.

- Locales
- Regionales
- Deportes
- Política
- Policiaca
- Nacionales
- Internacionales
- Insólito
- Negocios
- Másleídas

es

izález Rodríguez, de esta compleja imita a los casos



La procuradora en exposición

Dijo que por ser frontera, en Ciudad Juárez se da el tránsito para la trata de personas, no es un destino final.

Expuso que este delito se está manejando con un enfoque integral con el que se busca abarcar todos los supuestos y no dejar ninguno fuera que pueda generar impunidad sobre todo a las redes de organizaciones criminales de personas que se dedican a esta actividad.

Sostuvo que se tiene información de organizaciones que trabajan en el país y esta frontera.

Autor: Felix González

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17/01/2007

From: Raúl Ruiz [cjfinanzas@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 16, 2007 10:15 PM
To: Raúl Ruiz
Subject: Express 34

X/Press News
Front page



Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua México / Marcos 17 de enero de 2007 / Alfabeta de información política

40 BILLONES DE DÓLARES ES EL INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL EN LA FRONTERA JUÁREZ/EL PASO, POR AÑO

Programa Seguridad/Prosperidad



David Bohigian El Subsecretario de Comercio para Acceso a Mercados y Normatividad del Departamento de Comercio de los Estados Unidos, David Bohigian tuvo una entrevista con la comunidad empresarial de Ciudad Juárez con el objeto de darles a conocer el interés que tiene el gobierno de los Estados Unidos por esta frontera. "Ciudad Juárez está considerada como quinto cruce terrestre más importante en los Estados Unidos por su productividad". Nos dijo David. Y amplió su comentario: "Tenemos interés en trabajar de manera conjunta con México en un programa al que le hemos denominado Seguridad/Prosperidad y vinimos a Juárez con la comunidad empresarial para darles a conocer esta idea. En este programa participan prácticamente todas las agencias importantes del gobierno de los Estados Unidos pues se trata de una de las políticas más contundentes del presidente George W. Bush, pero principalmente participan el Departamento de Estado y el Departamento de Comercio". Concluyó.



Durante la inauguración del seminario sobre "Trata de Personas"

Estados Unidos toma con seriedad sus compromisos multilaterales respecto a la lucha contra la trata de personas. A finales del 2005, nuestro gobierno se convirtió en miembro oficial del Protocolo de Palermo que apoya la lucha contra este delito. En Estados Unidos estamos cumpliendo a cabalidad al hacer que se ejecute rigurosamente nuestra legislación nacional contra los traficantes de personas y brindar asistencia a las víctimas de este crimen. Pero fuera de los Estados Unidos, también trabajamos activamente. Nuestro gobierno, a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional brinda capacitación y asistencia técnica a muchos gobiernos, incluyendo el de Chihuahua. Donna M. Blair, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Ciudad Juárez.



1/17/2007

ATTACHMENT H

PROGRAM FOR ACAPULCO SEMINAR: “TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: CURRENT SITUATION, PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES”

**Seminario Internacional
“Trata de Personas: Situación Actual, Perspectivas y Desafíos”
27 y 28 de marzo del 2007**

I. Antecedentes

La trata de personas es un fenómeno considerado como el tercer delito de mayor incidencia a nivel mundial, precedido por los delitos de tráfico ilícito de drogas y el de armas; teniendo como mercancía al ser humano, en especial a mujeres y personas menores de edad.

El "nuevo comercio de esclavos", como lo denominó el Presidente de Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, ha crecido en los últimos tiempos en gravedad y magnitud. Aunque es difícil obtener cifras fiables, se calcula que entre 45.000 y 50.000 mujeres y niños son trasladados cada año por los traficantes únicamente hacia los Estados Unidos. La Organización de las Naciones Unidas señala que la trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual mueve anualmente entre 5 y 7 billones de dólares; y según el Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas cada año 4 millones de mujeres son objeto de trata con fines de prostitución, matrimonio o esclavitud y 2 millones de niñas son introducidas en el comercio sexual: cifras crudas y alarmantes.

Los tratantes utilizan diversos métodos para reclutar a sus víctimas, que van desde el rapto liso y llano a la compra de la persona de manos de su propia familia. Sin embargo, en la mayoría de los casos, la víctima potencial de la trata ya está buscando una oportunidad de emigrar cuando se le acerca un conocido o es atraída por un anuncio. A algunas se les hace creer que son reclutadas para trabajar legalmente o casarse en el extranjero. Otras saben que se les recluta para la industria del sexo, e incluso que serán obligadas a trabajar para devolver lo mucho que ha costado su reclutamiento y transporte, pero son engañadas acerca de sus condiciones de trabajo. Se teje así una compleja red de dependencia en la cual los tratantes generalmente intentan adueñarse de la identidad jurídica de la víctima, confiscando su pasaporte o sus documentos. Su entrada o permanencia en el país de destino suele ser ilegal, lo cual no hace más que aumentar su dependencia de los tratantes. Está muy extendida la servidumbre por deudas, que permite controlar a las víctimas de la trata y garantizar su rentabilidad a largo plazo. Según se ha informado, con frecuencia los tratantes recurren a la coerción física y a actos de violencia e intimidación.

Por ello los Estados tienen la responsabilidad de garantizar la protección de las víctimas de la Trata de Personas, incluyendo el deber de prevenir e investigar este delito, emprender las acciones pertinentes contra los agresores y de proporcionar soluciones legales y reparación del daño e indemnización a aquellas personas que hayan sido lesionadas en sus derechos, a consecuencia de estas violaciones.

México, tratando de asumir la obligación de adecuar su legislación con los instrumentos internacionales, ha suscrito y ratificado convenios relacionados con la Trata de Personas, todas estas normas están destinadas a proteger y promover el respeto a los Derechos de aquellos que han sido víctimas de éste delito, incluyendo a los que han sido sometidos a servidumbre involuntaria, trabajos forzados y/o prácticas esclavistas.

Sin embargo falta mucho que trabajar para que se procure proteger a las víctimas, dotándoles de soluciones legales efectivas, protección jurídica, trato no discriminatorio, derecho a la reparación del daño e indemnización, así como apoyo personal para su recuperación, por lo que el Gobierno de Guerrero a través de su Honorable Congreso Estatal ha asumido este compromiso con fuerza por lo que se encuentra desarrollando el marco jurídico y las políticas públicas en materia de prevención y sanción de la trata de personas, así como la protección y atención a las víctimas de este fenómeno criminal.

En este contexto, se propone realizar en el mes de marzo un seminario cuyo propósito es facilitar un proceso de aprendizaje conjunto y participativo, con el fin de sensibilizar a la población en general, a los agentes gubernamentales y asociaciones publicas y privadas en la gravedad de este delito, brindar los elementos para reconocer las situaciones de vulnerabilidad de las víctimas de este delito y conocer los fundamentos jurídicos para intervenir en la prevención, atención y erradicación de la trata de seres humanos.

II. Destinatarios:

El seminario sobre Trata de Personas, está orientado hacia personal de los sectores de procuración y administración de justicia (fiscales y jueces), área de seguridad nacional, de los tres niveles de gobierno (federal, estatal y municipal), también se dirige a dependencias encargadas del desarrollo social, laboral, genero y de derechos humanos, así como organismos no gubernamentales, refugios y albergues, académicos e investigadores y público en general interesado en la temática.

III. Contenido:

Durante el desarrollo del seminario los ponentes desarrollarán su exposición en relación a alguno de los siguientes contenidos:

- La sensibilización y la información como ejes de la lucha contra la trata de personas. (aspectos generales)
- Las nuevas formas de esclavitud en el siglo XXI
- La trata de personas como problema internacional y nacional
- El Trabajo Legislativo para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la trata de personas.
- Legislaciones comparadas
- Modelos de proyectos de intervención y apoyo integral e interinstitucional a operadores de prevención y asistencia a víctimas de trata de personas.
- Programas de desarrollo e inserción para las víctimas y sus familias de la trata de personas.
- Los derechos humanos de las víctimas de la trata de personas.

IV. Metodología:

El seminario abarcará dos jornadas de trabajo que se desarrollarán de la siguiente manera: la primera por la mañana y la tarde, la segunda únicamente por la mañana; en ellas se abordarán las distintas temáticas relacionadas con la Trata de Personas que permitirán obtener una adecuada formación e información en relación a la prevención, erradicación y sanción de este delito, así como a la atención y protección de las víctimas sobrevivientes de la trata de personas.

V. Ponentes:

Entre los ponentes que se proponen invitar se encuentran los siguientes:

- Rafaela Herrera, Rule of Law Officer, USAID México
- Dip. Ramiro Solorio Almazán, Presidente de la Comisión de Justicia del H. Congreso del Estado de Guerrero.
- Natalia Barreto Silva, Asesora de la Iniciativa Europea para la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos de la Delegación de la Comisión Europea en México.
- Marinetta Cannito, Reverenda y Profesora sobre Transformación de Conflictos y Justicia Restaurativa en Italia y en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica.
- Diana Cano Peláez, Fundación Esperanza, Bogota, Colombia
- María Cristina Jovel de Rodríguez, Asistente de la Secretaria General de Migración del Estado Salvadoreño
- Lic. Ana Laura Emelina Cuellas Platero, Psicóloga en el Centro Hogar Huellas de Esperanza de El Salvador
- Lic. Johana del Río, Coordinadora Regional de Proderecho, Distrito Federal y el Estado de México
- Lisa Krigsten - U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division
- Delia Ginorio, San Francisco Sheriff's Department Survivor Restoration Director, Resolve to Stop the Violence Project
- Imelda Buncab, Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST)
- Mariana Rendón, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones
- Lic. María del Pilar Pérez de la Fuente, Subprocuraduría General de Justicia Estatal de Chihuahua
- Lic. José Nemecio Lugo Felix, Titular de la Unidad Especializada en Delincuencia Organizada de Tráfico de Menores, Indocumentados y Órganos (UEITMIO) SIEDO PGR
- Soledad Gabriela Saavedra García, Directora de PROTEJA
- Yuriria Álvarez Madrid, especialista de PROTEJA
- Sofia Almazan, Directora de Fundación Casa Alianza
- Miguel Ángel Peláez García, Fundación Casa Alianza
- Luciana Esther Ramos Lira, Doctora en Psicología Social
- Aquiles Alfredo Colimoro, Casa de las Mercedes
- María del Refugio Rosas Martínez, Instituto Pro-Infancia

VI. Requerimientos:

Por parte de PROTEJA/ USAID

- Selección y contratación de los ponentes especialistas en el tema nacionales e internacionales
- Contacto e invitación de ponentes
- Pago de boletos de avión (todo el traslado), estancias en hoteles, alimentos, viáticos, etc.
- Pago de honorarios a ponentes
- Trámites de traslado y estancia

- Elaboración de metodología del evento y de los paneles
- Materiales bibliográficos para participantes
- Apoyo de diseño para programa del evento
- Reconocimientos,
- Apoyo en la logística del evento, entre otros.

Por parte de la contraparte, H. Congreso del Estado de Guerrero

- Lugar del evento (auditorio o salón grande)
- Coffee break
- Convocatoria
- Recursos técnicos (sonido, cañón, pantalla, laptops, etc.)
- Convocatoria a medios de comunicación
- Apoyo de registro de participantes
- Presidium de inauguración y clausura
- Maestro de ceremonias
- Edecanes
- Comida para participantes (de ser posible)
- Apoyo en la logística del evento, entre otros.

VII. Cronograma :

**SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL
“ATENCIÓN A LA TRATA DE PERSONAS:
SITUACIÓN ACTUAL, PERSPECTIVA Y DESAFÍOS”**

**Acapulco, Guerrero
27 y 28 de marzo del 2007**

PROGRAMA

MARTES 27 DE MARZO

09:00 - 10:00

Registro

10:00 – 10:20

Acto de Inauguración.

- Mensaje de Bienvenida a cargo del *Ing. Félix Salgado Macedonio* *Presidente Municipal Constitucional*, Presidente Municipal de Acapulco
- Mensaje a cargo del representante de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos en México y/o de USAID/México.
- Mensaje Inaugural a cargo del C.P Zeferino Torreblanca Galindo *Gobernador Constitucional del Estado Libre y Soberano de Guerrero.*

10:20 – 10:30

Receso

10:30 – 11:00

Conferencia Magistral

“La Trata de personas, quienes son las víctimas y quiénes son sus tratantes”

- Dra. Rafaela Herrera, Asesora de los Programas para el Estado de Derecho USAID/México.

Presentadora: Gabriela Saavedra, Directora PROTEJA/USAID

11:00 - 11:45 pm

Conferencia

“La reforma penal para combatir y sancionar la Trata de Personas en el Estado de Guerrero: las Reformas al Código Penal”

- Dip. Ramiro Solorio Almázan, Presidente de la Comisión de Justicia del H. Congreso del Estado de Guerrero.
- Lic. Yuriria Alvarez Madrid, Especialista de PROTEJA/USAID

Presentador: Katia Ornelas USAID/México

11:45 - 12:15 pm

Conferencia

Justicio oral y trata de personas en México

- Lic. Johana del Río, Coordinadora Regional de Proderecho, Distrito Federal y el Estado de México
- Dra. Rafaela Herrera, Asesora de los Programas para el Estado de Derecho USAID/México

Presentador: Yuriria Alvarez, PROTEJA

12:15 - 12:30 pm

Receso

12:30 - 14:00 pm

Panel

“La Trata de Personas en México y los Modelos de Atención a las víctimas desde la sociedad civil”

Panelistas:

- Sofía Almazán, Directora de la Fundación Casa Alianza
- Aquiles Alfredo Colimoro, Casa de las Mercedes
- María del Refugio Rosas, Directora del Instituto Pro-infancia

Moderadora: Gabriela Saavedra, Directora PROTEJA/USAID

14:00-15:00 hrs.

Comida

15:00-15:30 hrs.

- **Testimonio de una víctima de trata**

Moderadora: Yuriria Álvarez, Especialista de PROTEJA/USAID

15:30-16:45 hrs.

Panel:

“Cómo involucrar a la comunidad en prevención y la protección de las víctimas”

Panelistas

- Delia Ginorio, San Francisco Sheriff’s Department Survivor Restoration Director, Resolve to Stop the Violence Project
- Dra. Marinetta Canitto, Reverenda y Profesora sobre transformación de conflictos y justicia restaurativa en Italia y los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica.
- Miguel Ángel Peláez, Fundación Casa Alianza.

Moderadora: Lauren McCulloch, PROTEJA

16:45 -17:20 hrs.

Conferencia

“La experiencia de El Salvador en el combate a la Trata de Personas”

- María Cristina Jovel de Rodríguez, Asistente de la Secretaria General de Migración del Estado Salvadoreño
- Lic. Ana Laura Emelina Cuellas Platero, Psicóloga en el Centro Hogar Huellas de Esperanza de El Salvador

Presentador: Gabriela Saavedra, PROTEJA

17:20 – 18:00

Conferencia

“Cómo combatir las rutas del crimen organizado en relación con la trata de personas”

- Lisa Krigsten - U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division

Presentador: Lauren McCulloch, PROTEJA

18:00 – 18:30

Conferencia

“Experiencia de la Unión Europea en relación con la trata de personas”

- Natalia Barreto Silva, Asesora de la Iniciativa Europea para la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos. Delegación de la Comisión Europea en México.

Presentador: Katia Ornelas , USAID

18:30 -19:00 hrs

Conferencia

“La experiencia de Colombia en el combate a la Trata de Personas”

- Diana Cano Peláez, Fundación Esperanza, Bogota, Colombia

Presentador: Gabriela Saavedra, PROTEJA

MIERCOLES 28 DE MARZO

9:00-10:30 hrs.

Panel:

“La coordinación necesaria para el combate efectivo e integral en contra de la trata de personas (Task Force)”

- Dra. Marinetta Canitto, Reverenda y Profesora adjunta sobre transformación de conflictos y justicia restaurativa en la American University, Washington D.C.
- Imelda Buncab, Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST)
- María Cristina Jovel de Rodríguez, Asistente de la Secretaria General de Migración del Estado Salvadoreño
- Lauren McCulloch, Especialista de PROTEJA/USAID

Moderadora: Yuriria Alvarez, Especialista de PROTEJA/USAID

10:30-11:45 hrs.

Panel:

“Estrategias de detección, investigación y persecución en casos de Trata de personas”

Panelistas

- Lisa Krigsten - U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division
- Lic. María del Pilar Pérez de la Fuente, Subprocuraduría General de Justicia Estatal de Chihuahua
- Lic. José Nemecio Lugo Felix, Titular de la Unidad Especializada en Delincuencia Organizada de Tráfico de Menores, Indocumentados y Órganos (UEITMIO).SIEDO.PGR.

Moderadora: Mtra. Gabriela Saavedra, Directora de PROTEJA/USAID

11:45- 12:00 hrs.

Receso

12:00- 13:15 hrs.

Panel:

“El proceso de transformación: de víctima a sobreviviente”

- Luciana Esther Ramos Lira, Doctora en Psicología Social
- Soledad Gabriela Saavedra García, Directora PROTEJA
- Delia Ginorio, San Francisco Sheriff’s Department Survivor Restoration Director, Resolve to Stop the Violence Project

Moderador: Katia Ornelas, USAID/México

13:15-14:45 hrs.

“Las necesidad y los desafíos para la creación de un refugio para víctimas de trata de personas”

- Sofía Almazán, Directora de la Fundación Casa Alianza
- Imelda Buncab, Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST)
- Lic. Ana Laura Emelina Cuellas Platero, Psicóloga en el Centro Hogar Huellas de Esperanza de El Salvador

Moderadora: Gabriela Saavedra, Directora de PROTEJA/USAID

14:45-15:00

Conclusiones y clausura

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ATTACHMENT I

PUBLIC INVITATION TO TIP TASK FORCE SEMINAR HELD IN CIUDAD JUAREZ ON JUNE 11 AND 12, 2007

“Human Trafficking: Current Situation, the Legal Framework and the Use of Networks and Task Forces”



PROTEJA.ORG

Proyecto de Apoyo a
Refugios para
Víctimas de Trata de
Personas en México

**Program to Support Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking in México PROTEJA, a
project of USAID, and the Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez**

Invite you to participate in an international workshop

Human Trafficking Current situation, the Legal Framework, and the use of Networks and Task Forces

Goal:

The goal of this workshop is to provide participants with theoretical and practical knowledge on the topic of Human Trafficking, leaving professionals more tools and sensitivity in the identification and prevention of victims, and prosecution of traffickers in order to facilitate better responses to victims.

Topics:

- *Introduction to Human Trafficking
- *Analysis of the newly revised penal code in Chihuahua that combats and sanctions human trafficking
- *Collaborations to confront the problem of human trafficking: An Introduction to work in Task Forces and Networks to Combat Human Trafficking
- *Recognition of accomplishments and advances in combating human trafficking in México and in the states of Texas and New Mexico
- *Criminal Procedures Reform: Oral trials and Human trafficking in Chihuahua

June 11 and 12, 2007 in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México

Schedule: 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and 9:00 to 2:00 pm respectively

Location: Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

There is no charge for the event. Limited to 80 participants.

Pre-registrar and Confirm Attendance

with Lauren McCulloch or Marisol Ramirez at the Mexico City offices of PROTEJA
Telephone number when dialing from the United States: 011-52-55-5273-0070, Extensions 102
and 121. Or at lmcculloch@proteja.org and marisolr@proteja.org.