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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 Victimas de Trata de Personas en Mexico—from January 1 to March 31, 2008.

The PROTEJA project began in May 2006. The overall goal of PROTEJA is to create an environment to effectively combat trafficking in persons in Mexico and to deliver more effective services 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 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 and to articulate a more coherent, integrated, and coordinated response to human trafficking, particularly at the state and local levels.

The following sets forth PROTEJA’s work in each of the four areas described above. A brief introduction is given, and then a report of the relevant events of the quarter is provided.

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

Introduction:

Raising public awareness regarding human trafficking has been one of the most important components of PROTEJA’s work since its inception in May 2006. Little more than two years ago, much of the general public was unaware that TIP was occurring, it was not classified as a crime anywhere in Mexico, and potential victims did not think to guard against it. This lack of understanding has several implications.

First, in order to promote legislation that addresses TIP effectively, another of PROTEJA’s key activities, state and federal legislatures must be made to fully comprehend the issue. In addition,

legislatures rarely act unless there is public pressure for them to do so. Therefore, raising public awareness is critical to mobilizing the public's and elected officials' support of comprehensive anti-TIP legislation.

Another benefit of raising awareness is that it enables government and civil society to readily identify victims and provide services that specifically address their needs. More awareness is also essential to help unsuspecting men, women, and children avoid becoming victims of “dream-sellers” who deceive them with false promises to improve their lives and then trap them in trafficking rings. Finally, without more consciousness of the issue, it is difficult to identify and build relationships among stakeholders that could cooperate to identify, advocate for, and provide services to TIP victims. Thus, education regarding TIP at all societal and organizational levels is the cornerstone to build upon in order to move forward with the other goals of PROTEJA.

January 1, 2008 – March 31, 2008:

This quarter, PROTEJA presented a number of seminars, workshops, and courses to a broad range of non-governmental organizations, business organizations, and the general public regarding TIP and how to effectively combat it. In addition, PROTEJA collaborated with numerous Mexican and U.S. government agencies to sensitize them to the work being done regarding TIP and to encourage future coordination. The events were held across Mexico, in the states of Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Quintana Roo, Nuevo León, Mérida, Estado de México, Guerrero, Puebla, Campeche, and Mexico City. In all, PROTEJA formally addressed more than 400 individuals regarding TIP and PROTEJA's work.



Training Session of Personnel in NMI, Quintana Roo

Some of the meeting and events PROTEJA organized and participated in included the following:

- PROTEJA presented workshops for the personnel of the Office of the Attorney General for the state of Chihuahua to educate them in giving specialized attention to victims of trafficking.



Training Session of Personnel in the Office of the Attorney General, Chihuahua

- In Ciudad Juarez, PROTEJA offered the first workshop on the national and international judicial frameworks to address TIP to local judges. (The workshop was so well received that the participants requested that it be presented in the State capital as well.) Staff also participated in a conference on the same subject for federal Supreme Court judges.
- PROTEJA held a seminar regarding TIP for more than 80 immigration agents from the World Migration Organization who detect and address migration cases and issues, in particular where minors are involved. These agents represent every office of the organization throughout Mexico.
- PROTEJA met with one of Mexico's largest unions, the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Campesinos (CROC) to develop a formal agreement to work together to combat TIP.
- PROTEJA met with Movilidad Humana, A.C. to organize events to educate its members in the Yucatan.
- PROTEJA met with leaders from the business association COPARMEX to discuss opportunities to work with its members to incorporate efforts to combat TIP into their existing programs that promote conducting business in a socially responsible manner.

- Finally, PROTEJA met with the Secretary of Tourism to discuss strategies to identify and combat TIP in the tourism sector and discussed mechanisms to educate those working in this sector.

In another effort to increase public awareness, PROTEJA published brochures that describe the causes and consequences of TIP. The brochures are designed to appeal to all socio-economic levels so that they will be effective in assisting potential victims to resist predators, as well as to educate others to recognize and report incidents of TIP. The first distribution of the brochures will be to individuals living in communities where the shelters are located: likely victims and witnesses. (*The brochure is included as Annex B*).

In other efforts to raise awareness, PROTEJA made significant progress developing its website. With the outline of the site already designed and approved by USAID, it is now in the final stages of development. PROTEJA is collecting and refining information that will be published on the site and working with the designer to refine design features. The site will have information about PROTEJA, TIP networks, shelters, training, legislation, and protocols, as well as video spots. The site will be a tool for anyone wishing to learn more about TIP in general and the efforts of PROTEJA and others to combat it. It also will serve as a means of communication among the various organizations working to combat TIP and/or assist its victims in Mexico.

It is also worth noting that TIP was the focus of a magazine article (*Nexos*, April 2008), and TIP was referenced in eight different news articles during the quarter. Given that two years ago few people understood what trafficking in persons was (previously often confused with smuggling willing individuals over the Mexico/U.S. border), this is sound evidence that awareness has been raised in Mexico.

PROTEJA's efforts to raise public awareness are directly linked to other program areas. As a result of the above education and awareness efforts, PROTEJA is witnessing greater movement towards legislative reform, the formation of more task forces and networks, and improved attention to victims of TIP, as reported in the sections below. As public understanding and awareness are the greatest tools in the fight against TIP, PROTEJA will continue to work with the above-mentioned organizations and others in the upcoming quarter to educate more Mexicans on trafficking in persons.

Cost Sharing:

In every case where PROTEJA works with an organization to offer a conference, workshop, or seminar on TIP, such as those mentioned 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. In addition, an 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, without financial and technical assistance PROTEJA would be unable to reach as many organizations and individuals as it does. Second, by sharing the costs,

the host/recipient is more committed to addressing the issue because they have made an investment of time and resources. 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.

PROTEJA aims to achieve the greatest results with the fewest resources by working with other organizations toward common goals. The number of collaboration agreements developed and signed this quarter is evidence that this approach is successful.

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

ANTI-TRAFFICKING LEGISLATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Introduction:

Anti-TIP legislation is needed not only for the proper prosecution of those who traffic in persons, but also to provide the proper support to victims of trafficking. There are obstacles to providing support to victims of an offense that is not recognized as a crime 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 that has distinct sentencing guidelines and rehabilitative mechanisms to better 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 are related to trafficking but fail to account for the full extent and severity of this 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.¹ 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, the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons...by improper means, such as force, abduction, fraud or coercion, for an improper purpose, like forced or coerced labor, servitude, slavery or sexual exploitation” is a criminal offense that should be punished by law. Therefore, in order to prosecute those actions as “human trafficking” in Mexico, state penal codes must be amended to encompass the broader definition of “human trafficking.” In addition, there are a number of states that have “trafficking in persons” criminal statutes, but the statutes do not address the crime in an integral manner, they

¹ These states currently include Sinaloa, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Veracruz, Tabasco, and Yacatan.

do not conform to the new federal law, and they do not conform to international agreements that have been approved by Mexico.²

On October 2, 2007, the Mexican National Congress approved the ***federal Law to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons***. PROTEJA worked closely with the Legislature throughout the progression of this legislation to ensure it adequately punishes perpetrators of trafficking, protects victims, and complies with other important international agreements on trafficking. President Calderon signed the law on November 26, 2007, and it was officially published the following day, making it effective November 28, 2007.

Even though Mexico now has a federal anti-TIP law, state legislation continues to be needed because of jurisdiction issues. While the federal legislation is an enormous step, it is limited to those aspects of trafficking that have an impact at the national level. State congresses legislate crimes that have an impact at the local or state level. This is important because while in other countries most TIP-related offenses are committed by organized crime, usually a federal offense, in Mexico, there are many instances when that is not the case. For example, there are cases of parents, stepparents, or relatives prostituting their children, wives or domestic partners, and cases of parents selling their children. The TIP legislation approved at the federal level would not address these cases. Thus, it is critical that the state congresses continue to pass comprehensive anti-TIP legislation that enables the prosecution of traffickers and protects victims in all cases of human trafficking.

At the *state level*, PROTEJA shepherded the passage of TIP legislation in **Chihuahua, Guerrero, Estado de Mexico, Zacatecas**, and now **Sonora** (*see below*). As a result, in these states trafficking in persons is a crime with severe penalties. PROTEJA has also provided legislative technical assistance to the states of Morelos, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca, and Nuevo Leon.

January 1, 2008 – March 31, 2008:

During this reporting period, PROTEJA continued to provide legislative technical assistance to state legislatures and assist federal authorities with implementation of the new federal anti-TIP law.

Federal Legislation Implementation Activities

The new federal 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 a broad range of government institutions. In addition, the law mandates inclusion, in an advisory capacity, of autonomous public agencies, civil society organizations, and academics. PROTEJA has worked to become a key advisor to the Commission. The law requires the Commission to, among many other things, establish prevention, protection, and care campaigns for trafficking in persons; promote inter-agency cooperative agreements; coordinate with states and

² These states currently include Baja California, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Federal District, and Quintana Roo.

municipalities; provide training, conduct research, and maintain data regarding trafficking; and address the unique needs of victims of trafficking, all as part of the National Program that the government is forming as a result of the new legislation at the federal level. The activities and programs developed pursuant to the National Program will define the public policy regarding TIP and the treatment of its victims.

This quarter, the Commission determined that the National Migration Institute should be the lead agency in developing implementation regulations for the National Program. PROTEJA worked closely with them throughout the quarter in drafting these regulations. The Commission also requested that PROTEJA offer training sessions on TIP to the representatives from the various organizations serving on the Inter-Agency Commission.

Activity in States Without Anti-TIP Legislation

The state of **Sonora** passed anti-TIP reforms on March 25th. PROTEJA worked for months to find common ground between the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the National Action Party (PAN) to pass this legislation. Prior to the approval of the legislation, staff met with the President of the State Court and with the Director General of Judicial Matters for the Sonoran government to analyze and amend the initiative. After final changes were made, the Sonoran Legislature approved the reform.

PROTEJA staff also continued to provide legislative technical assistance in states that have not passed anti-TIP legislation but have sought assistance. The following describes PROTEJA's work in this regard this quarter:

- In the **Federal District**, PROTEJA met with Assembly Representative Pliego and the legislative liaison for the District's Commission on Human Rights to assess possible anti-TIP reforms to the Criminal Procedure Code.
- In **Nuevo Leon**, PROTEJA drafted comments for the required legislative opinion regarding the pending anti-TIP reforms. Staff also met with the President of the Justice Commission of the Congress to review PROTEJA's final analysis of the reforms.
- In **Morelos**, PROTEJA continued to offer support to the pending anti-TIP legislation it worked to draft. When the initiative is introduced to the Congress of Morelos for consideration, PROTEJA will work to educate the members regarding the initiative.
- PROTEJA continued to offer its support to the pending anti-TIP legislation it helped to draft last quarter in coordination with the Inter-institutional Committee in Oaxaca. 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 initiative will be presented to the Governor, who will then present it to Congress. When presented to the Oaxacan Congress, PROTEJA staff will work to educate the members regarding the initiative.
- Last quarter, PROTEJA staff held a conference in **Nayarit** on 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. This quarter, Nayarit requested advice from PROTEJA on how to proceed with reforms.

- The states of **Queretero** and **Baja California** requested the assistance of PROTEJA to assess the need for reforms in their states.
- PROTEJA drafted an analysis of **Puebla's** Criminal Code with respect to anti-TIP reforms.

Activity in States with Approved Anti-TIP Legislation

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

- In **Chihuahua**, PROTEJA presented a seminar for judges regarding TIP and the new laws.
- In the State of **Mexico**, PROTEJA met with the President of the Congressional Commission on the Procurement of Justice to organize regional forums and a forum for the State of Mexico to educate the public on the new anti-TIP laws approved in December 2007.

PROTEJA also continued to work this quarter on a comparative legislative analysis and on a document setting forth its strategy to pursue anti-TIP legislation. The comparative analysis will provide an overview of existing state laws that penalize TIP. Its goal is to identify the Mexican states that have classified TIP as a crime and to determine if they are compliant with the international legislative instruments that govern criminal prosecution of the crime. It will assist PROTEJA in identifying states most in need of immediate attention. Staff has been discussing the various penal codes with the states to ensure that they are working from the most current information. PROTEJA is working on this project in conjunction with the National Commission on Human Rights, and the parties held a number of meetings this quarter to clearly define the responsibilities of each organization. At this point, approximately half of the states have been reviewed. PROTEJA will continue its analysis of the remaining states and expects to complete the work with the Commission in the near future.

The document setting forth PROTEJA's legislative strategy for pursuing anti-TIP reforms will assist both PROTEJA and any other organization or group that shares its goals. Having a strategy written and available to others will help ensure that uniform and effective reforms are sought. PROTEJA is now working with UNICEF on the manual with additional meetings planned in the next quarter. PROTEJA is using the legislative strategy that has already proven effective in the ten states in which PROTEJA has sought reforms. Thus far, PROTEJA has discussed the manual with three state attorneys general, twenty legislative advisors, and numerous judges and magistrates at the federal and state levels.

(Please refer to Table 2 in Annex A for a list of meetings that PROTEJA attended 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 involves working directly with local shelters.

PROTEJA carried out a survey at the end of 2006 that 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 (psychological, legal, and otherwise) and treated them in the same manner as their general target population. In addition, most shelters did not track the number and characteristics of the TIP victims they served. This 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 receive financial and technical support for up to one year. (These sub-grants expired on March 3, 2008.) The shelters were chosen based on their solid track record of service provision to victims of crime and violence in Mexico. The shelters attempt to optimize their limited 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 supported through its sub-grants program were:

- 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 Leon).

Since May 2007, PROTEJA has worked with the shelters to update their service models to address TIP victims' specific needs. The strategy for strengthening shelters included the provision of financial and technical assistance through coordinated meetings, formal training, and one-on-one consultations. The staff of these shelters attended regular meetings to network and discuss challenges in service provision, received support with specific cases, and discussed 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, helping to train other shelters in Mexico so that services for TIP victims become available throughout the country. This is already becoming a reality. As described in more detail below, as it develops federal standards for attention to TIP victims pursuant to the new anti-TIP law, the federal Inter-Agency Commission is now using Casa Alianza as the model for victim treatment.

At each of the shelters, PROTEJA conducted training workshops throughout the year on basic TIP concepts, 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. 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 methods to detect and prevent it.

PROTEJA also assisted with initiating criminal processes for TIP violations on behalf of the shelters. PROTEJA has been able to offer legal advice to help trafficking victims in the shelters navigate the judicial process. In all cases, PROTEJA works to support the shelters and assists their efforts to coordinate with other relevant institutions, such as the Office of the Attorney General.

Cost Sharing:

It is important to note that while PROTEJA funded certain programs and services for these four shelters for approximately ten months, all of the funding allocated was specifically for services to TIP victims in the shelters, and not the general population of the shelters. In addition, each shelter shared the costs for the provision of all the programs and/or services designed to assist TIP victims. PROTEJA funded each shelter up to a 50% match of what the shelter provided via other funding and donations.³ The cost-sharing component helped ensure that the programs and assistance that the shelters provide to TIP victims can become sustainable.

January 1, 2008 – March 31, 2008:

As planned, on March 3, 2008, PROTEJA officially concluded its sub-grants program to the four shelters. As a result, PROTEJA carefully focused its resources this quarter on promoting activities to support the sustainability of the processes and programs it has introduced and supported since May 2007.

This quarter, PROTEJA continued to offer technical assistance to the shelters. To ensure its assistance was as effective as possible, PROTEJA staff visited the four shelters to discuss with shelter staff what was needed in terms of assistance and further training. As a result of these discussions, PROTEJA instructed them on how to improve the accuracy of their financial reporting of donations. Staff also worked with them on processing cases and using a system to assess and channel individuals to receive the assistance they need. PROTEJA additionally offered courses to staff of the shelters to reinforce the procedures for the identification, protection, security, and confidentiality of victims of TIP. In these various trainings, PROTEJA addressed 94 representatives from the shelters. They used manuals and materials explaining: TIP in general; new federal and state laws; post-traumatic stress; detection and identification of victims of TIP; direct assistance; and a framework for intervention. During the trainings, PROTEJA staff took note that the participants appeared to fully comprehend the importance of the information they were receiving and felt confident that these new tools would be appropriately applied.

In January and February, the four shelters served 1,469 individuals, with 63 of them identified as direct victims of TIP. Each of the TIP victims received specialized social services that followed PROTEJA's model of assistance. These services included medical, psychological, social, and

³ The Total Cost-Share Contribution by the four shelters for this quarter (January 1 to March 30, 2008) was approximately \$646,000 Mexican Pesos.

legal services tailored to TIP victims. While not all of the victims chose to bring criminal charges against their traffickers, several did. PROTEJA offered guidance to the shelters as to the proper process.



Training Session in Casa Alianza, Shelter for TIP Victims

The models of intervention and assistance to victims developed by PROTEJA functioned extremely well this quarter. PROTEJA staff feel confident that the shelters are in a position to sustain the use of the models from this point forward. While the sub-grants program has concluded, PROTEJA will continue to assist the shelters with advice and technical training.

Another milestone seen this quarter is that the shelters began to teach others what they have learned. In this quarter alone, representatives from the shelters educated 27 government officials regarding some aspect of TIP and had opportunities to sensitize members of civil society as well. Significantly, the Office of the Attorney General referred to the model of care for victims of TIP developed by PROTEJA in its material on shelters. This is evidence of the gradual and systematic adoption by the shelters and other entities of the tools brought to them by PROTEJA. Also of special note, the Inter-Agency Commission created by the new federal anti-TIP law is using PROTEJA grantee Casa Alianza as the model for victim care as it develops federal standards. PROTEJA has also begun to witness coordination and information sharing among the shelters, which is critical to maximizing resources and providing effective assistance.

PROTEJA staff also have worked with the shelters to develop a video spot on trafficking. This quarter, they made edits and improvements to the video. The National Migration Institute has requested to use this video both for its personnel and as a regular component of its course on migration. This is another example of PROTEJA's work being adopted by an influential organization.

It is important to note that each of the four shelters successfully completed the certification requirements set forth at the beginning of the program. As noted above, PROTEJA will continue to offer assistance to the shelters where needed. It will specifically continue to build upon the efforts of the shelters to coordinate with others involved in fighting to prevent TIP and assisting

its victims. In particular, it will work to strengthen cooperation with law enforcement agencies when raids and/or rescue operations are conducted so that victims receive proper assistance.

(Please refer to Table 3 in Annex A for a list of meetings and events that PROTEJA attended or organized as part of its effort to strengthen local shelters and services.)

ANTI-TIP NETWORKS AND TASK FORCES

Introduction:

Because TIP often involves numerous and distinct criminal activities and men, women, and children are victims, addressing TIP requires a multi-faceted approach undertaken by multiple actors from a variety of disciplines. As a result, the formation of diverse task forces and networks at the local, state, and federal levels is crucial to effectively combat TIP and assist its victims.

PROTEJA is promoting the creation of local-level TIP networks and task forces tailored to meet local needs and resources. It identifies potential members who might work well together and then unites them in workshops, meetings, and forums to collaborate. PROTEJA also provides technical assistance so that the members can effectively outline their collaboration, develop a work plan, and develop formalized agreements that will promote communication, coordination, and access to resources. 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 and children shelters, domestic violence day shelters, outreach services, outreach to street children services, mainstream human rights organizations, workers rights organizations, HIV/AIDS service providers, and law enforcement,). Depending on the circumstances, the best arrangement may be a task force (shorter-term collaborations with specific goals) or an anti-TIP network (longer-term collaborations with more general goals, such as raising awareness and promoting societal change).

PROTEJA has worked to develop, support, and expand new and existing anti-TIP task forces. At the federal level, PROTEJA has worked with representatives of the National Migration Institute and the Attorney General's Office to discuss how these organizations could address victims' needs and ways to collaborate to create standardized service and referral protocols. In Baja California, PROTEJA has worked with the Fundacion Internacional de la Comunidad y de la Coalicion Binacional Contra la Trata y la Explotacion, A.C. to create a justice center for victims of trafficking and domestic violence. The center will provide both legal and social services.

PROTEJA has also held several events to further educate and strengthen networks that are in a position to combat TIP. For example, in Coahuila, staff held a 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, and a network in Tapachula was created as a result. PROTEJA has also participated in

several conferences that developed international contacts and awareness, including working with Mexico's Office of Exterior Relations and UNICEF.

An important strategy PROTEJA is pursuing is the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with state governments. Last quarter, PROTEJA signed MOUs with the governments of three states: Morelos, Nayarit, and Quintana Roo. In each state, PROTEJA made a presentation on TIP and how future task forces would be developed and implemented. With these agreements now in place, PROTEJA is able to move forward with its efforts to officially coordinate the numerous government agencies and their efforts to combat TIP.

January 1, 2008 – March 31, 2008:

PROTEJA's work regarding anti-TIP networks and task forces this quarter centered on three areas: specialized training regarding TIP and the necessity for the participants to develop task forces to more efficiently combat it and assist its victims; the formation of task forces with state governments under MOUs; and building relationships while providing technical assistance for the development of public policy regarding attention to victims of TIP.

PROTEJA used its trainings on TIP as an opportunity to open dialogue among attendees: government entities, civil society organizations, and religious groups, all of which are potentially in contact with victims of TIP and are in positions to detect potential violations. PROTEJA held two separate training sessions (2 days each) in Ciudad Juarez and Puebla. Both sessions had more than 100 participants, and more than 50 government entities and civil society organizations participated. These trainings offered the first opportunity for these diverse institutions to discuss how they can work together towards their common goal of reducing instances of TIP, assisting its victims, and prosecuting its perpetrators. PROTEJA will continue to provide guidance while developing more formal networks and task forces. The sessions were so successful that participants already have requested that PROTEJA offer similar courses in six other states.

PROTEJA signed two more MOUs to form task forces, with the states of Guerrero and Chihuahua. Via these MOUs, PROTEJA will be able to officially work to coordinate victims' assistance with a number of government entities working in each state, including the National Migration Institute, the Office of the Attorney General, the Federal Preventative Police, the Center for Investigation and National Security, the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations, among others. The MOUs provide the needed incentive and avenue for these organizations to work together and coordinate their activities to more effectively address TIP in their states.

PROTEJA held working meetings with several U.S. Government agencies, including the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, to share strategies and exchange information on intervention methods. (PROTEJA has worked directly with these agencies in rescue operations in Mexico.) Together, the parties planned coordinated TIP education efforts. Through its work with the federal Inter-Agency Commission (the federally-mandated commission to develop the National Program regarding TIP), PROTEJA offered valuable technical assistance in the development of public policy on TIP. Staff participated in meetings with several key persons in the federal government. As noted

earlier, the Commission has requested that PROTEJA offer training regarding TIP to other members of the Commission. PROTEJA will continue to develop these relationships and look for opportunities to create task forces and networks among the Commission members and others that work with the Commission.

As a result of its work at the federal level, PROTEJA already has forged new agreements for joint efforts regarding work to combat TIP. On April 29, 2008, PROTEJA and the National Commission on Human Rights are scheduled to sign a collaboration agreement. Included in the agreement are plans to co-produce a short film on TIP and offer courses and workshops to educate public and private institutions on TIP and methods to prevent and punish it. PROTEJA also participated in a series of meetings with the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), during which joint efforts to combat TIP were planned and a collaboration agreement generated regarding workshops and education efforts. Finally, PROTEJA met with the new federal prosecutor for violent crimes against women and trafficking in persons (FEMITRA), a new position in the Attorney General's office, and drafted a collaboration agreement outlining proposed work together.

As a result of these meetings and dialogue with government officials, PROTEJA was called upon as part of a team to assist two victims of TIP directly and to participate in an operation to rescue fifteen victims of sexual exploitation in Acapulco. PROTEJA is quickly becoming the "source" for law enforcement officials for assistance in aiding victims who are rescued. PROTEJA is working to implement and formalize the protocols to be followed in rescue missions. It is also building the necessary formal relationships with the lead agencies involved in raids and rescues so that all rescued victims receive the highest levels of care and attention. It is hoped that these informal relationships will be institutionalized via an official task force or otherwise.

PROTEJA staff also held meetings throughout the Quarter with a diverse number of organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to continue to strengthen its relationships and encourage continued coordination to fight TIP in Mexico.

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

CONCLUSION

All of PROTEJA's work is designed to develop a sustainable infrastructure to combat TIP in Mexico and provide better services to its victims. The enactment of anti-TIP laws is obviously important in this regard and will remain a top priority of PROTEJA. Subject to its resources, PROTEJA will continue to provide technical assistance to those states poised to approve anti-TIP reforms and to other state governments that show a willingness to move forward. In addition, it will continue to assist the new federal Inter-Agency Commission where possible.

It is becoming clear that PROTEJA's work to date is now being adopted by and included in the work plans of other organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, that combat TIP or assist its victims. The shelters are now utilizing the models of intervention and assistance, and are also educating other organizations and members of their community regarding TIP. In addition, the use of PROTEJA materials by others, such as the National Migration Institute and the Office of the Attorney General, is evidence that PROTEJA's efforts are proving sustainable.

PROTEJA has made great strides in its efforts to combat TIP in Mexico. As noted previously, however, in order to significantly impact TIP in Mexico, more people must be educated, more laws must be passed, more shelters must incorporate the models of intervention and assistance into their programs, and more networks and task forces must be developed and strengthened. PROTEJA is working to ensure that those who have received assistance are incorporating what they've been taught into their operations and are now passing on what they've learned, either directly or by example. PROTEJA is hopeful that the spread of useful information and strategies to combat TIP and assist its victims will multiply exponentially over the coming years.

ANNEX A – TABLES OF MEETINGS

TABLE 1 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: PUBLIC AWARENESS COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
1/9/2008	US Department of Justice (DOJ)	Meeting to analyse Mexico's anti-TIP legislation	Federal District
1/10-11/08	Office of the Attorney General Chihuahua	Training Office of the Attorney General personnel on providing care to victims of TIP	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua
1/10/08	National Institute of Migration UNICEF ACNUR (National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family)	Meeting to develop the concept of official identifiers of TIP within the National Migration Institute	Federal District
1/16//08	American Bar Association Daywalka	Meeting to discuss the work of PROTEJA in Mexico	Federal District
1/21//08	National Institute of Migration	Meeting with officials from the BETA Group to discuss training its personnel	Federal District
1/24/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Migration Institute, Zacatecas ▪ Attorney General, Zacatecas ▪ Office of the Attorney General, Zacatecas ▪ State DIF ▪ State Commission on Human Rights ▪ Secretary of Labor, Zacatecas ▪ Secretary of Tourism, Zacatecas 	Educational workshop on TIP	Zacatecas

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
1/31/08	National Commission on Human Rights	Meeting on agreements for short film, CD ROM, and other projects	Federal District
2/8/08	Office of the Attorney General	Meeting with personnel from diverse sections of the office of the Attorney General, including FEVIMTRA, to organize joint work and training on TIP	Federal District (Mexico City)
2/8-10/08	State Court of Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez	Workshop regarding the judicial framework, national and international, for the prosecution of TIP	Chihuahua
2/12/08	Movilidad Humana A.C.	Workshop regarding TIP in Mexico	Yucatán
2/14/08	National Commission on Human Rights	Meeting on agreements for short film, CD ROM, and other projects	Federal District
2/20/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of the Attorney General, Mexico ▪ US Department of Justice ▪ US Immigration and Customs Enforcement 	Meeting to present Mexico's new prosecutor for TIP, Lic. Guadalupe Morfin	Federal District
2/21/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ US Immigration and Customs Enforcement ▪ US Department of Justice 	Meeting to develop continuing strategy	Federal District
2/21/08	Institute for Professional Development Supreme Court	Conference for judges and staff of the federal Supreme Court	Federal District
2/22-23/08	National Migration Institute, Quintana Roo	Workshop to educate migration agents on TIP	Quintana Roo
2/22/08	National Institute of Women	Meeting to draft agreements to work together on projects such as an emergency hotline	Federal District
2/26/08	National Autonomous University of Mexico	PROTEJA participated in the University's forum	Federal District

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
2/27/08	National Commission on Human Rights	Meeting to draft agreements to work together	Federal District
3/3/08	Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos (CROC)	Meeting to plan training activities for CROC's members next quarter	Federal District
3/5/08	Secretary of Tourism	Meeting with the Sub-secretary of Tourism to develop a strategy to address TIP in the tourism sector	Federal District
3/5/08	USAID	Meeting to present the work of PROTEJA to Rodger D. Garner, Director of USAID in México and Charles E. North, regional Director, Western Hemisphere, Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance	Federal District
3/10/08	Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX)	Meeting to discuss the possibilities to educate its members on TIP, with the goal of them incorporating anti-TIP strategies into their business plans	Federal District
3/12/08	Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos (CROC)	Meeting with the leader of CROC to finalize the date that CROC and PROTEJA will sign a formal working agreement	Federal District

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
3/28/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Migration Institute, Campeche ▪ Secretary of Labor and Social Services, Campeche ▪ Secretary of Public Security, Campeche ▪ State Commission on Human Rights ▪ National Commission on Human Rights ▪ State Secretary of Tourism ▪ Attorney General of Campeche 	Workshop regarding TIP for the Committee Against TIP of the state office of the National Migration Institute	Campeche

TABLE 2 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: LEGISLATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
1/13/08	State of Yucatán Congress	Meeting with state representatives to discuss anti-TIP legislation	Yucatán
1/22/08	State of México Congress	Meeting with the President of the Procurement of Justice for the State of México's Congress to organize forums regarding the recently passed anti-TIP legislation	Federal District
1/24/08	UNICEF ACNUR USAID	Meeting to develop legislative manual	Federal District
2/6 and 2/5/08	Federal District Legislative Assembly Federal District's Commission on Human Rights	Meeting with the advisor to Rep. Pliego and representatives of the Federal District's Human Rights Commission to discuss legislation	Federal District
2/20-21/08	US Embassy	Development of materials for the 2008 report being prepared by the US Department of Justice regarding anti-TIP efforts in México	Federal District
2/26/08	Nuevo Leon Congress	Meeting with Rep. Kuri on the legislative initiative PROTEJA assisted drafting and its progress	Nuevo Leon
3/5-6/08	Court of Sonora	Meetings with the President of the Court and with the Director General of Justice for Sonora	Sonora
3/08/08	National Migration Institute of Queretaro and Congress of Queretaro	Telephone and internet conferences regarding anti-TIP initiatives	Federal District

TABLE 3 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: SHELTER CAPACITY BUILDING COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
1/09/08	Casa Alianza	Meeting regarding a TIP victim	Federal District
1/11/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Review of anti-TIP brochure	Quintana Roo
1/15/08	Casa Alianza	Technical advice	Federal District
1/16/08	Alternativa Pacificas	Review of anti-TIP brochure	Nuevo Leon
1/23/08	Casa Alianza	Request and delivery of information	Federal District
1/29/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Delivery and analysis of anti-TIP video	Quintana Roo
1/30/08	Casa Alianza	Financial review for final report	Federal District
1/31/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Visit to verify results	Quintana Roo
2/01/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Visit to verify and analyse results	Quintana Roo
2/01/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Meeting on financial review and identifying training and technical assistance requirements	Cancún, Quintana Roo
2/5/08	Fundación Casa Alianza, I.A.P.	Meeting on financial review and identifying training and technical assistance requirements.	Federal District
2/5//08	Fundación Casa de las Mercedes, I.A.P.	Meeting on financial review and identifying training and technical assistance requirements	Federal District
2/6/08	Alternativas Pacificas, A.C.	Meeting on financial review and identifying training and technical assistance requirements	Monterrey, Nuevo León
2/13/08	Alternativas Pacificas	Financial review for final report	Nuevo Leon
2/21/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Meeting regarding the channelling/directing of cases	Quintana Roo
2/26/08	Casa de Las Mercedes	Financial review for the final report	Federal District
2/27/08	Casa de Las Mercedes	Meeting regarding a victim	Federal District
2/28/08	Casa de Las Mercedes	Meeting regarding a victim	Federal District

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
2/29/08	Casa de Las Mercedes	Financial review for the final report	Federal District
3/3/08	Alternativas Pacificas	Delivery of ultimate financial and technical results for final report	Nuevo Leon
3/3/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Delivery of ultimate financial and technical results for final report	Quintana Roo
3/3/08	Casa de Las Mercedes	Delivery of ultimate financial and technical results for final report	Federal District
3/3/08	Casa Alianza	Delivery of ultimate financial and technical results for final report	Federal District
3/5/08	Casa Alianza	Meeting regarding a victim	Federal District
3/7/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Review of anti-TIP video	Quintana Roo
3/25/08	Alternativas Pacificas	Final review for approval of anti-TIP brochure	Nuevo Leon
3/28/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Final review for approval of anti-TIP brochure	Quintana Roo
3/31/08	Alternativas Pacificas	Agreement for delivery of quantitative and qualitative quarterly report	Nuevo Leon
3/31/08	Centro Integral Atención a Las Mujeres	Agreement for delivery of quantitative and qualitative quarterly report	Quintana Roo
3/31/08	Casa de Las Mercedes	Agreement for delivery of quantitative and qualitative quarterly report	Federal District
3/31/08	Casa Alianza	Agreement for delivery of quantitative and qualitative quarterly report	Federal District

TABLE 4 – PROTEJA TIP MEETINGS: ANTI-TIP NETWORKS AND TASK FORCES COMPONENT

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
1/10/08 2/6/08 2/20/08	National Migration Institute-OPI	Development of a training workshop	Federal District
1/11/08 2/18/08	National Migration Institute-Juarez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a training program • Formation of a task force • Signing of MOU 	Chihuahua
1/16/08	American Bar Association	Technical assistance in the development of a TIP case	National
1/18/08 1/25/08 2/12/08 2/18/08 3/11/08	Daywalka México	Development of models for rescue and care of TIP victims	National
1/20/08 3/13/08	National Migration Institute-Cancún	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of specialized training for task force • Formation of task force 	Quintana Roo
1/24/08	UNICEF ACNUR	Technical assistance for the development of joint strategies	National
1/25/08 2/11/08 2/11/08 2/12/08 2/18/08	Office of the Attorney General & National Center for Analysis, Planning, and Information (CENAPI)	Technical assistance with respect to care for victims and task forces	Federal
1/28/08	Coalition To Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)	Teleconference to discuss joint efforts	México/Los Angeles, California
1/28/08 2/5/08 2/14/08 2/17/08 2/21/08 3/4/08	CAST USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a joint agenda to form task forces • Development of international networks to insert CAST in México in coordination USAID 	National
2/5/08	CAST	Teleconference to discuss joint efforts	México/Los Ángeles, California

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
2/6/08	CDHDF Network for the Rights of Children Representative Tomás Pliego	Technical assistance for the development of an anti-TIP law and task force for the Federal District	Federal District
2/6/08	National Migration Institute-Federal	Development of a training program	Federal
2/7/08 2/18/08	Daywalka International	Develop joint agenda for specialized task force training	National
2/7/08 2/14/08	OIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation in victims' assistance • Development of joint training workshop 	Federal
2/7/08	NGO Network on Sexual Exploitation	Development of joint publications on TIP	Federal District
2/8/08 3/6/08 3/28/08	Fundación casa sobre la piedra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of technical assistance for state governments • Development of attention to victims of child sexual exploitation 	Federal District
2/8/08	Daywalka CENAPI ICE	Meeting regarding attention to victims	Veracruz
2/11/08 and 3/6/08	Fevimtra	Technical assistance with respect to assistance to victims	Federal
2/18/08	State Committee for Attention to Victims of Trafficking, Cd. Juárez	Formation of a task force	Chihuahua
3/3/08	CROC	Development of a joint training program	National
3/5/08	Casa de las Mercedes	Formulation of process to receive rescued victims	Federal District
3/5/08	Casa Alianza	Formulation of process to receive rescued victims	Federal District
3/12/08	Office of the Attorney General/ Assistant Attorney General for Organized Crime (SIEDO)	Technical assistance on attention to victims and task forces	Federal
3/12/08	ICE	Development of task force work for intervention in rescue operations	National and Federal

Date	Participant Organization or Government Representative	Topic/Activity	State
3/13/08	Movilidad Humana	Development of a task force and training	Quintana Roo / Cancún
3/14/08	CIAM	Formulation of process to receive rescued victims	Quintana Roo
3/14/08	State Committee for Attention to Victims of Trafficking, Quintana Roo	Formation of a task force	Quintana Roo
3/25/08	State Committee for Attention to Victims of Trafficking, Guerrero	Formation of a task force	Guerrero
3/27/08	National Migration Institute-Puebla	Development of specialized training	Puebla

ANNEX B - TIP EDUCATIONAL BROCHURE

Identificando a víctimas de trata de personas

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

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

Están en nuestra vida diaria, aprende a detectarlos. Entre 600 y 800 mil niños, niñas y mujeres son traficados(as) cada año en el mundo entero para fines de explotación.

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

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

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

Lo expresado en este folleto no refleja necesariamente el punto de vista de USAID o del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

Podemos encontrar víctimas de trata de personas en:

Servicio doméstico
Bares y cantinas (como meseras y ayudantes)
Prostitutos
Centros nocturnos "Table Dance"
Maquiladoras y fábricas
Servicios de masaje
Restaurantes y hoteles

¿Qué es la trata de personas?

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

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

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www.fundacionoasis.org
De 8:00 am a 20:00 hrs.
de lunes a viernes



MIRA MAS ALLA DE LAS APARIENCIAS...

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

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

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

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

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

Los efectos psicológicos:

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

¿Por qué ayudarlas?

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

Cómo abordar a niñas y niños víctimas de trata de personas

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



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

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

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

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

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

¿Alguien ha tocado o lastimado tu cuerpo?

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

ANNEX C - NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED BY LOCAL PARTNERS

Casa Alianza

Agreement Number: 6023-008-51-2007-004

2007-2008	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Jan.	Feb.	Qtr. 4	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services							
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	310	567	509	162	212	374	1760
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services	46	75	11	2	24	26	158
Number of TIP victims	55	165	62	98	57	155	437
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	356	642	520	164	236	400	1918
Number of new victims that received services	60	120	57	19	28	47	284
Number of new secondary victims that received services	4	10	0	0	6	6	20
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	64	130	57	19	34	53	304
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	17	51	30	7	10	17	115
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	2	8	0	0	2	2	12
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	19	59	30	7	12	19	127
Follow-up							
Number of cases that received follow-up after victim left shelter	0	6	11	1	9	10	27
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the shelter							
Sexual Tourism	0	9	2	2	1	3	14
Forced Labor	2	3	11	2	2	4	20
Sexual Exploitation	33	60	12	14	10	24	129
Child Labor	16	11	32	0	5	5	64
Other	4	82	5	15	7	22	113
National origin of TIP victims							
Mexican	55	165	62	98	57	155	437
Central American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including of TIP victims							
Legal Advice	64	155	175	78	70	148	542

Medical	1175	1787	345	16	60	76	3383
Mental Health	387	579	411	0	72	72	1449
Social Services	166	277	135	32	70	102	680
Transfer of Victims							
Number of victims transferred to another institution	12	11	14	1	0	1	38
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period							
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants	1	2	4	0	0	0	7
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.	0	1	1	1	0	1	3
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	1	1	3	2	0	2	7
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	1	2	4	3	0	3	10
Number of sentences related to TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of sentences related to TIP victims that have received services from the shelter</i>	1	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	84	111	90	15	23	38	323
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	122	219	179	54	78	132	652
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	206	330	269	69	101	170	975
TIP sensitivity training for personnel from private and public institutions							
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	95	0	0	0	0	95
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	78	1	0	0	0	79

Alternativas Pacíficas, A. C.

Agreement Number 6023-008-51-2007-003

2007-2008	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Jan.	Feb.	Qtr. 4	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services							
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	696	935	821	240	299	539	2991
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services	105	116	63	26	30	56	340
Number of TIP victims	1	2	2				5
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	801	1051	884	266	329	595	3331
Number of new victims that received services	27	35	20	9	7	16	98
Number of new secondary victims that received services	59	69	26	16	16	32	186
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	86	104	46	25	23	48	284
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	30	34	21	5	12	17	102
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	62	63	34	10	20	30	189
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	92	97	55	15	32	47	291
Follow up							
Number of cases that received follow-up after victim left shelter	0	3	2		1	1	6
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the shelter							
Sexual Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced Labor	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Sexual Exploitation	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Child Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National origin of TIP victims							
Mexican	1	2	2	0	1	1	6
Central American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including of TIP victims							
Legal Advice	1044	1276	1020	296	315	611	3951
Medical	3682	4047	4118	899	905	1804	13651
Mental Health	1963	2574	1897	688	730	1418	7852

Social Services	2967	3308	2742	779	850	1629	10646
Transfer of Victims							
Number of victims transferred to another institution	4	5	13	2	2	4	26
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	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences related to TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	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
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
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	0	34	156	57	0	57	247

Casa de las Mercedes I.A.P.

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

2007-2008	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Jan.	Feb.	Qtr. 4	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services							
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	178	270	249	83	84	167	864
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services	23	42	53	21	21	42	160
Number of TIP victims	6	8	2	1	1	2	18
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	201	312	302	104	105	209	1024
Number of new victims that received services	12	26	2	6	1	7	47
Number of new secondary victims that received services	1	3	1	2		2	7
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	13	29	3	8	1	9	54
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	4	18	2	0	2	2	26
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	4	18	2	0	2	2	26
Follow up							
Number of cases that received follow-up after victim left shelter		3	9	3	5	8	20
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the shelter							
Sexual Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced Labor	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sexual Exploitation	4	6	2	1	0	1	13
Child Labor	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National origin of TIP victims							
Mexican	6	8	1	1	1	2	17
Central American	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including of TIP victims							
Legal Advice	115	180	179	65	62	127	601
Medical	142	220	230	72	70	142	734

Mental Health	712	1080	1020	2400	2365	4765	7577
Social Services	191	353	240	83	84	167	951
Transfer of Victims	0						
Number of victims transferred to another institution	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period							
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants	0	6	2	1	0	1	9
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.	0	3	0	1	0	1	4
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	0	3	0		0	0	3
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	6	0	1	0	1	7
Number of sentences related to TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	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
Education							
Number of victims that received technical or vocational training either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	8	28	12	4	4	8	56
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	8	0	12	4	4	8	28
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	16	28	24	8	8	16	84
TIP sensitivity training for personnel from private and public institutions							
Number of personnel from governmental institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	22	48	26	15	12	27	123
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	33	79	25	5	7	12	149

Centro Integral de Atencion a la Mujer (CIAM)

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

2007-2008	Qtr. 1	Qtr. 2	Qtr. 3	Jan.	Feb.	Qtr. 4	TOTAL
Number of victims that received services							
Number of victims that received services including TIP victims	94	109	98	37	45	82	383
Number of secondary victims (children) that received services	191	218	224	78	105	183	816
Number of TIP victims	2	5	1	0	1	1	9
<i>Total number of victims that received services</i>	285	327	322	115	150	265	1199
Number of new victims that received services	1	1	1	0	1	1	4
Number of new secondary victims that received services	0	0	1	0	4	4	5
<i>Total number of new victims that received services</i>	1	1	2	0	5	5	9
Number of victims that were reintegrated into society	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Number of secondary victims that were reintegrated into society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of victims that were reintegrated into society</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Follow up							
Number of cases that received follow-up after victim left shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type of TIP crimes committed against the victims that received services from the shelter							
Sexual Tourism	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Forced Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Exploitation	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Child Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
National origin of TIP victims							
Mexican	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Central American	0	3	0	0	1	1	4
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of services provided to direct and indirect victims including of TIP victims							
Legal Advice	32	64	88	5	10	15	199
Medical	1795	1526	3006	108	192	300	6627
Mental Health	211	410	487	79	72	151	1259

Social Services	1018	1208	889	373	407	780	3895
Transfer of Victims	0						
Number of victims transferred to another institution	19	6	0	3	0	3	28
Legal Services provided to TIPS victims during the period							
Number of TIPS victims that brought charges against their assailants	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for TIPS crimes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of new prosecutions opened before Penal Tribunals for crimes other than TIPS.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Number of prosecutions opened during the period</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Number of sentences related to TIP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sentences for crimes other than TIP	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
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
Number of victims that received elementary or high school education either through the shelter or through the transfer to another institution	102	65	244	26	31	57	468
<i>Total number of victims receiving educational services</i>	102	65	244	26	31	57	468
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
Number of personnel from private institutions that received TIP sensitivity training	10	56	42	0	0	0	108