

MEXICO TIP SHELTER PROJECT

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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 July 1 through September 30, 2007.

PROTEJA is a two-year project that started in May 2006. The overall 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:

1. Raising **public awareness** of the issue of human trafficking;
2. Providing technical **assistance to federal and state congresses** to support the legal categorization of human trafficking as a crime;
3. Providing technical and financial **support to selected shelters** to develop integrated service models that address the specific needs of TIP victims; and
4. 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 anti-trafficking government 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 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 listed above. A brief introduction to each topic 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, but 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.

July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:

During the quarter, PROTEJA was able to educate more than 1000 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 union, congressional representatives, public servants, and the general public. The events were held in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Mexico, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Chiapas, Distrito Federal, Quintana Roo, and Baja California Norte. The workshops generated increased awareness of trafficking in persons 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 assisted the Confederacion Revolucionaria de Obreros Campesinos (CROC) with their efforts to offer anti-TIP informational workshops to their membership in the states of Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi. Working with CROC, PROTEJA was able to educate more than 180 people from different non-governmental organizations, the government, and civil society. (*When working with CROC, PROTEJA focuses primarily on the transportation and hospitality sectors, where TIP victims are more readily identified.*)
- Working with the non-governmental organization Movilida Humana, PROTEJA educated 318 people from NGOs and civil society about TIP and the efforts underway in Mexico to combat the problem.
- The government of Nuevo Leon, specifically the Institute of Women and the Attorney General, selected PROTEJA to provide a workshop on TIP for 203 agents and experts in the Public Ministry.
- At the request of the Attorney General of Chihuahua, PROTEJA presented a workshop to fifty-four prosecutors and agents to assist them with applying the TIP reforms approved by the Chihuahuan Legislature in January this year.
- PROTEJA presented a workshop in Sonora to 100 individuals from the United States Consulate in Sonora, the National Migration Institute, and the Commission of Human Rights, as well as several local state representatives.

In all cases that PROTEJA works with an organization to offer a conference, workshop, or seminar on TIP, such as those above, the 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. 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. Second, by contributing valuable time and resources to TIP awareness, the host/recipient cultivates a stronger commitment to addressing the issues surrounding TIP.

As a result of the above education efforts, PROTEJA hopes to see movement towards legislative reform, the formation of more task forces and networks, and improved attention to victims of TIP. PROTEJA will continue to work with these and other organizations in the upcoming quarter to educate more Mexicans regarding TIP.

This quarter, PROTEJA staff also began developing various outreach materials to build TIP awareness and help garner support for anti-TIP legislation. PROTEJA began collaborative efforts with academics from the Mexican National University (UNAM) and the Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDH) to develop a CD-ROM anti-TIP training course, an anti-TIP website, and an anti-TIP informational video. Work on these projects will continue next quarter.

(Please refer to Table 1 in the ANNEX 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:

One of the key reasons behind the need for anti-TIP legislation is that it is difficult to offer support to victims of a crime that is not recognized as such by authorities, government entities, and society in general. 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 to categorize it as such at both the state and federal levels. At each of these levels, anti-TIP legislation must have distinct sentencing guidelines and rehabilitative mechanisms to better serve and protect TIP victims. As noted above, in most states, many human trafficking offenses are classified under sections of state penal codes that are related to TIP, but fail to account for the full extent and severity of the crime. For example, in the penal codes of several states, human smuggling is categorized as child sexual exploitation or as forced sex work of adults. This narrow interpretation excludes criminal actions beyond sexual exploitation and abuse that fall under the definition of “human trafficking,” per the United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, which was 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. Lack of understanding and awareness about TIP has led to an absence of adequate legal categorization of the issue in the penal codes of the majority of Mexican states.

Both federal and state legislation is needed because congressional purview differs between state and federal levels. At the federal level, Congress has jurisdiction over crimes that impact the country only at the national level, such as organized crime, immigration, money laundering, and drug trafficking. At the state level, congresses have jurisdiction over crimes that have an impact only at the local or state level. In other countries, most TIP-related offenses are committed as a mechanism 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 individuals prostituting their children, wives, relatives or domestic partners, and cases of parents selling their children. TIP legislation approved at the federal level would not address these cases. Thus, it is critical that both 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 been working 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 the Senate as it developed an anti-TIP initiative early this year. After the initiative passed the Senate, PROTEJA worked with members of the House of Representatives to further improve the initiative, and last quarter the House sent the revised initiative back to the Senate for review.

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 methodology for legislative change is to establish and cultivate relationships with local legislators and elected officials involved in legislative processes. Once successfully established, PROTEJA capitalizes on those relationships and promotes legislative reform in those states where it is most politically feasible and where assistance is requested. PROTEJA also has provided legislative technical assistance to the State of Mexico, Oaxaca, Sonora, and Nuevo Leon.

July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:

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

○ *Federal Legislation*

This quarter, the House of Representatives submitted the bill regarding TIP back to the Senate for analysis and opinions on House amendments. PROTEJA met with and provided requested technical assistance to members of the Senate committees reviewing the bill, including the Commissions on Justice, Human Rights, and Legislative Studies, and ensured that the bill remained in a form that PROTEJA can support. Specifically, staff worked with the Senate to explain the positive changes made to the bill in the House, such as conforming it to international agreements on TIP.

Because of concerted efforts working with both the House and the Senate, PROTEJA quickly gained the confidence of key legislators. As a result, PROTEJA was invited to provide comments on the final version of the bill. In its current form, PROTEJA is in support of its

passage, which is anticipated in October. PROTEJA will monitor the bill's progress to ensure no detrimental changes are made and that it makes a smooth transition into law.

- *State Legislation*

This quarter, PROTEJA staff continued to provide legislative technical assistance in states that have not passed anti-TIP legislation but have sought our support.

In **Morelos**, PROTEJA staff provided assistance drafting anti-TIP legislation and designing activities to promote anti-TIP legal reform. PROTEJA also is conducting a legislative analysis of Morelos' state penal code in order to provide recommendations regarding the reforms needed to effectively address trafficking in persons. However, the anti-TIP initiative is being generated from the executive branch, rather than the legislative branch. PROTEJA met with the Office of the Attorney General working on anti-TIP efforts to provide legislative technical assistance. As a result of that work, PROTEJA was able to meet with advisors from the Office of the Governor to refine the reforms and work on an initiative that they hope to present in December this year. PROTEJA will continue to work with all relevant parties in Morelos to move anti-TIP reform forward.

In **Sonora**, PROTEJA staff provided assistance drafting anti-TIP legislation and designed activities to promote anti-TIP legal reform. In addition, PROTEJA staff is conducting a legislative analysis of Sonora's penal code in order to recommend reforms for effectively addressing trafficking in persons in the state. In September, representatives from the PAN party introduced a reform to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding TIP. While this initiative is substantively different from (and an improvement to) the initiative previously introduced by Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), the majority party in Sonora, both parties have agreed to work together to pass effective anti-TIP legislation. They have requested the assistance of PROTEJA to merge the PAN reform and the PRI initiative. PROTEJA will provide technical assistance in Sonora next quarter, as well as continue to educate other factions. PROTEJA's work in Sonora is extremely important as it is rare that these two opposing parties agree to work together.

In **Guanajuato**, PROTEJA met with Congressional representatives to discuss the importance of implementing anti-TIP legislation and presenting legislative proposals that comprehensively address trafficking in persons. PROTEJA staff plans to hold meetings with local NGOs that can serve as partners in presenting, supporting, and/or amending any legislative proposals being discussed by the Congress.

In **Nuevo Leon**, PROTEJA met with the president of the PAN (the ruling party in the state) to discuss the party's failure to introduce anti-TIP legislation. As a result of these efforts, there is renewed commitment to pass anti-TIP legislation in Nuevo Leon. After the meeting, the PAN indicated that it would introduce a reform in October. As in Guanajuato, PROTEJA staff plans to meet with local NGOs to develop coalitions that can assist in presenting, supporting and/or amending relevant legislative proposals.

PROTEJA will also continue to work with **Oaxaca** and the **State of Mexico** next quarter to continue its efforts to promote legislative reform.

In those states where TIP legislation has already been approved (**Chihuahua, Guerrero, and Zacatecas**), PROTEJA began providing training and educational seminars to government and civil society staff. In **Zacatecas**, for example, PROTEJA met with the President of the Ministry of Justice and with the Zacatecas Attorney General to plan a series of workshops to educate state government staff about the specialized services and support needed by TIP victims. PROTEJA also will work in collaboration with appropriate state government agencies to develop a methodology to provide proper guidance to identify and assist TIP victims.

(Please refer to Table 2 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 to strengthen services provided to TIP victims involves working directly with local shelters.

PROTEJA carried out an assessment at the end of 2006 which revealed that no shelters in Mexico had service models that considered 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 and treated them in the same manner as their general target populations. In addition, most shelters did not keep track of the number and characteristics of the TIP victims they served. The survey revealed the need to professionalize the provision of services to TIP victims in Mexico.

As part of this effort, PROTEJA selected four shelters in May 2007 to assist with financial and technical support. The shelters were chosen based on their solid track records 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 the support and rehabilitation of victims. In addition, these shelters optimize human and material resources by cooperating with other organizations to provide comprehensive services to TIP victims, including legal, social, educational, and mental health services. The four shelters that PROTEJA currently supports through its sub-grants program are:

- Centro Integral de Atención a las Mujeres 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 Leon)

These four shelters have come in contact with and provided services to TIP victims, but they need to update their service models to address TIP victims' specific needs. The strategy for strengthening existing shelters includes the provision of financial and technical assistance through meetings, formal training, and one-on-one consultation. Staff of these shelters also attend regular meetings to network and discuss challenges in service provision, receive support with specific cases, and discuss the referral mechanisms established among these organizations. PROTEJA expects that over time 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 to make services for TIP victims available throughout the country.

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 is specifically allocated for services to TIP victims in the shelters, not for the general population of the shelters. Each shelter also shares the costs for the provision of all the programs and/or services designed to assist TIP victims. PROTEJA only funds a shelter up to a 50% match of what the shelter provides via other funding and donations.¹

July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:

During this quarter, PROTEJA began providing training and technical assistance to three of the four shelters selected during the previous quarter. At each of the shelters, PROTEJA conducted training workshops in four areas: 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. More than sixty representatives from the three shelters attended the training programs. 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 methods to detect and prevent it.

During the quarter, the shelters that received financial aid from PROTEJA reported a total of 243 victims of TIP that were cared for using an integrated approach, including psychological, medical, legal, and social assistance. PROTEJA also assisted with initiating the criminal process for a violation of TIP laws on behalf of Casa Alianza and with filing six complaints on behalf of Casa de las Mercedes. PROTEJA has been able to offer legal advice to the shelters with respect to the judicial process for cases involving victims of TIP in their shelters. In all cases, PROTEJA has worked to support the shelters and assist them to coordinate with other relevant institutions, such as the Office of the Attorney General.

During the next quarter, PROTEJA will continue to work with the shelters to improve the services provided to TIP victims. PROTEJA also is planning to develop an Integrated Services Manual for TIP victims. This manual will standardize the optimal provision of TIP services through the implementation of an holistic, integrated, and interdisciplinary approach that highlights the ethical implications of providing support to TIP victims. The manual will

¹ The Total Cost Share Contribution by the four shelters for this quarter (July-September 2007) was more than \$190,000 USD.

ultimately serve as a key resource for shelters around the country, while providing public institutions and civil society organizations with a tool to recognize misconceptions about trafficking in persons in Mexico. Finally, PROTEJA will continue its collaborative work on developing a telephone hotline to provide emergency assistance to TIP victims. A study of emergency hotlines in the US, Colombia, Peru, and El Salvador was conducted to evaluate their effectiveness. The hotlines from Colombia and the US were identified as having the most favorable characteristics for a hotline in Mexico. PROTEJA is currently developing an implementation plan that will serve as the bases for a proposal to USAID for approval. The implementation plan is being developed in collaboration with the shelter Casa Alianza which will take on the responsibility for operating the emergency hotline.

(Please refer to Table 3 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.)

ANTI-TIP NETWORKS AND TASK FORCES

Introduction:

Because TIP often involves a variety of criminal activities and a range of potential victims, addressing TIP's multi-faceted nature requires multiple actors and an interdisciplinary approach. 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 TIP networks and task forces. It identifies potential members who may cooperate well and brings them together in workshops, meetings, and forums to collaborate. PROTEJA also is providing technical assistance so members can effectively outline their collaboration, develop a work plan, and develop formalized agreements that will promote communication, coordination, and access to resources to combat TIP and assist victims.

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 and children shelters, domestic violence day shelters, outreach efforts, services for street children, 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 the 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.

July 1, 2007- September 30, 2007:

During the quarter, PROTEJA worked to develop, support, and expand new and existing anti-TIP task forces. In Mexico City, PROTEJA met with representatives of the Instituto Nacional de Migración and the Attorney General's Office. The meeting focused on ways to address victims' needs and ways to collaborate to create standardized service and referral protocols. The initial success of these efforts was illustrated when PROTEJA participated with the government in assisting two children from El Salvador who were detained in an airport because they were

believed to be victims of TIP. These government agencies hope to provide better service and overcome obstacles they may encounter while providing assistance to victims.

In Baja California Norte, PROTEJA is working with the Fundación Internacional de la Comunidad y de la Coalición Binacional Contra la Trata y la Explotación, A.C. (Coalition) to create a justice center for victims of trafficking and domestic violence. PROTEJA provided financial and technical assistance to the Coalition so that various representatives could travel to Monterrey to observe that state's coalition efforts in TIP prevention and victim support. PROTEJA will continue to provide technical support to the Coalition to ensure that the center is able to provide both effective legal and social services to victims of TIP crimes.

Another example of the effectiveness of these coordination efforts was seen this quarter when PROTEJA participated in an operation to rescue three women who were victims of TIP and sexual exploitation. The women had been deceived and enslaved by an organized crime network in Tlaxcala. PROTEJA was able to provide timely, effective, and coordinated assistance to the victims, including assistance with reintroduction to their rural community. In addition, PROTEJA worked with the community to strengthen awareness of the issue of TIP with the goal of preventing it in the future.

PROTEJA will continue its work to create, support, and expand new and existing anti-TIP networks next quarter. In the future, PROTEJA plans to create a directory of service providers, an email group for sharing information, and an Internet Forum/Blog that will be initially managed by the MSI team and later turned over to one of the partners. This will be a key tool for coordination and information sharing among service providers.

(Please refer to Table 4 for a list of meetings and/or 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 AND UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

The summary above illustrates a few of PROTEJA's most notable achievements this quarter. The program has been very successful in educating the public and government officials regarding issues surrounding TIP, evident by more frequent references to TIP in the press and increased attention and dialogue on TIP among local legislatures. PROTEJA's legislative efforts are expanding, and it appears that the federal Congress is very close to passing anti-TIP legislation. PROTEJA's work with shelters and task forces is producing both long-term successes, such as more educated staff to assist TIP victims, and the immediate results of effective direct interventions to assist TIP victims in imminent danger. PROTEJA will continue to work in all of the areas described in this report next quarter.

In addition, there are a number of new activities that will be initiated. With respect to raising public awareness, PROTEJA plans to launch a website that will serve as a key tool to educate the public about TIP. The website will feature discussions of the four main components of PROTEJA's work, information and resources for TIP victims, a bibliography of informational materials, a calendar of local events focusing on TIP-related issues, and links to various public

and private organizations that work to combat TIP and provide services to victims. In order to continue building awareness around TIP, PROTEJA will complete its work on an anti-TIP training course on CD-ROM and an informational video about the severity of TIP in Mexico. PROTEJA provided all the relevant materials and information for the CD-ROM and the video to the Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH) and the Universidad Autónoma de México UNAM. We are currently waiting for a work plan and a budget for the course from the organizations. PROTEJA will also carry out a series of educational workshops for public officials. PROTEJA also is working to produce several informative brochures and pamphlets about TIP and how to identify TIP victims.

In its effort to advance anti-TIP legislation and penal code reforms, PROTEJA will continue to provide technical assistance to the local governments of the State of Mexico, Oaxaca, Morelos, Sonora and Nuevo León. These states have shown great interest in reforming their penal codes to effectively address TIP. Staff will work with members of these congresses regarding the importance of approving anti-TIP legislation and penal code reform to prevent TIP. PROTEJA also will produce a legislative analysis document to promote TIP reform at the state level. This comparative legal analysis will provide an overview of existing state laws that penalize TIP in all Mexican states. The goal of this comparative analysis will be 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 TIP.

In order to further improve shelter services for TIP victims, PROTEJA will continue developing a shelter service manual to include integrated attention to the specific needs of TIP victims throughout Mexico. This manual will enable government and civil society organizations to clarify misconceptions about TIP and to learn about comprehensive service provision models. PROTEJA staff has begun to write sections dealing with the conceptual aspects of TIP and the characteristics of TIP crimes in Mexico. At the same time, PROTEJA has enlisted the help of Dr. Lourdes Barboza, a Paraguayan expert on the prevention of TIP crimes. Dr. Barboza will assist in the production of the manual. Dr. Barboza previously created a similar manual to integrate the services provided to TIP victims throughout Paraguay.

Finally, PROTEJA will continue to participate in and provide technical assistance to existing anti-TIP networks and task forces to ensure their functionality and effectiveness in combating TIP.

ANNEX

TABLE 1 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: PUBLIC AWARENESS COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
11-Jul	Anti-TIP conference at the Fiesta Americana Hotel in Hermosillo, Sonora	Anti-TIP conference attended by 100 participants, including representatives from the Consulate of the United States in Sonora; the Instituto Nacional de Migración; the State Commission for Human Rights; the Sistema para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF) en Sonora; the State Attorney General’s Office; various universities; and members of Congress.	Hermosillo, Sonora
12-13 Jul	Justice Department for the State of Chihuahua	Workshop attended by 54 agents from the Justice Department for the State of Chihuahua. PROTEJA staff discussed 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.	Chihuahua, Chihuahua
7-Aug and 9-Aug	Procuraduría General de la Republica (PGR) ²	Discussed the implementation of an international seminar about TIP and assigned tasks to various departments of the PGR.	Mexico City, D.F.
15-Aug	Representatives from the State Counsel for Public Safety, Zacatecas	Workshop to present general TIP issues and provide information about how to prevent and prosecute TIP; the different ways to protect and provide support to TIP victims; and the need to create a taskforce to prevent TIP.	Zacatecas, Zacatecas
16-Aug	Yuri Tacher, movie director	Meeting to discuss the making of an informational video regarding TIP.	Mexico City, D.F.
17-Aug	Sistema Estatal para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia Morelos (Morelos State Committee for Family Development)	PROTEJA staff participated in a conference on preventing the sexual exploitation of children. The Morelos State Committee for Family Development organized the conference. PROTEJA made a presentation about the exploitation of children and TIP.	Cuernavaca, Morelos

² The Procuraduria General de la Republica is Mexico’s Attorney General’s Office.

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
21-Aug	Confederación de Obreros Revolucionarios y Campesinos (CROC)	Conducted an anti-TIP training for CROC members. PROTEJA staff discussed: 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.	San Luis Potosi
27-Aug	Confederación de Obreros Revolucionarios y Campesinos (CROC)	Meeting to discuss the progress of anti-TIP workshops organized by CROC. A major topic discussed was the need to improve CROC's workshop scheduling practices so that PROTEJA staff have more time to make arrangements to attend. In addition, it was agreed that CROC will assist PROTEJA in organizing a meeting with the Secretary of Government for the state of Sonora.	Miguel Hidalgo, State of Mexico
27-Aug	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH)	Meeting to discuss the work of PROTEJA regarding TIP and the projects that CNDH is organizing, including a discussion about ways to collaborate to create a website with information about TIP in Mexico.	Jardines de la Montana Magdalena Contreras, D.F.
29-Aug	Yuri Tacher, movie director	Meeting to discuss the recording of an informational video about TIP in Mexico. PROTEJA provided TIP literature.	Miguel Hidalgo, D.F.
29-Aug	Instituto Coahuilense de las Mujeres, CDHC, and Refugio de Migrantes	Meeting to discuss the need for TIP prevention training in Coahuila. There is a high risk of TIP crimes in this state due to the high number of migrants that cross the state and the recent reforms to the state's anti-sexual exploitation laws, which do not entirely protect TIP victims.	Saltillo Coahuila
4-Sep	Latin Witch Productions	Meeting to discuss the taping of an informational video about TIP.	Miguel Hidalgo, D.F.
11-Sep	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH) and Dirección de Información Automatizada	Meeting to discuss the content of PROTEJA's anti-TIP website.	Magdalena Contreras, D.F.

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
13-Sep	Confederación de Obreros Revolucionarios y Campesinos (CROC)	Completed training in Guanajuato on various themes in TIP. PROTEJA staff discussed: 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 and services available to provide assistance to victims of TIP.	Celaya, Guanajuato
13-Sep	Congresswoman Ruth Esperanza Lugo Martínez	Met with Congresswoman Ruth Esperanza Lugo Martínez, an important member of the Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) to discuss the work at PROTEJA and provide her with information about TIP in Mexico.	Celaya, Guanajuato
14-Sep	Office of the Attorney General of Mexico (PGR)	Planning session for the international forum on TIP to be held in January or February of 2008. Also discussed a collaborative effort to provide anti-TIP training to public administrators.	Cuahutemoc, D.F.
19-Sep	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH)	Meeting to discuss PROTEJA's efforts in preventing TIP and the possibility of collaborating with UNAM to create a TIP training course on CD-ROM for public officials, NGOs, academics, researchers and the general public.	Miguel Hidalgo, D.F.
24-Sep	Comisión de Derechos Humanos in Coahuila	Workshop for public servants of Saltillo. PROTEJA staff discussed 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 and services available to provide assistance to victims of TIP.	Saltillo, Coahuila
24 -25 Sep	Instituto Estatal de la Mujer and Procuraduría de Justicia del Estado de Morelos	Two-day workshop for 203 public servants. PROTEJA staff discussed 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.	Mexico City, D.F.
1-Jul	Movilidad Humana (Episcopado Mexicano)	Workshop to educate NGO's and civil society regarding TIP.	Puerto Escondido Oaxaca
3-Jul	Movilidad Humana (Episcopado Mexicano)	Workshop to educate NGO's and civil society regarding TIP.	Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
4-Jul	Movilidad Humana (Episcopado Mexicano)	Workshop to educate NGO's and civil society regarding TIP.	Guadalupe, Veracruz
7-Jul	Movilidad Humana (Episcopado Mexicano)	Workshop to educate NGO's and civil society regarding TIP.	Veracruz, Veracruz
28-Sep	Inter-institutional Committee for Attention to Victims in Guerrero	Working meeting to educate the Committee regarding TIP and PROTEJA.	Acapulco, Guerrero

TABLE 2 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: LEGISLATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
3-Jul	Attorney General’s Office of Justice for the State of Morelos	PROTEJA staff shared information with the Senior Attorney about anti-TIP reforms made to the Penal Code of the State of Morelos.	Cuernavaca, Morelos
1-Jul	Congress for the State of Sonora	Presentation on TIP given to the members of Congress and to the Judicial Advisor of the state chapter of the PAN, the majority party. PROTEJA presented its analysis of the penal code of the state of Sonora. The members of Congress and advisors asked questions about different penal reforms. The members of Parliament agreed to present an initiative that penalizes TIP and asked PROTEJA for technical support as they draft the reform.	Hermosillo, Sonora
10-Jul	INMUJERES	Meeting with representatives from civil society and the CNDH to discuss the General Law of the Population. Migration is the first issues addressed by this law, PROTEJA staff introduced TIP as a crime that can potentially affect migrants particularly in the context of labor exploitation and forced prostitution. It became clear that there is a need for legal reforms that guarantee an efficient defense for TIP victims. INMUJERES agreed to promote the passage of anti-TIP laws.	Mexico, D.F.
9-Aug	Comisión de Derechos Humano del Distrito Federal (CDHDF) and NGOs	Meeting to discuss anti-TIP penal code reforms to protect minors, using as a model broader reforms than those most recently passed to protect child victims of sexual exploitation, referred to as Explotación Sexual Comercial Infantill (ESCI).	Cuahutemoc, D.F.
15-Aug	Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Zacatecas	Meeting to discuss the details of the newly passed anti-TIP legislation in Zacatecas and the need to provide training to judges to familiarize them with the new legislation and the reformed penal code.	Zacatecas, Zacatecas
15-Aug	Zacatecas Attorney General’s Office	Meeting to discuss the anti-TIP reforms to the state’s penal code and the need to train public servants on how to identify and provide services to TIP victims. PROTEJA offered to provide this training.	Guadalupe, Zacatecas

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
21-Aug	Comisión de Derechos Humano del Distrito Federal (CDHDF) and NGO's	Follow-up meeting to discuss the inclusion of protection for minors who are victims of TIP in the penal code reforms to protect victims of sexual exploitation. The discussion focused on the differences between TIP and ESCI and future reforms.	Cuahutemoc, D.F.
30-Aug	Instituto Estatal de la Mujer, Nuevo León	Meeting with Silvia Puente Aguilar, Judicial Coordinator at the Instituto Estatal de la Mujer, to present and discuss the anti-TIP legal reforms that the Governor of Nuevo León will send to the state Congress.	Mexico, D.F.
11-Sep	Instituto Nacional de la Mujer and Diputada Leticia Amparano	Met to discuss the possibility of collaborating to promote legislative reforms to prevent and prosecute TIP crimes in Sonora.	Alvaro Obregon, D.F.
12-Sep	Senators Guillermo Padres Elias, Alfredo Rodriguez Pacheco, Felipe Gonzalez Gonzalez, and Maria Serrano Serrano	PROTEJA met with the Senators to discuss their efforts to combat TIP in Mexico and the Senate's approval of a federal law against TIP.	Cuahutemoc, D.F.
13-Sep	Congressional Representative Omehira Lopez	PROTEJA met with the Senator to learn about his efforts to combat TIP in Mexico and discuss the Senate's approval of a federal law against TIP.	Venustiano Carranza, D.F.
14-Sep	Guanajuato Congress	Discussed the need for a comprehensive reform of the penal code in the state of Guanajuato to include provisions to sanction and prevent TIP. The need to offer TIP awareness training to state public officials was also discussed.	Silao, Guanajuato
27-Sep	Partido Acción Nacional (PAN)	Meeting with Juan Carlos Ruiz Garcia, President of the PAN in Nuevo Leon and Luis David Ortiz Salinas, former assistant state Attorney General for Nuevo Leon. The meeting addressed the PAN's lack of commitment to pass anti-TIP reforms to the penal code of the state. Mr. Ruiz expressed his interest in passing these reforms and indicated that he will talk to party members to speed up the process.	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

TABLE 3 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: SHELTER CAPACITY BUILDING COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
5-6 Jul	Alternativas Pacíficas, A.C.	Workshop for shelters serving victims of trafficking and domestic violence. Discussed basic concepts; the application of international instruments for prosecution and penalization of TIP and protection to its victims; the national and state level judicial framework to address TIP crimes; and tools to provide assistance and protection to victims of TIP.	Monterrey, Nuevo León
27 -28 Jul	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 discussed 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.	Cancún, Quintana Roo
28- 29- Aug	Casa de las Mercedes	Workshop for the 10 staff members of Casa de las Mercedes. PROTEJA staff discussed 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.	Miguel Hidalgo, 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
2-Jul and 9-Jul	Centro de Planeación, Análisis y Información para el Combate a la Delincuencia de la Procuraduría General de la República (CENAPI-PGR), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM-SEGOB)	Discussed the importance of training border officials in the identification of TIP victims and obtaining support to provide this training. PROTEJA also discussed the course of action that was followed in the recent case of two Salvadorian children rescued by INM in the Mexico City Airport and the need to create more effective and expedient intervention protocols. At the behest of The Embassy of El Salvador, the children will be repatriated. PROTEJA is contacting Fundación Huellas de El Salvador to make sure that the children are reunited with their families. Representatives from CENAPI PGR mentioned that they are looking for the woman who was illegally transporting the children. Leticia Cadena from ICE will interview the children to try to obtain more information.	Mexico City, D.F.
19-Sep	Fundación Internacional de la Comunidad y de la Coalición Binacional Contra la Trata y la Explotación, A.C.	Meeting to discuss the development of a justice center to provide services to domestic violence and TIP victims.	Juarez, Baja California Norte
1-Aug	US Ambassador Mark Logan	Meeting with Ambassador Logan to discuss PROTEJA’s goals and accomplishments.	Mexico City, D.F.

Seminars on Trafficking in Persons Offered by PROTEJA and Research Efforts

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
1-Aug	US Ambassador Mark Logan , Casa Alianza, Casa de las Mercedes, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM), Centro de Estudios e Investigación en Desarrollo y Asistencia Social (CEIDA), Red Nacional de Refugios para Víctimas de Violencia Familiar, Fundación Infantil, and Catedra UNESCO	PROTEJA and various NGO’s met with Ambassador Logan to discuss the prevalence of TIP crimes in Mexico, the current political support to legislative anti-TIP reforms, and the obstacles that NGOs face when providing services to TIP victims. The Ambassador discussed US government priorities in regards to TIP.	Mexico City, D.F.
6-Aug	Institución Nacional de Migración (INM), Federal Justice Department, and ICE	Discussed the creation of a directory of public and private organizations that work on TIP issues and the implementation of training for immigration agents in October. Also discussed the type of assistance that PROTEJA can provide.	Mexico City, D.F.
7-Aug	Procuraduría General de la Republica (PGR)	The Centro Nacional de Planeación, Analisis e Información (CENAPI) Para Combate a la Delicuencia, a branch of the PGR, informed PROTEJA that they had identified three girls from the state of Oaxaca that were victims of TIP. PROTEJA staff worked with CENAPI to provide services to the girls and return them to their community. PROTEJA also organized an informational meeting with community members to build TIP awareness and inform them that there were TIP criminals in their community. The perpetrators are being prosecuted.	Mexico City, D.F.
8-Aug	Sin Fronteras	Meeting to discuss PROTEJA’s and Sin Fronteras’ efforts to the prevent TIP crimes. Sin Fronteras expressed an interest in collaborating with PROTEJA.	Cuahutemoc, D.F.
10-Aug	Movilidad Humana	Meeting to discuss PROTEJA’s and Movilidad Humana’s efforts to prevent TIP and the potential for collaboration.	Mexico City, D.F.

Seminars on Trafficking in Persons Offered by PROTEJA and Research Efforts			
Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
10-Aug	Organización Internacional de las Migraciones (OIM)	Meeting to discuss PROTEJA's and OIM's efforts to prevent TIP and the potential for collaboration.	Mexico City, D.F.
21-Aug	Catedra UNESCO	Informational meeting with Gloria Ramirez Hernandez, president of the Mexican Academy for Human Rights and Coordinator of the Catedra UNESCO. PROTEJA staff and Ms. Ramirez agreed to create a training manual about TIP in Mexico. The manual will be distributed at Catedra UNESCO, UNAM, and the Mexican Academy.	Mexico City, D.F.
22-Aug	Procuraduría General de la Republica (PGR)	Meeting with Francisco Maciel Alvarez, Director of Crime Prevention for the PGR. PROTEJA staff discussed the TIP prevention work implemented to date. Mr. Maciel mentioned that his department would like to get a sensitivity training on TIP.	Mexico City, D.F.
23-Aug	Procuraduría General de la Republica (PGR)	Meeting with Karla Macias Gomez, Director of Public Affairs for the PGR. The Attorney General designated Ms. Macias to work with PROTEJA on TIP informational campaigns for the general public.	Mexico City, D.F.
24-Aug	Unidad de Promoción de Derechos Humanos de la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos Tlaxcala	Meeting to inform Juan Carlos Rivas, Director of Human Rights Unit, about PROTEJA's work. Mr. Rivas requested PROTEJA's support to provide trainings about TIP for his staff.	Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala
29-Aug	Fundación Internacional de la Comunidad y de la Coalición Binacional Contra la Trata y la Explotación, A.C.	PROTEJA provided assistance to members of the coalition for an informational trip to Centro de Justicia Familiar, a project of the Centro de Orientación, Protección y Apoyo a Víctimas de Delitos (COPAVIDE) from the state attorney's office in Monterrey, to learn how the Centro de Justicia Familiar operates.	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon
3-Sep	Victims of Crime Unit, Procuraduría General de la Republica (PGR)	Meeting to present PROTEJA's activities to Jesus Diaz Guerrero Director of the Victims of Crime Unit at PGR. Mr. Diaz expressed an interest in receiving PROTEJA's support to provide TIP sensitivity training to his staff.	Cuauhtemoc, D.F.

Seminars on Trafficking in Persons Offered by PROTEJA and Research Efforts

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
6-Sep	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH)	CNDH was invited to sign a collaboration agreement between the Organización Internacional de la Migración and the Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos regarding immigration. Father Flor Maria Rigoni, winner of the National Award for Human Rights, attended the meeting. Father Rigoni mentioned the importance of assisting victims of TIP.	Magdalena Contreras, D.F.
18-Sep	Victor Hugo Perez Hernandez, Director, Secretaria de Seguridad Publica	Meeting to discuss PROTEJA's and the Secretaria's activities to prevent TIP in Mexico. Mr. Perez expressed an interest in collaborating with PROTEJA.	Miguel Hidalgo, D.F.
29-Sep	Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM-SEGOB)	PROTEJA participated in a meeting to create the Comité para el Combate de la Trata de Personas (Committee to Combat Human Trafficking) in Guerrero. The Organización Internacional para las Migraciones and ICE, along with PROTEJA, made presentations on their efforts regarding the prevention of TIP and the ways in which they can be of assistance to the INM. Also discussed were the possibilities of providing TIP awareness training for government employees.	Acapulco, Guerrero

TABLE 5 – QUANTITATIVE REPORT OF VICTIMS SERVED AT FUNDACION CASA ALIANZA

	May	June	Subtotal	July	August	Sep.	Subtotal	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services								
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	158	152	310	199	188	180	567	877
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	23	23	46	28	24	23	75	121
Number of TIP victims	24	31	55	61	52	52	165	220
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	181	175	356	227	212	203	642	998
Number of new victims that received services								
Number of new victims that received services	24	31	55	61	52	52	165	220
Number of new secondary victims that received services			0				0	0
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	24	31	55	61	52	52	165	220
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society								
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	0	9	9	8	19	13	40	49
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society			0				0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	0	9	9	8	19	13	40	49
Follow up								
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter			0	5	1		6	6
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter								
Sexual Tourism			0	3	3	3	9	9
Forced Labor	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	5
Sexual Exploitation	15	18	33	21	19	20	60	93
Child Labor	6	10	16	6	3	2	11	27
Other	2	2	4	30	26	26	82	86
National origin of TIP victims								
Mexican	24	31	55	61	52	52	165	220
Central American			0				0	0
USA			0				0	0
Other			0				0	0

Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including of TIP victims								
Legal Advice	35	29	64	41	45	69	155	219
Medical	596	579	1175	589	598	600	1787	2962
Mental Health	190	197	387	200	202	177	579	966
Social Services	86	80	166	97	88	92	277	443
								0
Transfer of Victims								
Number of victims transferred to another institution			0				0	0
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period								
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants			0				0	0
								0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.			0	1			1	1
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	1		1	1			1	2
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	3
								0
Number of sentences related to TIP			0				0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	1		1				0	1
<i>Total number of sentences related to TIP victims that have received services from the shelter</i>	1	0	1	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			0				0	0
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution			0				0	0
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIP sensitivity training for staff from private and public institutions								
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training			0		95		95	95
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training			0	40	38		78	78

TABLE 6 – QUANTITATIVE REPORT OF VICTIMS SERVED AT CENTRO INTEGRAL DE ATENCIÓN A LAS MUJERES

	May	June	Subtotal	July	August	Sep.	Subtotal	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services								
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	55	39	94	28	35	46	109	203
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	101	90	191	44	75	99	218	409
Number fo TIP victims		1	1	3		2	5	6
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	156	129	285	72	110	145	327	612
Number of new victims that received services		1	1	3	0	2	5	6
Number of new secondary victims that received services			0				0	0
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	0	1	1	3	0	2	5	6
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society		1	1	2			2	3
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society			0				0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	3
Follow up								
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter			0			1	1	1
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter								
Sexual Tourism			0	2			2	2
Forced Labor			0				0	0
Sexual Exploitation			0	1		2	3	3
Child Labor			0				0	0
Other		1	1				0	1
National origin of TIP victims								
Mexican			0	2			2	2
Central American			0	1		2	3	3
USA			0				0	0
Other		1	1				0	1

Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including TIP victims								
Legal Advice	19	13	32	7	46	11	64	96
Medical	841	954	1795	701	825		1526	3321
Mental Health	104	107	211	97	203	110	410	621
Social Services	707	311	1018	396	377	435	1208	2226
			0					
Transfer of Victims			0					
Number of victims transferred to another institution	13	6	19	3	3	0	6	25
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period								
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants			0				0	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.			0				0	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.			0				0	0
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences related to TIP			0				0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP			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
Education								
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution			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	102	21	31	13	65	167
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	50	52	102	21	31	13	65	167
TIP sensitivity training for staff from private and public institutions								
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training			0				0	0
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training		10	10				0	10

TABLE 7 – QUANTITATIVE REPORT OF VICTIMS SERVED AT CASA DE LAS MERCEDES

	May	June	Subtotal	July	August	Sep.	Subtotal	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services								
Number of victims that received services including Tip victims	88	90	178	100	88	82	270	448
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	11	12	23	12	15	15	42	65
Number of TIP victims	6		6	5	3		8	14
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	99	102	201	112	103	97	312	513
Number of new victims that received services	9	3	12	11	12	3	26	38
Number of new secondary victims that received services		1	1		3		3	4
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	9	4	13	11	15	3	29	42
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society		3	3	1	5	3	9	12
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society			0				0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	0	3	3	1	5	3	9	12
Follow up								
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter						3	3	3
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter								
Sexual Tourism			0				0	0
Forced Labor			0				0	0
Sexual Exploitation	4		4	3	3		6	10
Child Labor	2		2	2			2	4
Other			0				0	0
National origin of TIP victims								
Mexican	6		6	5	3		8	14
Central American			0				0	0
USA			0				0	0
Other			0				0	0

Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including TIP victims								
Legal Advice	50	65	115	84	50	46	180	295
Medical	72	70	142	82	71	67	220	362
Mental Health	352	360	712	400	352	328	1080	1792
Social Services	95	96	191	56	165	132	353	544
Transfer of Victims								
Number of victims transferred to another institution			0		1		1	1
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period								
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants			0	3	3		6	6
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.			0		3		3	3
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.			0	3			3	3
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	6
Sentences								
Number of sentences related to TIP			0				0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP			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
Education								
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	4	4	8	8	10	10	28	36
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	4	4	8				0	8
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	8	8	16	8	10	10	28	44
TIP sensitivity training for staff from private and public institutions								
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	8	14	22	8	15	25	48	70
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	15	18	33	24	17	38	79	112

TABLE 8 – QUANTITATIVE REPORT OF VICTIMS SERVED AT ALTERNATIVAS PACIFICAS

	May	June	Subtotal	July	August	Sep.	Subtotal	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services								
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	386	310	696	278	337	320	935	1631
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services.	62	43	105	24	45	47	116	221
Number of TIP victims		1	1	1	1		2	3
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	448	353	801	302	382	367	1051	1852
Number of new victims that received services								
Number of new victims that received services	21	6	27	7	15	13	35	62
Number of new secondary victims that received services	44	15	59	12	33	24	69	128
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	65	21	86	19	48	37	104	190
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society								
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society			0	1	1	1	3	3
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society			0				0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
Follow up								
Number of cases that have received follow up once the victim has left that shelter			0				0	0
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the Shelter								
Sexual Tourism			0				0	0
Forced Labor			0				0	0
Sexual Exploitation		1	1	1	1		2	3
Child Labor			0				0	0
Other			0				0	0
National origin of TIP victims								
Mexican		1	1	1	1	0	2	3
Central American			0				0	0
USA			0				0	0
Other			0				0	0

Number of services provided to direct and indirect including victims of TIP								
Legal Advice	488	556	1044	364	491	421	1276	2320
Medical	1966	1716	3682	1078	1838	1131	4047	7729
Mental Health	1106	857	1963	574	1277	723	2574	4537
Social Services	1650	1317	2967	797	1275	1236	3308	6275
Transfer of Victims								
Number of victims transferred to another institution			0				0	0
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period								
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants			0				0	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.			0				0	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.			0				0	0
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences related to TIP			0				0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP			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
Education								
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution			0				0	0
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution			0				0	0
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training			0	0	0	34	34	34