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INTRODUCTION

This Quarterly Report summarizes the activities conducted and results achieved by the CAP Mexico Trafficking in Persons (“TIP”) Shelter Project—PROTEJA, Proyecto de Apoyo a Refugios para Víctimas de Trata de Personas en México—from October 1 through December 31, 2007.

The goal of PROTEJA is to create an environment for effective action against trafficking in persons in Mexico and for effective service delivery to TIP victims. To achieve these goals, PROTEJA concentrates its efforts on four specific areas, which include:

- Raising **public awareness** of the issue of human trafficking;
- Providing **technical assistance to federal and state congresses** to support the legal categorization of human trafficking as a crime;
- Providing technical and financial **support to selected shelters** to develop integrated service models that address the specific needs of TIP victims; and
- Providing **technical assistance to networks and task forces** to coordinate the diverse efforts that exist to combat human trafficking and to establish or improve the provision of restorative care to trafficking victims.

The project builds upon existing government anti-trafficking efforts, non-governmental organization (NGO) initiatives, and program activities by international organizations in Mexico. PROTEJA works with the Mexican government and civil society to expand their efforts and to articulate a more coherent, integrated, and coordinated response to human trafficking, particularly at the state and local levels.

The following describes PROTEJA’s work in each of the four areas described above. A brief introduction is given, followed by a report of the relevant events of the quarter.

RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

Introduction:

In Mexico, the public has not yet internalized the concept of human trafficking as a serious crime, a misunderstanding which has several consequences. First, state congresses often are indifferent toward the issue and do not consider or approve comprehensive legislation to address trafficking. In most states, many crimes that should be considered human trafficking offenses are classified under sections of state penal codes related to TIP, which fail to account for the full extent and severity of this crime. The lack of adequate legal categorization of TIP in the penal codes of the majority of Mexican states impedes prosecution of trafficking and complicates assistance to victims, since they cannot legally be classified as victims of a specific crime. Raising public awareness, therefore, is critical to mobilizing the public and elected officials to support the approval of comprehensive anti-TIP legislation. Raising awareness also is crucial to enabling government and civil society to readily identify victims and provide services that

effectively address their needs. Public awareness helps to prevent unsuspecting men, women, and children from becoming victims of “dream-sellers” who deceive them with false promises of improved lives and then trap them in trafficking rings. Finally, public awareness is a vital factor in identifying and building relationships among stakeholders that can cooperate to identify, advocate for, and provide services to TIP victims.

October 1, 2007- December 31, 2007:



Secretary of Public Security Training

During this quarter, PROTEJA educated more than 1200 individuals on TIP and the work PROTEJA is doing to combat the problem. PROTEJA presented and participated in numerous TIP-awareness workshops, seminars, and courses offered to members of Mexico’s largest labor union¹, state and federal congressional representatives, government agencies², other NGOs, and the general public. Events were held in Mexico City and in various states, including Tamaulipas, Chiapas, Chihuahua,

Coahuila, Guerrero, Jalisco, Morelos, Nayarit, Sonora, Zacatecas, and Quintana Roo. The courses and workshops generated increased awareness of TIP in Mexico, particularly within the context of labor exploitation and forced servitude.

The following are a few examples of the types of programs PROTEJA offered this quarter:

- PROTEJA presented a two-day course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Prosecute, and Identify Trafficking of Persons in Mexico” to representatives of the National Migration Institute. The same course was presented on several occasions throughout the quarter to different audiences.
- PROTEJA made a presentation to 84 representatives of the Office of the Secretary for Public Security to educate them regarding the detection and identification of victims of TIP, with a special emphasis on recognizing and protecting the human rights of the victims.

¹ PROTEJA continues to work closely with the Confederacion Revolucionaria de Obreros Campesinos (CROC), in particular in its transportation and hospitality sectors. Through this alliance, PROTEJA is educating many individuals who may have direct contact with victims of trafficking, as the above mentioned sectors are prime sectors in which trafficking occurs.

² PROTEJA made presentations regarding TIP to numerous government entities, including, but not limited to, the National Institute of Migration (INM); Office of the Attorney General (PGR); National Institute of Women; National Commission for Human Rights; Secretary of Public Security; Queretaro’s Institute of Women; and the National Institutes of Migration in Chiapas and Tamaulipas.

- PROTEJA presented a workshop regarding TIP and methods to assist and protect its victims to members of the labor union CROC in Nayarit.
- PROTEJA offered a course on TIP to 85 representatives for the Office of the Attorney General (PGR). The course provided a comprehensive overview of TIP, its related issues, and methods to combat it in Mexico.

PROTEJA staff also continued to develop various outreach materials to build TIP awareness and help garner support for anti-TIP legislation. Staff made progress developing the content and format of a CD-ROM on trafficking in persons, including holding a meeting with academics from the Mexican National University (UNAM) and the Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDH) to take advantage of their technical expertise, and the parties now are working on a formal collaboration agreement regarding development of the CD-ROM.

PROTEJA also has developed a publication with basic information regarding TIP, explaining it in an easy-to-read format designed to be understood by a diverse population. The publication will be distributed at PROTEJA events and in locations where it is most likely to reach individuals in a position to detect or become victims of TIP, such as shelters. Work also will continue next quarter on PROTEJA's anti-TIP web site and an anti-TIP informational video.

The Integrated Services Manual for TIP victims that PROTEJA currently is developing lays out standards for the optimal provision of TIP services through a holistic, integrated, and interdisciplinary approach that highlights the ethical implications involved in support to TIP victims. This manual ultimately will serve as a tool for shelters, public institutions, and civil society organizations around the country to recognize misconceptions about trafficking in persons in Mexico, understand the responsibilities of each sector of society in combating trafficking, and establish guidelines for provision of capable and compassionate assistance to victims. This quarter, PROTEJA completed the outline for the manual, which will include four sections: 1) the basics of TIP, 2) national and international instruments regarding trafficking, 3) assistance to victims, and 4) methods of detection and intervention. PROTEJA met with the National Institute of Women to discuss possible collaboration on the manual and a potential meeting with the First Lady of Mexico, Margarita Calderon, to enlist her support and involvement in combating TIP.



PROTEJA Training in Nayarit for CROC

PROTEJA's efforts to raise public awareness are directly linked to its other program areas. The above education and awareness activities complement and augment movement towards legislative reform, the formation of more task forces and networks, and improved attention to victims of TIP. As public understanding is the greatest tool in the fight against TIP, PROTEJA

will continue to work both with current partners and new organizations in the upcoming quarter to educate more Mexicans about the problem.

Cost Sharing

In all cases where PROTEJA works with an organization to offer a conference, workshop, or seminar on TIP, such as those mentioned above, that organization shares the cost for the event. In the majority of cases, the host organization pays 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 organization makes an investment in terms of labor when it sends its employees to attend an event. PROTEJA, in turn, provides the technical expertise.

The cost-sharing component of these events is important to PROTEJA for a number of reasons. First, due to limited resources, PROTEJA would be unable to reach as many organizations and individuals without cost-sharing practices in place. Second, through contributing time and resources to TIP awareness, the host/recipient cultivates a stronger commitment to addressing TIP issues. The request by organizations for PROTEJA to offer TIP courses on a repeat basis is an indication that these organizations consider the events a worthwhile investment.

(Please refer to Table 1 in Annex1 for a list of meetings that PROTEJA attended and/or organized as part of its TIP awareness-building efforts.)

ANTI-TRAFFICKING LEGISLATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Introduction:

Anti-TIP legislation is needed for the proper prosecution of those who traffic persons and for the proper support of victims of trafficking. As noted above, it is difficult to offer support to victims of a crime that is not recognized by authorities, government entities, or society in general. Thus, the passage of legislation that specifically punishes traffickers and protects TIP victims, TIP witnesses, and service providers is essential to the success of any model that provides integrated attention to TIP victims.

Trafficking in persons is a complex crime requiring legislation with distinct sentencing guidelines and rehabilitative mechanisms to best serve and protect TIP victims at both the state and federal levels. In most states, many offenses that should be considered human trafficking offenses are classified under sections of state penal codes that fail to account for the full extent and severity of this crime. For example, in the penal codes



National Migration Institute TIP Training

of several states, human smuggling is categorized as child sexual exploitation or as forced sex work of adults. This narrow interpretation misses many criminal actions beyond sexual

exploitation and abuse that fall under the definition of “human trafficking” of the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, which was signed by Mexico. According to the Protocol’s definition, “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” are criminal offenses that should be punished by law. Therefore, in order to prosecute those actions as human trafficking in Mexico, state penal codes need to be amended to encompass the broader definition of human trafficking.

Both federal and state legislation is needed because congressional purview differs between state and federal levels. At the federal level, Congress legislates only crimes that are perceived to impact the country at the national level, such as organized crime, immigration, money laundering, and drug trafficking. At the state level, congresses legislate crimes that have an impact at the local or state level. In other countries, most TIP-related offenses are committed as mechanisms of organized crime, which is usually a federal offense. In Mexico, however, there are many instances when this is not the case. For example, there are cases of parents, stepparents, or relatives prostituting their children, spouses, or domestic partners, and there are cases of parents selling their children. TIP legislation approved at the federal level would not address these cases. Thus, it is critical that both the federal and state congresses pass comprehensive anti-TIP legislation that enables the prosecution of traffickers and protects victims in all cases of human trafficking.

PROTEJA has worked at the *federal level* to pass legislation that will modify the legal terminology and conceptual classifications related to the treatment of TIP victims and offenders. PROTEJA provided technical assistance to both the Senate and the House of Representatives as they developed an anti-TIP initiative in 2007. After working closely with all interested parties in September of 2007, PROTEJA was invited to provide comments on the final version of the proposal. (*See below for details of the federal anti-TIP law*).

At the *state level*, PROTEJA has assisted in the passage of TIP legislation in **Chihuahua**, **Guerrero**, and **Zacatecas**. Consequently, in these states trafficking in persons is recognized as a crime with severe penalties. PROTEJA’s state legislative strategy is to establish and cultivate relationships with local legislators and elected officials involved in legislative processes. PROTEJA then capitalizes on those relationships and promotes legislative reform in those states where it is most politically feasible and where assistance is requested. Throughout 2007, PROTEJA also provided legislative technical assistance to the states of Mexico, Morelos, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, Sonora, and Nuevo Leon.

October 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007:

During this reporting period, PROTEJA continued to provide legislative technical assistance to state and federal legislatures.

Federal Legislation

On October 2, 2007, the Mexican National Congress approved the Law to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons. As noted above, PROTEJA worked with both the House and Senate

throughout the progression of this legislation to ensure it adequately punished perpetrators of trafficking, protected victims, and complied with other important international agreements on trafficking. President Calderon signed the law on November 26, 2007, and it became effective two days later.

The law was designed to “prevent and punish trafficking in persons, and to protect, care for, and assist the victims thereof, in order to ensure that victims and potential victims, whether residing in Mexico permanently or temporarily, and Mexicans abroad, can develop freely as persons.” It sets forth punishments for violations, including sentencing guidelines and monetary fines, and requires compensation to victims.

The law requires 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 is required to include the participation of a broad range of government institutions. In addition, the law specifically provides for representation, in an advisory capacity, of autonomous public agencies, civil society organizations, and academics. PROTEJA is working to ensure that all relevant parties understand that they may look to PROTEJA for assistance as they develop the National Program.

The law specifically requires the Commission to establish prevention, protection, and care campaigns for trafficking in persons; promote inter-agency cooperative agreements; coordinate with states and municipalities; provide training, conduct research, and maintain data regarding trafficking; and address the very specific needs of victims of trafficking.

PROTEJA will work to assist all relevant parties with the smooth and effective implementation of this important law.

Activity in States Without Approved Anti-TIP Legislation

At the state level, PROTEJA staff continued to provide legislative technical assistance in states that have not yet passed anti-TIP legislation, but have sought assistance.

- In **Morelos**, at the request of the governor, PROTEJA staff continued to provide assistance drafting anti-TIP legislation and designing activities to promote anti-TIP legal reform. PROTEJA participated in two meetings to analyze the packet of anti-TIP reforms being drafted by a working group, which includes representatives from the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General’s office, the lawyer’s bar, and the state office of the National Institute on Migration. It is expected that the governor will present the initiative to Congress in early 2008. PROTEJA staff plan to spend time educating members of Morelos’ Congress regarding the initiative next quarter.

Another outcome of PROTEJA’s work this quarter was an invitation by Morelos’ state office of the National Institute on Migration to sign a collaboration agreement between PROTEJA and the Institute’s Committee Against Trafficking.

- In **Sonora**, PROTEJA staff continued to provide assistance drafting anti-TIP legislation and designing activities to promote anti-TIP legal reform. In September, representatives

from the PAN party introduced a reform to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding TIP. Even though its initiative was substantively different from (and an improvement over) the initiative previously introduced by PRI, the majority party in Sonora, both parties agreed to work together to pass effective anti-TIP legislation. At their request, PROTEJA provided technical assistance to draft a joint proposal. By November, the proposal was close to completion and the efforts of both parties that worked together to move the initiative forward were praised at a press conference. In December, PROTEJA assisted with a presentation made to members of Congress regarding the proposal and held more working meetings regarding the final details.

In the next quarter, PROTEJA will continue to educate members of Congress regarding the initiative. Additionally, staff is attempting to organize a forum on trafficking that will promote approval of the reform.

- At the beginning of the quarter, PROTEJA made a presentation to representatives of the **Oaxacan** government, including representatives from the state DIF (Sistema para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia, or System for Integral Family Development), the Office of the Attorney General, and the general public regarding TIP and the necessity for reform in Oaxaca. After the presentation, the authorities agreed to form an inter-institutional committee to analyze the Oaxacan Penal Code for its treatment of TIP. The Committee was formed with representatives from the DIF, the Office of the Attorney General, the state's Institute for Women, and the courts. The committee held intensive working meetings and, in a short time, developed an initiative to address TIP in the Oaxacan Penal Code. By the end of November, the committee held a press conference where it presented its initiative to the Director of the DIF. The Director will next present the initiative to the governor, who is expected to present it to Congress in early 2008. In December, the committee met with representatives from USAID/Washington and USAID/Mexico. The committee presented them with an official copy of the anti-TIP initiative and officially thanked PROTEJA and USAID for their support.

Next quarter, PROTEJA staff will work to educate members of the Oaxacan Congress on the initiative.

- PROTEJA staff visited **Jalisco**, Guadalajara, this quarter to initiate discussions with government officials regarding the necessity to address TIP in the state. PROTEJA will continue to foster interest among officials next quarter.
- PROTEJA staff held a conference in **Nayarit** regarding the need to reform its Criminal Procedure Code to adequately address TIP. The conference was directed to members of Nayarit's Congress and Nayarit's state office of the National Institute of Migration. It was agreed that there would be a follow-up meeting in February 2008 when the Congress returns for its session.

Activity in States With Approved Anti-TIP Legislation

In those states where TIP legislation has already been approved (**Chihuahua, Guerrero, and Zacatecas**), PROTEJA continued to provide training and educational seminars to government staff and civil society.

- In **Zacatecas**, PROTEJA offered a seminar on the June 2007 penal code reforms regarding TIP. The course was directed at representatives from the Office of the Attorney General, including prosecutors, public defenders, and other experts. More workshops are planned for 2008.
- In **Chihuahua**, PROTEJA offered a workshop on the TIP reforms to 35 representatives from Chihuahua's Attorney General's office.
- In **Guerrero**, PROTEJA offered a seminar titled, "TIP and Methods to Combat It." The seminar was directed to 43 individuals from Guerrero's state office of the National Institute of Migration, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of Public Security, the DIF, NGOs, and the general public.

PROTEJA will continue to work with the states described above and others to promote legislative progress.

PROTEJA also worked on a comparative legislative analysis and a strategy document setting forth the project's strategy to pursue anti-TIP legislation. The goal of the comparative analysis is to help PROTEJA target its efforts toward states most in need of immediate reform by documenting which states have not yet classified TIP as a crime. It will provide an overview of existing state laws that penalize TIP in all Mexican states and will determine whether they are compliant with the international legislative instruments that govern criminal prosecution of TIP. By establishing a clear framework for pursuing anti-TIP reforms, the strategy document will assist both PROTEJA and other organizations to coordinate consistent and effective legislative progress. The analysis and strategy document is expected to be completed by the beginning of May, 2008.

(Please refer to Table 2 in Annex 1 for a list of meetings that PROTEJA attended and/or organized as part of its TIP legislative assistance component.)

STRENGTHENING LOCAL SHELTERS TO OFFER GREATER SERVICES

Introduction:

The third component of PROTEJA's program to combat TIP and strengthen services provided to TIP victims involves working directly with local shelters.

PROTEJA carried out a survey at the end of 2006 which revealed that no shelters in Mexico had service models that attempted to address the causes and consequences of TIP. A few shelters offered services to TIP victims, but they did not take into consideration TIP victims' special circumstances and needs, treating them in the same manner as their general target population. In addition, most shelters did not keep track of the number and characteristics of the TIP victims they served, which is essential to addressing the root sources of TIP. The survey revealed the need to professionalize and standardize the provision of services to TIP victims in Mexico.

Working towards this goal, in May 2007 PROTEJA selected four shelters to assist with financial and technical support. The shelters were chosen based on their solid track record of service provision to victims of crime and violence in Mexico. These shelters utilize independent internal procedures and protocols that have consistently proven successful in supporting and rehabilitating victims. In addition, these shelters optimize their resources and cooperate with other organizations to provide comprehensive services to victims, including legal, social, educational, and mental health services. The four shelters that PROTEJA currently supports through its sub-grants program are:

- Centro de Atención a la Mujer (CIAM) Cancún, A.C. (Cancún, Quintana Roo)
- Fundación Casa Alianza, I.A.P. (México City)
- Casa de las Mercedes, I.A.P. (México City)
- Alternativas Pacíficas, A.C. (Monterrey, Nuevo León)

These shelters have provided some services to TIP victims, but their established service models need to be updated to better address victims' needs. The strategy for strengthening existing shelters includes the provision of financial and technical assistance through coordinated meetings, formal training, and one-on-one consultations. Staffs of these shelters attend regular meetings to network and discuss challenges in service provision, receive support for specific cases, and discuss the referral mechanisms established among these organizations. PROTEJA expects that the four selected shelters will become leaders in the provision of services to TIP victims. Ultimately, they will help to train other shelters in Mexico so that services for TIP victims become available throughout the country.



Training Shelter Staff

In the previous quarter, PROTEJA provided training and technical assistance to three of the four shelters. At each of the shelters, PROTEJA conducted training workshops on basic concepts of TIP, the application of international instruments to prosecute and penalize TIP and protect TIP victims, the national- and state- level judicial frameworks to prosecute TIP, and the tools available to provide assistance and protection to victims. 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 these shelters to educate their communities about TIP and to familiarize them with methods to detect and prevent it. PROTEJA also supported the shelters by networking them with other relevant institutions, such as the Office of the Attorney General.

Cost Sharing

It is important to note that while PROTEJA is funding certain programs and services for these four shelters for up to one year, all of the funding allocated is specifically for services to TIP victims in the shelters (as opposed to the general populations of the shelters). In addition, each shelter shares the costs for the provision of all the programs and/or services designed to assist TIP victims. PROTEJA funds a shelter up to a 50% match of what the shelter provides via other funding and donations.³ The cost-sharing component of the aid provided to the shelters by PROTEJA is critical to ensure that sustainable programs and assistance are provided for TIP victims. *(Please see Annex 2 for information on services provided to TIP victims).*

October 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007:

This quarter, PROTEJA met with the shelters to review their documentation to ensure that funds are being used in accordance with their approved work plans and in compliance with USG regulations.

Training the staff of the shelters continued to be a high priority this quarter. Twenty members of the staff of the Casa Alianza shelter participated in a two-day PROTEJA course covering the basic concepts of TIP, the application of the law, the judicial framework governing TIP, and assistance and protection of victims. Psychologists, social workers, nurses, and lawyers participated in the course. The shelter requested that more courses be offered in 2008. PROTEJA also held a similar training course for twenty-seven of the staff from the Centro de Atención a la Mujer (CIAM) shelter. PROTEJA agreed to hold more courses for them in 2008 where they will analyze individual shelter cases.

PROTEJA also is working with the shelters as it develops the Integrated Services Manual for TIP Victims described above.

(Please refer to Annex 2 for data on beneficiaries served by local partners this quarter, and to Table 3 in Annex 1 for a list of meetings and/or events that PROTEJA attended and/or organized as part of its effort to strengthen local shelters and services.)

³ The total cost-share contribution by the four shelters for this quarter (October-December 2007) was USD \$103,873.03.

ANTI-TIP NETWORKS AND TASK FORCES

Introduction:

Because trafficking in persons often involves a variety of criminal activities and a range of potential victims, addressing TIP's multifaceted concerns requires the coordination of multiple actors and an inter-disciplinary approach. Therefore, the formation of diverse task forces and networks at the local, state, and federal levels is crucial to effectively combating TIP. PROTEJA is promoting the creation of local level TIP networks and task forces tailored to meet local needs and maximize resources. It identifies potential members and brings them together in workshops, meetings, and forums to collaborate. PROTEJA also provides technical assistance so members can effectively outline their collaboration, develop a work plan, and create formalized agreements that will promote communication, coordination, and common access to resources to combat TIP and assist victims. PROTEJA's work developing these networks and task forces is one of the most important components of its effort to create a sustainable infrastructure to combat TIP.



When creating a task force or network, PROTEJA must consider including all service providers that may cater to TIP victims (e.g., migrant shelters, abused women's and children's shelters, domestic violence day shelters, outreach services, street children services, mainstream human rights organizations, workers' rights organizations, HIV/AIDS service providers, etc.). Depending on the circumstances, these collaborations may be more appropriate for one of

two types of intervention: either a task force, which generally involves short-term collaborations with specific goals; or an anti-TIP network, which is usually a long-term collaboration with more general goals, such as raising awareness and making societal changes related to TIP. At the federal level, PROTEJA has worked with representatives of the National Immigration Institute and the Attorney General's Office to discuss how these organizations can address victims' needs and ways to collaborate to create standardized service and referral protocols. In Baja California Norte, PROTEJA has worked with the Fundación Internacional de la Comunidad y de la Coalición Binacional Contra la Trata y la Explotación, A.C. to create a justice center for victims of trafficking and domestic violence. The center will provide both legal and social services.

October 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007:

PROTEJA's work regarding anti-TIP networks and task forces this quarter centered on four areas:

1. Making **formal agreements** to collaborate with different government agencies;
2. Offering **workshops and conferences**;
3. Working with a **federal task force** to develop a model that addresses human trafficking, safe migration, and gender-based violence to TIP victims.
4. Developing a **network of civil society organizations** that will serve as a basis for future task forces in the fight against TIP.

With respect to **formal agreements** for collaboration with government agencies, PROTEJA signed Memorandums of Understanding with the governments of three states: Morelos, Nayarit, and Quintana Roo. In each state, PROTEJA staff made a presentation on TIP describing how future task forces would be developed and implemented. With the agreements in place, PROTEJA now will be able to move forward with its efforts to officially coordinate among many government agencies and integrate their efforts to combat TIP.

PROTEJA organized and participated in several **workshops and conferences** designed to further educate and strengthen networks of organizations that are in positions to combat TIP. In Coahuila, staff held a two-day forum where more than 200 representatives from various government agencies and more than 25 civil society organizations organized themselves along relevant themes for future task forces. A similar event was held in Chiapas where a network in Tapachula was created as a result of the event. PROTEJA also participated in several conferences this quarter that will serve to develop international contacts and awareness and will include work with Mexico's Office of Exterior Relations and UNICEF.

PROTEJA worked closely with the Mexican Center for Analysis, Planning, and Information to Combat Organized Crime (CENAPI) and Daywalka, an international NGO that "addresses human trafficking, safe migration, and gender-based violence through culturally grounded, rights-based solutions." Together, they made great progress on a **federal level task force's** development of a model to provide attention to victims of TIP in these areas. In addition, at their final meeting of the quarter, PROTEJA and Daywalka signed a collaboration agreement to continue to work together in 2008.

Finally, because one of the fundamentals in the fight against TIP is to **strengthen the network** of organizations working on the issue, PROTEJA met with more than 25 NGOs to develop agreements for collaboration and/or to form task forces. An example is PROTEJA's work with Caracol, a Mexican NGO dedicated to providing holistic care to children and youths living in the streets and to those at risk of joining the street population. Caracol shared its model of intervention in situations involving trafficking, and both parties, Caracol and PROTEJA, agreed to try to work together in the future and share best practices. PROTEJA also organized a meeting for more than 12 other NGOs to share experiences and coordinate their work. As Daywalka has a great deal of experience in India, the group discussed a possible educational exchange program between Indian and Mexican anti-TIP advocates. PROTEJA held another

working meeting with the NGOs to further educate each other about their work and experiences. This network of NGOs will serve as the source for task forces to address more specific issues involving TIP.

PROTEJA will continue to strengthen these and other relationships to further maximize the efforts of all the institutions involved in fighting TIP.

(Please refer to Table 4 in Annex1 for a list of meetings and events that PROTEJA attended and/or organized as part of its effort to support the formation of networks, task forces and other types of collaborations).

CONCLUSION

The summary above illustrates some of PROTEJA's most notable accomplishments this quarter. The hallmark achievement was the passage of federal anti-TIP legislation. While individual state legislation is still necessary to adequately prosecute perpetrators of TIP and assist its victims, PROTEJA expects the passage of federal legislation to encourage more states to pursue legislative reform. PROTEJA will continue to provide technical assistance to the three states poised to approve anti-TIP reforms and to other state governments that show a willingness to move forward, including assistance to the new federal Inter-Agency Commission to combat trafficking.

Work in each the four areas described above is designed to develop a sustainable infrastructure to combat TIP and provide better services to its victims. The enactment of anti-TIP laws is a crucial part of progress toward this goal and will remain a top priority of PROTEJA. PROTEJA's efforts to create awareness, through its educational outreach via courses and seminars and the development of informational material like the CD-ROM and publication, also offer the potential for far-reaching positive effects beyond their immediate target audiences. They are designed to have a multiplying effect so that those who have been educated will be empowered to spread anti-trafficking messages and information throughout their communities and networks. PROTEJA's work with government entities like the National Immigration Institute and the Office of the Attorney General is also extremely important, as long-term and widespread anti-trafficking action will require their increased awareness of and commitment to anti-TIP efforts. This goal is also reinforced through PROTEJA's work with shelters. It is critical that the shelters receiving assistance from PROTEJA both continue to provide enhanced services to TIP victims and serve as leaders in the fight against TIP, sharing their techniques and resources with other shelters in Mexico. Finally, PROTEJA's work developing task forces and networks provides an essential foundation for strengthening sustainability and growth of anti-TIP efforts.

PROTEJA has made great strides in its efforts to affect TIP. However, in order to significantly affect TIP in Mexico, more people must be educated, more laws must be passed, more shelters must be trained, and more networks and task forces must be developed. PROTEJA will continue to work in all of the above areas and with all of the above-mentioned institutions to achieve its vital goals.

ANNEX 1: RECORD OF MEETINGS

TABLE 1 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: PUBLIC AWARENESS COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
2-Oct.	National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) and UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico)	Working meeting regarding a collaborative effort to develop a TIP training course on CD-ROM for public officials, NGOs, academics, researchers, and the general public.	Mexico City, D.F.
3-Oct.	Confederación de Obreros Revolucionarios y Campesinos (CROC)	PROTEJA’s work recognized at CROC’s Annual Meeting.	Mexico City, D.F.
8-Oct.	DIF of Oaxaca	PROTEJA made a presentation to the DIF regarding TIP and the need for legislation in Oaxaca.	Oaxaca
10-Oct.	UNESCO	PROTEJA made a presentation to the Chair regarding TIP and methods to distinguish it from other crimes.	Mexico City, D.F.
11-Oct.	National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) and UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico)	Working meeting regarding the development of a TIP training course on CD-ROM for public officials, NGOs, academics, researchers, and the general public.	Mexico City, D.F.
16-17-Oct.	National Institute of Migration	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (34 participants; 22 male/12 female).	Mexico City, D.F.

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
16-Oct.	Office of the Secretary of Public Security	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (84 participants; 67 male/17 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
19-Oct.	National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH)	Meeting to present the work of PROTEJA and discuss the CD-ROM project (43 participants; 31 male/12 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
18-19-Oct.	National Institute of Migration	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (36 participants; 18 male/18 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
19-Oct.	Office of the Secretary of Public Security	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP.	Mexico City, D.F.
20-Oct.	Confederación de Obreros Revolucionarios y Campesinos (CROC)	PROTEJA presented a training course to CROC representatives regarding TIP, methods to recognize it, and the tools available to provide assistance to victims.	Quintana Roo

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
22-23-Oct.	National Institute of Migration	PROTEJA staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to provide assistance to victims of TIP, with a special emphasis on recognizing and protecting the human rights of the victims (31 participants; 20 male/11female).	Mexico City, D.F.
22-23-Oct.	Office of the Attorney General	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (80 participants; 54 male/26 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
24-25-Oct.	National Institute of Migration	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (37 participants; 17 male/20 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
24 and 26-Oct.	Office of the Attorney General	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (74 participants; 36 male/38 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
31-Oct.	Institute of Women and the Commission of Human Rights of Coahuila	PROTEJA presented a workshop on TIP (370 participants; 216 male 154 female).	Coahuila

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
8-Nov.	National Migration Institute of Guerrero	PROTEJA presented a workshop titled, “What is Trafficking in Persons and How to Combat It?” (32 participants; 21 male / 11 female).	Guerrero
15-Nov.	Confederación de Obreros Revolucionarios y Campesinos (CROC)	PROTEJA offered a workshop regarding TIP to individuals within CROC that are likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking (70 participants; 45 male/25 female).	Nayarit
15-Nov.	University of Colima	PROTEJA participated in a seminar on minor immigrants and child exploitation (250 participants; 141 male /109 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
16-Nov.	National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH)	PROTEJA offered a course covering the basic aspects of TIP to representatives of the Commission (47 participants; 34 male /17 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
23-Nov.	Queretaro Institute of the Woman	PROTEJA presented a conference regarding TIP at the Institute’s Third Congress to prevent Organized Crime (120 participants; 49 male /71 female).	Queretaro
25-Nov.	National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) and UNICEF	PROTEJA participated in a conference regarding Trafficking and Children that focused in international cooperation to combat the problem (400 participants).	Mexico City, D.F.
30-Nov.	National Migration Institute of Tamaulipas	PROTEJA presented a workshop titled, “What is Trafficking in Persons and How to Combat It?” (30 participants; 12 male/18 female).	Tamaulipas
19-Dec.	Office of the Attorney General	PROTEJA met with the Director of Analysis and Recommendations of the PGR to discuss PROTEJA working with the Crime Prevention Unit and other collaborations, in particular training on TIP.	Mexico City, D.F.
20-21-Dec.	National Migration Institute of Chiapas	PROTEJA staff offered a course titled, “The National and International Judicial Framework to Combat, Punish, and Identify Trafficking in Persons in Mexico.” Staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to identify and provide assistance to victims of TIP (70 participants; 35 male/35 female).	Chiapas

TABLE 2 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: LEGISLATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
2-Oct.	National Institute of Women	Working meeting to coordinate the work of PROTEJA and the Institute.	Mexico City, D.F.
8-Oct.	DIF of Oaxaca	PROTEJA made a presentation to representatives of DIF regarding TIP and the necessity for legislation in Oaxaca.	Oaxaca
9-10-Oct.	Congress of Sonora	Working meeting with Congressional representatives to review the proposed reforms of the PAN and the PRI.	Sonora
31-Oct.	Office of the Attorney General of Zacatecas	PROTEJA presented a workshop on TIP and an analysis of the new anti-TIP law (40 participants; 22 male/18 female).	Zacatecas
1-Nov.	DIF of Jalisco	Meeting to discuss trafficking and the need for more education regarding the problem in Jalisco.	Jalisco
13-Nov.	Office of the Governor of Morelos	Working meeting regarding the proposed anti-TIP legislative reforms.	Morelos
13-Nov.	Members of Congress and the National Institute of Migration of Nayarit	PROTEJA gave a conference regarding TIP and the need for legislation in Nayarit.	Nayarit
14-16-Nov.	Congress of Sonora	Working meeting with legislative advisors and representatives regarding the proposed anti-TIP legislative reform.	Sonora
22-Nov.	Office of the Governor of Morelos	Working meeting regarding the proposed anti-TIP legislative reforms.	Morelos
26-27-Nov.	DIF and Office of Attorney General of Oaxaca	Meeting to form the Inter-institutional Committee to analyze the possibility for legislative reform in Oaxaca (22 participants; 10 male/12 female).	Oaxaca
4-Dec.	DIF Oaxaca	Meeting between Oaxacan authorities and USAID officials regarding anti-TIP reform.	Oaxaca
14-16-Dec.	Congress of Sonora	Working meeting with legislative advisors and representatives regarding the proposed anti-TIP legislative reform.	Sonora
30-Dec.	Office of the Attorney General of Chihuahua	PROTEJA offered a workshop on TIP and the new anti-TIP law (35 participants).	Chihuahua

TABLE 3 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: SHELTER CAPACITY BUILDING COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
3-Oct.	MSI, AED, Alternativas Pacificas, A.C., Casa Alianza, Casa de Las Mercedes	Meeting to review documentation of shelters receiving funds from PROTEJA.	Mexico City, D.F.
4-5-Oct.	Casa Alianza	Workshop for CIAM’s staff members including psychologists, nurses, lawyers, and social workers. PROTEJA staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to provide assistance to victims of TIP (20 participants).	Mexico City, D.F.
20-Oct.	Centro Integral de Atención a la Mujer A.C. (CIAM)	Workshop for CIAM’s 27 staff members including psychologists, nurses, lawyers, and social workers. PROTEJA staff presented basic TIP concepts, the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection of victims, the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes, and the tools available to provide assistance to victims of TIP (27 participants; 3 male/24 female).	Quintana Roo
3-Nov.	MSI, AED, Alternativas Pacificas, A.C., Casa Alianza, Casa de Las Mercedes	Meeting to review documentation of shelters receiving funds from PROTEJA. In addition, discussed Ecuadorian victims of trafficking.	Mexico City, D.F.
3-Dec.	MSI, AED, Alternativas Pacificas, A.C., Casa Alianza, Casa de Las Mercedes	Meeting to review documentation of shelters receiving funds from PROTEJA.	Mexico City, D.F.

TABLE 4 – PROTEJA TIP Meetings: anti-tip networks and task forces component

Seminars on Trafficking in Persons Offered by PROTEJA and Research Efforts			
Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
18-Oct.	Caracol, AC	Working meeting to share ideas on models of intervention and other issues related to trafficking.	Mexico City, D.F.
19-Oct.	Numerous NGOs	Meeting to share work on TIP and to discuss the possibility of exchanges of anti-TIP advocacy experts between Mexico and India.	Mexico City, D.F.
25-Oct.	Numerous NGOs	PROTEJA presented a workshop on TIP to numerous NGOs with the goal of uniting them in the fight against TIP.	Mexico City, D.F.
28-Oct.	Human Rights Commission, DIF, Institute of Women, and National Institute of Migration of Coahuila, and 25 civil organizations	PROTEJA offered this workshop on TIP as a method to educate and organize the participants into task forces based upon their areas of expertise.	Coahuila
29-30-Oct.	Human Rights Commission, DIF, Institute of Women, and National Institute of Migration of Coahuila	Working meeting to discuss holding a workshop on TIP for governmental and non-governmental organizations with the goal of forming future task forces.	Coahuila
9-Nov.	National Institute of Migration and DIF of Quintana Roo	Meeting to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Quintana Roo regarding coordination of anti-TIP efforts and the creation of task forces (42 participants; 27 male/15 female).	Quintana Roo
22-Nov.	Centro de Planeación, Análisis e Información para el Combate a la Delincuencia de la Procuraduría General de la República (CENAPI) and Daywalka Foundation	Working meeting to discuss the development of Model for Attention to Victims of Trafficking.	Mexico City, D.F.

Seminars on Trafficking in Persons Offered by PROTEJA and Research Efforts

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
26-Nov.	Secretary of Exterior Relations, Secretary of Public Security	International Forum on Trafficking where models of intervention and the need for support networks were discussed (400 participants; 194 male /206 female).	Mexico City, D.F.
27-Nov.	Centro de Planeación, Análisis e Información para el Combate a la Delincuencia de la Procuraduría General de la República (CENAPI) and Daywalka Foundation	Working meeting to discuss the development of Model for Attention to Victims of Trafficking.	Mexico City, D.F.
29-Nov.	Daywalka Foundation	Working meeting to develop the Model for Attention to Victims of Trafficking.	Mexico City, D.F.
13-Dec.	National Institute of Migration, DIF, SS, PGR, SDIF, and SRE of Nayarit	Meeting to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Nayarit regarding coordination of anti-TIP efforts and the creation of task forces.	Nayarit
15-Dec.	National Institute of Migration of Chiapas and Grupo Beta	PROTEJA offered a workshop on TIP with the goal of ultimately forming a specialized task force there (70 participants).	Chiapas
16-Dec.	National Institute of Migration, DIF, SS, SDIF, SIEDO, and SCT of Morelos	Meeting to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Morelos regarding coordination of anti-TIP efforts and the creation of task forces.	Morelos
17-Dec.	Centro de Planeación, Análisis e Información para el Combate a la Delincuencia de la Procuraduría General de la República (CENAPI) and Daywalka Foundation	Working meeting to discuss the development of Model for Attention to Victims of Trafficking.	Mexico City, D.F.

ANNEX 2: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED BY LOCAL PARTNERS

FUNDACIÓN CASA ALIANZA MÉXICO

Agreement Number: 023-008-51-2007-004

2007	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services									
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	158	152	199	188	180	164	170	175	1386
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services	23	23	28	24	23	3	4	4	132
Number of TIP victims	24	31	61	52	52	41	20	1	282
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	181	175	227	212	203	167	174	179	1518
Number of new victims that received services	33	27	52	42	26	26	19	12	237
Number of new secondary victims that received services	2	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	14
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	35	29	57	45	28	26	19	12	251
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	9	8	19	13	19	2	3	25	98
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	2	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	10
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	11	8	24	14	21	2	3	25	108
Follow up									
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter	0	0	5	1	0	5	0	6	17
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter									
Sexual Tourism	0	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	11
Forced Labor	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	0	16
Sexual Exploitation	15	18	21	19	20	8	4	0	105
Child Labor	6	10	6	3	2	20	11	1	59
Other	2	2	30	26	26	3	2	0	91
National origin of TIP victims									
Mexican	24	31	61	52	52	41	20	1	282
Central American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including of TIP victims									
Legal Advice	35	29	41	45	69	59	57	59	394
Medical	596	579	589	598	600	72	129	144	3307
Mental Health	190	197	200	202	177	90	164	157	1377
Social Services	86	80	97	88	92	60	57	18	578
Transfer of Victims									
Number of victims transferred to another institution	6	6	2	5	4	10	3	1	37
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period									
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	7
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	7
Number of sentences related to TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	1								1
<i>Total number of sentences related to TIP victims that have received services from the shelter</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Education									
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	39	45	33	43	35	32	31	27	285
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	66	56	60	82	77	54	63	62	520
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	105	101	93	125	112	86	94	89	805
TIP sensitivity training for personnel from private and public institutions									
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	0	40	38	0	0	1	0	79

ALTERNATIVAS PACÍFICAS

Agreement Number: 6023-008-51-2007-003

2007	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services									
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	386	310	278	337	320	361	265	195	2452
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	62	43	24	45	47	30	16	17	284
Number of TIP victims	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	448	353	302	382	367	391	281	212	2736
Number of new victims that received services	21	6	7	15	13	9	5	6	82
Number of new secondary victims that received services	44	15	12	33	24	12	4	10	154
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	65	21	19	48	37	21	9	16	236
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	17	13	7	13	14	8	8	5	85
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	32	30	12	22	29	18	9	7	159
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	49	43	19	35	43	26	17	12	244
Follow up									
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter									
Sexual Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sexual Exploitation	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Child Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National origin of TIP victims									
Mexican	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
Central American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of services provided to direct and indirect including victims of TIP									
Legal Advice	488	556	364	491	421	449	338	233	3340

Medical	1966	1716	1078	1838	1131	1582	1730	806	11847
Mental Health	1106	857	574	1277	723	823	710	364	6434
Social Services	1650	1317	797	1275	1236	1093	995	654	9017
Transfer of Victims									
Number of victims transferred to another institution	1	3	2	1	2	2	7	4	22
TIP sensitivity training for personnel from private and public institutions									
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	0	0	0	34	145	11	0	190

CASA DE LAS MERCEDES

Agreement Number: 6023-008-51-2007-002

2007	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services									
Number of victims that received services including Tip victims	88	90	100	88	82	86	84	79	697
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	11	12	12	15	15	16	18	19	118
Number of TIP Victims	6	0	5	3	0	1	1	0	16
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	99	102	112	103	97	102	102	98	815
Number of new victims that received services	9	3	11	12	3	1	1	0	40
Number of new secondary victims that received services	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	5
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	9	4	11	15	3	1	2	0	45
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	3	1	5	10	3	2	0	0	24
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	3	1	5	10	3	2	0	0	24
Follow up									
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	12
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter									

Sexual Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Exploitation	4	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	12
Child Labor	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National origin of TIP victims									
Mexican	6	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	15
Central American	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including TIP victims									
Legal Advice	50	65	84	50	46	54	79	46	474
Medical	72	70	82	71	67	85	82	63	592
Mental Health	352	360	400	352	328	360	320	340	2812
Social Services	95	96	56	165	132	89	95	56	784
Transfer of Victims									
Number of victims transferred to another institution	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period									
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	8
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
Number of sentences related to TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of sentences related to TIP victims that have received services from the shelter</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education									0
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	4	4	8	10	10	4	4	4	48

Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	20
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	8	8	8	10	10	8	8	8	68
TIP sensitivity training for personnel from private and public institutions									
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	8	14	8	15	25	14	12	0	96
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	15	18	24	17	38	15	10	0	137

CENTRO INTEGRAL DE ATENCIÓN A LAS MUJERES (CIAM)

Agreement Number: 6023-008-51-2007-001

2007	May	June	July	August	Sep.	October	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services									
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	55	39	28	35	46	51	32	15	301
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	101	90	44	75	99	122	72	30	633
Number of TIP victims	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	6
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	156	129	72	110	145	173	104	45	934
Number of new victims that received services	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Number of new secondary victims that received services	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter									
Sexual Tourism	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Forced Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Exploitation	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Child Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
National origin of TIP victims									
Mexican	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Central American	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including TIP victims									
Legal Advice	19	13	7	46	11	7	52	29	184
Medical	841	954	701	825	0	1526	804	676	6327
Mental Health	104	107	97	203	110	218	172	97	1108
Social Services	707	311	396	377	435	343	314	232	3115
Transfer of Victims									
Number of victims transferred to another institution	13	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	25
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period									
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Education									
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	50	52	21	31	13	110	83	51	411
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	50	52	21	31	13	110	83	51	411
TIP sensitivity training for staff from private and public institutions									
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	10	0	0	56	0	42	0	108