

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 January 1 to March 31, 2009. The activities PROTEJA conducted pursuant to its expanded Scope of Work, in particular the development of educational workshops on victim identification and referral protocols, are reported in the G-TIP report found immediately after the Conclusion. The PROTEJA project concluded on March 31, 2009. Therefore, this is the last report summarizing quarterly activities. A final report will summarize the work of PROTEJA spanning the lifetime of the project.

The PROTEJA project began in May 2006. The overall goal of PROTEJA was 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 concentrated its efforts on four specific areas, which included:

- 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.

In May 2008, PROTEJA was extended for 11 months, and tailored and expanded its work to reflect the progress that had been made in its first two years of operation. As a result, in addition to continuing its efforts in each of the above areas, PROTEJA also:

- Worked to ensure that the anti-TIP legislation approved at the federal level (Nov. 2007) and in seven states (Chihuahua, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Mexico, Sonora, Morelos, and Oaxaca) was effectively implemented;
- Developed integrated social policies among government and non-government institutions to improve the protection and assistance provided to TIP victims;
- Increased the impact and sustainability of the models of intervention for victims and survivors of TIP used by the shelters; and
- Further developed the capabilities of local networks and task forces to prevent TIP and assist its victims.

These enhancements to PROTEJA’s work were designed to strengthen the end results and the sustainability of the advances made by PROTEJA since May 2006. The work done in each of these areas is reported within the original four areas of concentration.

Throughout the project, PROTEJA built upon existing anti-trafficking government efforts, non-governmental organization (NGO) initiatives, and program activities by international

organizations in Mexico. PROTEJA worked 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 areas described above. A brief introduction is given that describes generally what PROTEJA has done, and why, with respect to the area of concentration, followed by a report of the relevant events of the quarter.

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

Introduction:

Raising public awareness of 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 had several implications.

First, in order to promote legislation that addresses TIP effectively, another of PROTEJA's key activities, state and federal legislatures have to fully comprehend the issue, including its root causes and the consequences it poses to society. In addition, legislatures rarely act unless there is public pressure for them to do so. Therefore, raising public awareness has been critical to mobilizing the public's and elected officials' support of comprehensive anti-TIP legislation.

Increased awareness also enables government and civil society to readily identify victims and provide services that address their specific needs. Heightened 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.

Since May 2006, PROTEJA has increased public understanding of TIP and has been able to usher policy changes as a result of this heightened awareness. It has achieved this through a variety of means, including training of the public sector and civil society; offering educational forums to the general public; utilizing the media to highlight the issue; developing an interactive website; and producing educational materials like pamphlets and a short film to reach broader audiences.

January 1, 2009 – March 31, 2009:

In its final months of operation, PROTEJA focused its educational and training efforts on those organizations most in need and with the greatest potential to effect change. The programs presented by PROTEJA this quarter included:

- Two courses on the “Detection and Identification of Victims of Trafficking.” The events were directed to personnel from the office of the Secretary of Public Security, the National Migration Institute, and the offices of the Attorney General and State Attorneys General. One course was held in the Federal District¹ and the other in Chihuahua.
- Two workshops on the “Basic Aspects, Judicial Framework, and Identification and Assistance to Victims of TIP.” These workshops were directed to the office of the Attorney General in the Federal District.
- Eight different educational activities in Oaxaca directed to personnel from the State Commission on Human Rights, the state Secretary of Public Security, the state system for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF), and the state office of the Attorney General, all relating to Oaxaca’s recently approved anti-TIP legislation.

Also, very important to increasing awareness regarding TIP is media coverage. Less than two years ago, TIP was little recognized, and the public often confused it with illegal immigration. Now, “trafficking” is often a topic commonly referred to in the media. This quarter, PROTEJA conducted four interviews, including: an interview on Channel 34, an international network; an interview with Channel 22 for a documentary on TIP; an interview for the newspaper, “El Imparcial de Oaxaca” (See Attachment A: El Imparcial de Oaxaca Newspaper Article); and an interview with Televisa.

PROTEJA’s website, www.proteja.com.mx, is continuing to serve as an excellent resource for both the public and for those who are working to combat TIP. This quarter, PROTEJA began to utilize the PowerPoint presentation developed from the website material last quarter for its public presentations.

This quarter, PROTEJA premiered its short-film, “The Exploitation of the XXI Century: Trafficking in Persons”. The film illustrates how human trafficking affects its victims and promotes prevention of this type of crime. PROTEJA partnered with two local organizations, the Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos (CROC) and the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), to produce this film. The short-film was premiered in Mexico City at the Center for Interamerican Studies of Social Security on February 23, 2009. More than 400 persons attended the event, including a number of prominent representatives from embassies, labor unions, international organizations, and universities, as well as many government representatives. The film was again shown in Guelatao, Oaxaca on February 28, 2009. Copies of the short film were given to the CROC and CNDH to distribute to others working on the issue and to use as an awareness and pedagogical tool in Mexico

Finally, PROTEJA held a graduation and closing ceremony for federal representatives of the Office of the Attorney General who completed the first seminar on “Trafficking of Persons and

¹ Throughout this report, references to the Federal District are referring to Mexico City.

the Procurement of Justice.” Approximately one hundred persons attended the event, including the Special Prosecutor for Crimes Against Women and Trafficking, the Assistant Attorney General for Organized Crime, and the Coordinator General for Planning and Professional Development of the office of the Attorney General.

(Please refer to Table 1 at end of report 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 for both the proper prosecution of those who traffic in persons and to provide the necessary 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.

PROTEJA worked at the federal level and in the states to enact comprehensive anti-TIP legislation. 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.

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 legislation also is needed because state congresses address 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.

PROTEJA set an initial goal of ushering the adoption of anti-TIP legislation in six states. PROTEJA surpassed this goal. PROTEJA was the primary force behind the advancement of the comprehensive anti-TIP legislation adopted in the following seven states:

Chihuahua, adopted January 1, 2007;

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

As noted in the Introduction, PROTEJA also worked to ensure that the anti-TIP legislation in these states and at the federal level is being implemented effectively. In addition, PROTEJA worked with other states that have begun the process of adopting anti-TIP legislation. PROTEJA gave legislative advice on anti-TIP reforms in over half of the states in Mexico.

Also, as TIP is very often international in scope, international coordination is critical to effectively investigate and prosecute traffickers. Thus, in order to coordinate resources and to promote the effective implementation of Mexico's federal anti-TIP legislation, PROTEJA met with the U.S. Department of Justice to assist them in developing materials and training for their Mexican counterparts at the office of the Attorney General.

January 1, 2009 – March 31, 2009:

State Activity

In order to assist Oaxaca with the effective implementation of its recently enacted anti-TIP law, PROTEJA offered a number of workshops to government officials. These workshops covered the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection and identification of victims of TIP. *(These events are reported in the previous section.)*

International Cooperation and Coordination for the Effective Implementation of the Federal anti-TIP Legislation

As TIP victims often cross borders, international coordination is critical to effectively investigate and prosecute traffickers. Thus, in order to coordinate resources and to promote the effective implementation of Mexico's federal anti-TIP legislation, PROTEJA continued to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Justice and with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency regarding its anti-TIP activities this quarter.

Comparative Analysis

PROTEJA and the National Commission on Human Rights authored a comparative analysis of existing state legislation regarding TIP. The document provides an overview of existing state laws that penalize TIP, identifying the Mexican states that have classified TIP as a crime and the extent to which they are compliant with the international legislative instruments that govern criminal prosecution of the crime. It will help PROTEJA and others identify which states are in most need of immediate reform. In addition, it clarifies definitions, concepts, and the relevant actors and actions, all with the goal of assisting those who are attempting to understand the phenomenon of TIP in Mexico, including lawyers, legislators, civil servants, academics, and the

public. The analysis, entitled “Mexican Criminal Legislation Relating to Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes,” was published this quarter (See Attachment B: Comparative Analysis).

Legislative Manual

While Mexico has made great advances regarding TIP legislatively, much more is needed at the state level. Nineteen states² have some form of legislation that addresses TIP as a crime (not all comprehensively); however, twelve states³ do not recognize TIP as a crime in their penal codes.

To assist those seeking to make legislative changes regarding TIP, PROTEJA wrote, with UNICEF, a legislative manual that sets forth PROTEJA’s legislative strategy for pursuing anti-TIP reforms. It will assist any organization or group that is pursuing comprehensive anti-TIP legislation. Having this strategy written and available to others will help ensure that uniform and effective reforms are sought. The manual, entitled “Considerations to Classify and Sanction Trafficking in Persons in Accordance with International Agreements,” was published this quarter (See Attachment C: Legislative Manual).

STRENGTHENING LOCAL SHELTERS TO OFFER GREATER SERVICES

Introduction:

The third component of PROTEJA’s program involved 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. This program concluded May 15, 2008. The shelters were chosen based on their solid track record of service provision to victims of crime and violence in Mexico. With PROTEJA’s assistance, the shelters have attempted 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 five shelters that PROTEJA supported through its sub-grants program were:

² Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Tlaxcala, and Zacatecas

³ Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Durango, Hidalgo, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Queretaro, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatan

- 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).

PROTEJA's strategy to update the shelters' service models to address TIP victims' specific needs included providing financial and technical assistance through coordinated meetings, formal training, and one-on-one consultations. The staffs of the shelters attended regular meetings to network and discuss challenges in service provision, received support with specific cases, and discussed shortcomings of the established referral mechanisms.

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 frameworks to prosecute TIP, and the tools available to provide assistance and protection to victims. Participants included psychologists, nurses, lawyers, and social workers from each shelter. In addition to training the staff of the shelters directly, PROTEJA worked to develop materials to enable the staff to educate their communities and other shelters about TIP and methods to detect and prevent it.

PROTEJA also assisted with the launch of criminal prosecutions for TIP violations on behalf of the shelters and offered legal advice to help trafficking victims in the shelters navigate the judicial process. In all cases, PROTEJA worked to assist the shelters' efforts to coordinate with other relevant institutions, such as the office of the Attorney General.

Finally, PROTEJA worked with the shelters at an administrative level. They advised them on better financial management and methods to maximize their resources.

As planned, on March 3, 2008 PROTEJA concluded its sub-grants initiative to the four shelters. Each of the shelters successfully completed all of the agreed-upon requirements and reported them accordingly.

In September 2008 one additional shelter, Camino a Casa, was given a sub-grant. Camino a Casa works from a model of assistance that attempts to provide an integral approach to recovery, with the ultimate goal of successful reintegration to society. PROTEJA provided technical assistance to Camino a Casa through training sessions on a variety of issues related to TIP and its victims.

The five shelters assisted 519 TIP victims. Ninety percent of these victims were exploited either sexually or for labor, or both. The services provided to these victims of TIP included: 2,500 medical services; 914 social protection services; 700 mental health services; and 59 instances of legal advice and assistance (of which 14 victims brought formal legal action against their traffickers).

January 1, 2009 – March 31, 2009:

During the quarter, Camino a Casa cared for two more victims of trafficking. PROTEJA provided technical assistance to Camino a Casa on four occasions.

Call Center

One of the most successful strategies internationally for identifying and assisting victims of TIP is the establishment of a call center that administers a “hotline” dedicated to victims and reports of TIP-related activity. These call centers are often administered by civil society organizations.

Casa Alianza was chosen as the recipient of a fixed-obligation grant to develop a call center in Mexico. Casa Alianza has broad experience assisting victims of TIP. It is one of the original four shelters that received assistance from USAID from May 2007 - May 2008. During the quarter, it developed a hotline that assisted TIP victims. The hotline opened to the public on February 13, 2009 and concluded its activities on March 13, 2009. All three milestones set out in the agreement with Casa Alianza were successfully accomplished.

In total, the hotline and helpline assisted 1,027 direct TIP victims in both February and March 2009. Also, 842 of these individuals received some sort of legal, medical, psychological, and/or social support or intervention from Casa Alianza. The helpline and hotline set a successful precedent for future hotlines in Mexico that will deal with Trafficking in Persons. It is expected that this hotline will be expanded to cover all of Mexico under different geographic zones that will deal with all incoming calls.

Services Manual

PROTEJA designed a manual of services for victims of TIP. The manual is intended to be a guide for professionals providing assistance that specifically addresses the needs of TIP victims. It includes a number of models of assistance that can be drawn from to match the needs of a particular victim while maintaining an integral and uniform approach to recovery. The manual, entitled “Initial Guidelines for Attention to Victims,” draws from the new Federal anti-TIP legislation and incorporates fundamental rights of victims. The manual will be an invaluable tool for shelters throughout Mexico. The manual was published this quarter (See Attachment D: Services Manual).

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 promoted the creation of local-level TIP networks and task forces tailored to meet local needs and resources. It identified potential members who might work well together and then united them in workshops, meetings, and forums to collaborate. PROTEJA also provided technical assistance so that the members could effectively outline their collaboration, develop a work plan, and formalize agreements that will promote communication, coordination, and access to resources. PROTEJA's work developing these networks and task forces was one of the most important components of its effort to create a sustainable infrastructure to combat TIP.

When creating a task force or network, PROTEJA considered all the service providers that could 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, PROTEJA encouraged a task force (a shorter-term collaboration with specific goals) or an anti-TIP network (a longer-term collaboration with more general goals, such as raising awareness and promoting societal change).

An important strategy that PROTEJA pursued was the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with state governments with respect to developing task forces. 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. PROTEJA was then able to move forward with its efforts to officially coordinate the numerous government agencies and their efforts to combat TIP.

PROTEJA also worked directly as a member of the new federal level anti-TIP task force developed pursuant to the new federal anti-TIP law.

PROTEJA has already seen the fruits of its efforts. Many organizations are meeting regularly to coordinate their efforts to combat TIP and assist its victims. In addition, PROTEJA has been directly involved with several rescue operations. These rescue operations have been conducted in a coordinated manner which did not previously exist. All the parties involved, from the beginning (the investigation and/or rescue) to the end (prosecution and/or the victim being reintroduced to society), worked and communicated together. The result has been that the needs of victims are being addressed in a more effective manner and the authorities are succeeding in bringing the criminals to justice.

January 1, 2009 – March 31, 2009:

This quarter, PROTEJA presented three workshops designed to strengthen the skills of the participants to develop and maintain inter-disciplinary groups working on TIP-related issues. PROTEJA attempted to reach those who have to date not been actively involved in anti-TIP activities. The events included:

- Training for representatives of the Secretary of Foreign Relations and Attachés and Consulates of Latin America. This workshop educated the representatives regarding the international coordination necessary to assist victims of TIP who are rescued in a foreign country.
- Training for representatives of the National Center for Social Communication (CENCOS). This workshop was designed to educate the representatives of the Center who are charged with disseminating information regarding themes that impact society.
- Training on TIP and task force organization for indigenous leaders in Oaxaca.

PROTEJA additionally formalized agreements regarding coordination of anti-TIP activities with inter-institutional organizations in Chihuahua and Cuernavaca. A task force was formed in Ciudad Juarez among various civil society organizations.

At the federal level, PROTEJA held working meetings to encourage the organization of civil society organizations to promote the publication of regulations regarding TIP, pursuant to the federal law. It also fostered agreements among inter-institutional groups to develop future activities related to prevention, training, and public policy.

Finally, PROTEJA provided technical assistance with respect to the rescue of TIP victims in Guerrero, Morelos, and Puebla.

(Please refer to Table 2 at end of report 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

PROTEJA concluded its efforts to create awareness, further legislation, assist shelters with the care of TIP victims, and to formalize task forces and networks to combat TIP and assist its victims this quarter.

A number of PROTEJA's efforts were finalized and systems and procedures were put in place so that the advances it achieved will continue to move forward. Key to this sustainability is the wide variety of materials PROTEJA published. These materials, including the comparative analysis, entitled "Mexican Criminal Legislation Relating to Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes;" the legislative manual, entitled "Considerations to Classify and Sanction Trafficking in Persons in Accordance with International Agreements;" the victim-services manual, entitled "Initial Guidelines for Attention to Victims;" as well as the brochures, pamphlets, and training materials developed by PROTEJA, will be available to those organizations working to combat TIP and/or assist its victims long after the program activities of PROTEJA have concluded. Another significant product and event of the quarter was the finalization and premiere of the short film on TIP, "The Exploitation of the XXI Century: Trafficking in Persons." Although PROTEJA produced many publications and studies throughout the life of the project, there were

three efforts that never fully materialized in the form of final products: the development of a “Victim’s Study on the Perception and Attention of the Justice System in Mexico,” the creation of a “Model on Attention to Victims of Trafficking in Persons,” and the development of an “Analysis Regarding the Processing and Investigation of Trafficking in Persons in Mexico and the State of Chihuahua.”

All of the above and other PROTEJA efforts have paved the way for greater focus on TIP, its victims, and the demand for justice for this heinous crime. In less than three years, the awareness of the magnitude of this issue and its disturbing consequences increased dramatically. With continued efforts on the part of an organized government and civil society, there is now hope that Mexico can turn the tide against the traffickers and work towards eliminating this crime. In addition, victims of TIP are now being treated in a manner that will truly help them regain their dignity and lead them towards a more promising future.

PROTEJA met all of the goals it set forth in when it began in May 2006. It is proud to have promoted the cause of anti-TIP activities and is confident that its successes will generate more positive advances on the part of the Mexican government and civil society in the following years.

G-TIP REPORT

Victim Identification and Referral Protocols: Tools and Techniques for Detecting, Identifying and Referring Procedures of Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Mexico

January to March 2009

Introduction

The following report summarizes PROTEJA's activities on "Victim Identification and Referral Protocols: Tools and Techniques for Detecting, Identifying, and Referring Victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Mexico." These activities were carried out pursuant to PROTEJA's expanded Scope of Work and are reported here separately.

Background

One of PROTEJA's most important activities since 2007 was the hosting of workshops and seminars on the conceptual and judicial framework needed to facilitate the detection and identification of victims of TIP in Mexico. The programs were developed in conjunction with the National Migration Institute (INM), the office of the Attorney General (PGR), the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and numerous non-governmental organizations working on TIP. These events were targeted to committees and inter-institutional groups selected by the above-mentioned organizations. To date, PROTEJA has hosted twenty-one of these events.

The objective of these seminars and workshops was to strengthen government capacity to detect and identify probable victims of human trafficking in Mexico. Specifically, PROTEJA wants the participants to: (1) have a broad understanding of how TIP occurs; (2) learn the tools to detect and identify victims of TIP, using a global perspective; and (3) learn how to adapt the tools and methodologies presented in the workshops to their particular circumstances. The programs used a mixture of short presentations, group discussions, group exercises, and case studies. The events offered the opportunity for those who specialize in the prevention and detection of TIP to share their knowledge and experience with others. Each of the twenty-one workshops addressed between 35-140 participants and was held over one-five days.

For each event, staff held numerous meetings with federal authorities and organization leaders to plan and develop the programs, giving special consideration to the needs of each audience. PROTEJA was responsible for all logistics, including: organizing the travel plans of the speakers; acting as the speakers' hosts; and designing the content of each seminar, including the inaugurations and closing ceremonies. In addition, staff developed the materials distributed to the participants, such as a CD-ROM which contains all relevant national and international documents relating to TIP. PROTEJA contracted Dr. Lourdes Barboza, an expert in TIP from Paraguay, to facilitate many of the events.

January to March 2009 Activities

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

For two of the events, PROTEJA coordinated with leaders of the federal Secretary of Public Security, Maria Luisa Sibaja, Director of Investigations relating to TIP. With the Secretary,

PROTEJA designed and scheduled two events in Mexico City and Chihuahua. For the third event, PROTEJA coordinated with “Mujeres Chinantecas en Movimiento,” represented by C. Bertha Mendoza Aguirre. The event was held in Tuxtépex, Oaxaca.

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

PROTEJA brought academic experts from universities to speak at the seminars. The experts included:

- Tracey Bardorf, U.S. Department of Justice;
- Fabio Valdes Bensasson, Director of Proderecho;
- Dr. Noemi Guzik, University Gestalt of Mexico; and
- Dr. Jessica Gutierrez Castillo, University of Iberoamerica.

In addition, PROTEJA staff shared their experiences regarding TIP. The PROTEJA experts included:

- Gariela Saavedra;
- Yuriria Alvarez Madrid;
- David Castaneda Torres;
- Cuitlahuac Salinas; and
- Tuchee Gaona.

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

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

TABLE 1 – PROTEJA TIP ACTIVITIES: PUBLIC AWARENESS COMPONENT

Date	Participants/Organization	Theme/Activity	State
Jan. 12-13	Secretary of Public Security and the Office of the Attorney General	Course on “Detection and Identification of Victims of TIP”	Federal District
Jan. 29-30	Secretary of Public Security, the Office of the Attorney General, State Commission on Human Rights	Course on “Detection and Identification of Victims of TIP”	Chihuahua
Feb. 9-10	Sub-secretary of Public Security of Oaxaca and the Oaxaca Commission for the Defense of Human Rights	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Oaxaca
Feb. 11-13	Oaxaca’s System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF)	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Oaxaca
March 2-5	Oaxaca’s state Attorney General	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Oaxaca
March 10-11	Office of the Attorney general of the Federal District	Workshop on the basic aspects, the judicial framework, and the detection of and assistance to victims of TIP	Federal District

TABLE 2 – PROTEJA TIP ACTIVITIES: ANTI-TIP NETWORKS AND TASK FORCES COMPONENT

Date	Participants /Organization	Theme/Activity	State
Jan. 16	Secretary of Foreign Relations and Attachés and consulates of Latin America	To educate the representatives on the international coordination necessary to assist a victim of TIP rescued in a foreign country	Federal District
Jan. 23	Center for National Social Communication	Training on TIP	Federal District
Jan. 26	Fifteen NGOs	Develop plans to work together on TIP	Federal District
Jan. 27	AGGA consultants	Design a work plan to increase awareness of TIP	Federal District
Jan. 29-30	Public Security Secretariat	Training on TIP	Chihuahua
Feb. 9-13	Indigenous community leaders from various municipalities	Develop inter-institutional working plans	Oaxaca
Feb. 19	Office of the Attorney General	Closing of the course on TIP	Federal District
Feb. 24	Casa Sobre la Roca	Establish work plans	Federal District
Feb. 26	Twenty representatives from the inter-institutional network of Morelos	Establish work plan on prevention	Morelos
Feb. 27	U.S. Embassy personnel	Support for the U.S. Department of State report on TIP	Federal District
March 9-10	Sub-secretary of Public Security, federal Preventative Police, and Camino a Casa	Technical assistance with the rescue of victims working with an inter-institutional group	Guerrero
March 10	Sub-secretary of Public Security and federal Preventative Police	Technical assistance with the rescue of victims working with an inter-institutional group	Morelos

Date	Participants /Organization	Theme/Activity	State
March 11	Thirteen civil society organizations	Assistance developing methods of observing compliance with the new rules regarding TIP	Federal District
March 12	Fifteen representatives from a variety of government offices	Develop a work plan	Chihuahua
March 13	Seven civil society organizations	Develop a work plan	Chihuahua