

IV **Alternative Report**

MAIN FINDINGS 2015-2016



Civil society
assessment on the
situation of human
trafficking in Peru
2015 - 2016

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**IV ALTERNATIVE REPORT
CIVIL SOCIETY ASSESSMENT ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
IN PERU 2015 – 2016. MAIN FINDINGS.**

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INTRODUCTION

The consequence of human trafficking is the violation of fundamental human rights. It damages the social and community fabric and corrupts institutions and public officials by virtue of its profitability and association with other crime figures such as money-laundering, illegal mining and logging, drug trafficking, among others. It is a responsibility of the Peruvian government to design and implement articulated and intersectoral measures to prevent and mitigate this crime's impact; as well as, to ensure protection for its victims and to provide them with effective reparation measures.

Capital Humano y Social Alternativo (CHS Alternativo), in coordination with different organizations, presents for the fourth consecutive year the "IV Alternative Report: Civil society assessment on the situation of human trafficking in Peru 2015 – 2016", with the purpose of making public an assessment in relation to the improvements and challenges on the implementation of the National Plan against Human Trafficking 2011 – 2016 (PNAT) in its last year.

This report identifies the main findings on State intervention between the second semester of 2015 and the first semester of 2016. The information has been divided according to the PNAT's strategic axes: (i) Crime prevention; (ii) persecution and prosecution of criminals; and (iii) care and protection for victims. At the same time it presents (iv) an analysis of the allocated and executed State budget.

Within the framework of the law on Transparency and Public Information, the report is based on information given by different state institutions at the national, regional and local levels whose responsibilities are to implement the PNAT. It also includes the proposals made by civil society organizations in regions with high human trafficking cases (Loreto, Madre de Dios, Cusco y Puno), and the challenges for next year.

9 out of 10
consulted ministries answered the request to access public information

18 out of 26
regional governments answered the requests to access public information this year

17 out of 43
municipalities of metropolitan Lima answered the request

9 out of 108
local governments contacted from the remaining* 24 regions answered the requests to access public information

* Local Governments from which information was received are: the provincial municipalities of Arequipa (2 replies 8 requested), Provincial Municipalities of Cusco (1 of 13), Provincial and District Municipalities of Loreto (3 of 59), Provincial Municipalities of Madre de Dios (0 of 3) Provincial Municipalities of Ucayali (April 1), Provincial Municipalities of Piura (August 4), of which 2 answered negatively, and Provincial Municipalities of Puno (1 of 13).

3 constitutionally autonomous bodies and INEI

Among the challenges, the most important is to elaborate a new National Plan against Human Trafficking 2017-2021 under the leadership of the Secretaria Técnica de la Comisión Multisectorial de naturaleza permanente contra la Trata de Personas y Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes¹ (Comisión Multisectorial). There has been progress in this regard; however, it is still pending to conclude the elaboration and approval processes of the new National Plan, ensuring funds are assigned.

The presentation of the State report at Congress about the implementation of the National Plan against Human Trafficking 2011 – 2016, which took place in the first semester of this year, has shown that the Peruvian government has prioritized normative aspects. Nevertheless, the lack of specific budget and specialized human resources are some of the obstacles to ensure a full protection and guarantee of victims' human rights.

CHS Alternativo reaffirms its mission to make the maximum effort to contribute to eradicate this crime that affects thousands of people in Peru, especially girls, boys and adolescents, articulating and complementing actions promoted by State institutions, focusing on strengthening public policies and a permanent social audit of governance.

Finally, we thank the Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), international donors who over the years maintained a sustained commitment in the fight against human trafficking in our country and that, through their cooperation have effectively contributed to increase this crime priority in the public agenda. Without their support the publication of this report would not have been possible.

¹ Multisectorial commission



PROGRESS

Summary of the main improvements detected during the period under review.

// Institutional Strengthening

- + Promulgation of the “National Policy against human trafficking and its exploitation forms” prepared under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Ministry of Justice).
- + Adoption of the new regulation of the Law on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants by Supreme Decree No. 001-2016-IN.
- + Installing the Multisectoral Commission of permanent nature against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, whose Technical Secretariat rests with the Ministry of the Interior (MININTER).
- + Starting the development of the new National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking 2017-2021.
- + Publication of “Intersectoral Protocol for the Prevention and Prosecution of Crime and the Protection, Care and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking in Persons” (DS No. 005-2016-IN).
- + Approval of a new Immigration Act, Legislative Decree No. 1236, which provides humanitarian immigration category for victims of trafficking, among other vulnerable groups. Regrettably, it is not yet applied due to the lack of regulation.
- + Signing of the “Agreement between the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Colombia for the prevention, investigation, prosecution of the crime of human trafficking and assistance and protection to the victims” and the “Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen the fight against human trafficking, the smuggling of migrants and related crimes”.
- + In addition, agreement projects on Human Trafficking are being negotiated with Argentina and Ecuador, and negotiations will begin with Brazil, Paraguay and Chile.

// Budget

- + Various State sectors provided the executed budget for the years 2015 and 2016.
- + The MININTER and MIMP are the only sectors that used the specific budget specifications for the implementation of PNAT 2011-2016.

// Main government actions

- + Continuity in dialogue processes and/or binational coordination with Chile, Colombia and Bolivia, involving Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE).
- + The DIRINCRI-PNP reported performing 32 large-scale police operations and 195 raids, where rescued 2,361 victims.
- + There are DIRINTRAP-PNP Decentralized Departments in 23 regions of the country, consisting of 110 specialized agents in human trafficking
- + The Hotline Against Human Trafficking (Line 1818 - Option 1), started operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- + Implementation by the Public Ministry (MP-FN) of the Prosecutor's Offices specialized in the crime of human trafficking in the regions of Loreto, Cusco, Puno, Madre de Dios, Tacna, Tumbes, Lima and Callao.

+ Implementation of the "Blue Heart Peru" campaign against human trafficking, which according to MININTER estimates, raised awareness about the crime among more than 9 million people. However, the Ministry could not explain the basis for that estimate

+ The Ministry of Health indicates that 100% of victims reported by the Prosecutor's Office were treated and affiliated to comprehensive health insurance; however, it does not indicate the number of people or type of care provided.

+ Approval of the "Guide about communicational practices in addressing human trafficking for sexual exploitation" MIMP

+ The MININTER updated the "Protocol of care and protection of victims of the National Police"

+ Publication of the "Asistence Guide for Victims of human trafficking in Residential Care Centers of children and adolescents" by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) and CHS Alternativo.

+ MIMP elaborated the "Reintegration Plan of Victims of Trafficking in Persons", not yet approved, the content of which has not yet been consulted with civil society organizations

+ Ministry of Health elaborated the "Guide for the prevention of human trafficking, promoting the rights of victims and comprehensive care".

+ Implementation of campaigns in the framework of articulated work (Blue Heart Campaign) and intersectoral action (initiative of the Education sector and the MIMP).

// Regional and local government actions

+ The actions of the Regional Committee to fight Human Trafficking in Loreto have been reinitiated.

+ The Regional Plan of Action against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants in Cusco Region 2015-2021 and the Regional Network was formally approved.

+ The Regional Government of Apurimac promulgated the constitution of the Regional Network to Fight Human Trafficking.

+ The Piura Regional Government adopted its Regional Protocol for the prevention and comprehensive care for victims of human trafficking.

+ The Regional Government of Huancavelica promoted the implementation and strengthening of the Working Groups in 6 provinces: Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Churcampa, Acobamba, Angaraes and Huaytará.

+ The Municipality of Comas moved from allocating S/ 93,765.00 in 2015, a budgetary allocation for preventive actions on human trafficking, to allocating S/ 620,195.00, which would mean increasing its budget more than 6 times.



BUDGET



// Annual State Budget to combat Human Trafficking

+ The specific budget allocated by ministries, OCA's and regional and local governments to implement the PNAT during 2016 reached 6'485,049 soles. This amount represents 0.0046% of the General Budget of the Republic for the same year.

+ Compared to 2015, where the specific budget reported amounts to 14'163,523¹ soles (corresponding to 0.0108% of the General Budget of the Republic for that year), we evidence a decrease of 7'678,474 soles; which means a reduction of 54.21% of the specific budget for 2016.

+ The budget reduction is a significant setback in the fight against human trafficking in Peru, limiting the availability of resources of each sector to carry out the actions involved in the PNAT even more.

1 - The amount corresponds to the budget for 2015, as reported by the sectors. This amount differs from that reported by the same sectors in 2015 and was reported in the III Informe Alternativo (which was S/. 8'863,742). The difference (S/. 5'299,781) is explained by variations in the reported allocated budget for 2015 in the following sectors: MININTER, MIMP, Ministry of Tourism and Foreign Trade - MINCETUR, MINTRA, as well as regional and local governments. For its part, the Public Ministry reports for the current Report that the budget for 2015 is S/. 6,850,401.00 (allocated to implement Specialized Prosecutor Offices for Human Trafficking), which has been included in the 2015 budget.



State Budget to Implement the PNAT 2011-16 from 2013 to 2017

- General Budget of the Republic
- Budget

2013

S/. 108,418,909,559.00 (100%)
S/. 1,600,000.00 (0.0015%)

2014

S/. 118,934,253,913.00 (100%)
S/. 2,963,328.00 (0.0025%)

2015

S/. 130,621,290,973.00 (100%)
S/. 14,163,523.00 (0.0108%)

2016

S/. 138,490,511,244.00 (100%)
S/. 6,485,049.50 (0.0046%)

2017

S/. 1142,471,518,545.00 (100%)
S/. 3,224,738.00 (0.0023%)

Source: Responses to requests for access to public information / Law of the General Budget of the Republic 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 / Bill for the General Budget of the Republic. 2017
Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo.

// Annual State Budget to combat Human Trafficking

+ The budget for this year corresponds to the amounts reported by five ministries (MINTRA, MIMP, MINJUS, MRREE and Labor and Employment- MTPE) and four Regional Governments and two Local Governments.

+ MIMP and MININTER report higher budgetary allocations for 2016. This figure is consistent with the fact that both ministries have a greater number of functional responsibilities and competences in the three areas of intervention according to Regulations of the Law on Human Trafficking, such as prevention, prosecution of the crime and protection of victims.

+ The MININTER allocated a budget of 813.815 soles for this year, which corresponds to the General Directorate for Democratic Security, responsible for the Technical Secretary of the Multisectoral Commission, a coordination space among the different sectors and promoting actions against human trafficking.

+ MIMP reported a specific budget of 3'803,268.50 soles for 2016, which includes the various programs and general directorates with responsibilities, such as the General Directorate for Children and Adolescents, the National Comprehensive Program for Family Welfare (INABIF), National Program against Domestic and Sexual Violence, the National Program Yachay, the Directorate for Tutelar Investigation, and the General Directorate against Gender Violence.

+ The Ministry of Justice, which has responsibilities in the three axes of the PNAT, reported a budget of 401,812.00 soles, assigned to the General Directorate of Criminal and Penitentiary Policy. However, the sector has not reported on the budget assigned to the Directorate of Legal Aid and Defense of Victims, where free legal representation is provided to victims of human trafficking at the national level.

+ The MRREE reports a budget of S/. 568,820.00 assigned for this year, specifically, to the Sub-directorate of National Communities Protection and to the Sub-directorate of National Assistance to provide technical assistance and information on cases involving foreign victims and nationals abroad.

+ The MTPE, with responsibilities in the areas of prevention and protection of victims, reported having allocated a budget of S/.235.544 in 2016. The budget has been executed in preventive actions in the field of human trafficking and forced labor, training students and labor inspectors, and in the development of informational materials. However, it is alarming that there are no reports on efforts for socio-economic reintegration of victims, in particular the implementation of labour programs and specialized vocational training.



Specific budget allocated and implemented by sector Comparison between 2015 and 2016 (in soles)

SECTOR	2015			2016		
	ALLOCATED	IMPLEMENTED	%	ALLOCATED	IMPLEMENTED	% ¹
MININTER	954,099.00	876,041.10	91.82%	813,815.00	479,906.00	58.97%
MIMP	2,914,192.00	2,636,086.82	90.46%	3,803,268.50	1,512,632.00	39.77%
MINCETUR	761,695.00	422,852.20	55.51%	SD	S/. 63,900.00	-
MINEDU	761,114.00	4,000.00	0.53%	SD	791,000.00	-
MINJUS	199,519.00	SD ²	-	401,812.00	293,851.91	73.13%
MRREE	568,820.00	180,376.47	31.71%	568,820.00	151,985.16	26.72%
MTPE	244,729.00	SD	-	235,544.00	76,022.70	32.28%
MINSA	161,521.00	SD	-	SPE	SPE	-
MTC	SPE ³	SPE	-	SPE	SPE	-
MINEM	SPE	SPE	-	SPE	SPE	-
MPFN	6,850,401.00	SD	-	SPE ⁴	SPE	-
PJ	147,840.00	SD	-	SPE	SPE	-
INEI	SPE	SPE	-	SPE	SPE	-
RENIEC	SPE	SPE	-	SPE	SPE	-
GOREs y GOB. LOCALES	599,593.00	27,539.00	4.59%	661,790.00	115,475.00	17.45%
TOTAL	14,163,523.00	4,146,895.59	29.28%	6,485,049.50	3,484,772.77	53.74%

¹ Budget implemented by June 2016. / ² Unknown / ³ Without specific budget

⁴ For 2016, S/.7644 000.00 for the continuity of Specialized Provincial Prosecutors' Offices against Human Trafficking; and S/.3'123,635, corresponding to the Victim and Witness Support Program have not been considered. The explanation is provided in the body of the report

Source: Responses to Requests for Access to Public Information 2014, 2015 and 2016 / Bill for Public Budget Law 2017
Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

+ The Health sector, Transport and Communications, Energy and Mines, Judiciary ¹ and INEI and RENIEC, do not report a specific budget for 2016. In particular, It is concerned about the situation of the health sector, who despite reporting implementation of actions related to prevention, awareness, information and training, and access to physical and mental health of the victims do not report a specific budget.

+ In this report, there is not a specific budget reported by the MP-FN. However, this institution has reported a budget of 7'644,000 soles for the operation of the Specialized Prosecutor's Office in the crime of human trafficking (FISTRAP), but also notes that this amount includes the funds destined to other provincial and Specialized Prosecutor's Offices. Similar case occurs with the Victim and Witness Support Program, reporting an allocated budget of S/. 3'123,635 during 2016; and where also the budget for attention to victims and witnesses of other crimes are included. For this reason, both budgets have not been included as a specific budget.

¹ Judiciary states that do not receive allocation of resources specified by type of crime, so calculating the allocated budget is estimated, based on activities related to the treatment of these crimes and the corresponding budget allocations made by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. For this reason, it indicates that major projects such as improving the statistical system and interoperability, do not have to date with defined allocation of resources, and it will be implemented in the short term from receiving their respective allocation of resources.

// Annual Budget Allocated by regional and local governments

+ Only four regional governments and three local governments reported about the budget allocated to fight human trafficking during 2016, as shown below:



Specific budget allocated and implemented by the regional and local governments in 2015 and 2016

SECTOR	2015			2016		
	ALLOCATED	IMPLEMENTED	%	ALLOCATED	IMPLEMENTED	%
Regional Government of Cajamarca	3,940.00	3,940.00	100%	4,495.00	4,495.00	100%
Regional Government of Huancavelica	9,929.00	9,929.00	100%	15,100.00	10,570.00	70%
Regional Government of Madre de Dios	9,959.00	-	-	12,000.00	-	-
Regional Government of Piura	32,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	-	-
District Municipality of Carabaylo – Lima	450,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality of Comas - Lima	93,765.00	13,670.00	14.58%	620,195.00	100,410.00	16.19%
Provincial Municipality of Maynas – Loreto	4,135.00	4,135.00	100%	25,212.00	-	-
TOTAL	603,728.00	27,539.00	4.56%	687,002.00	115,475.00	16.81%

Source: Responses to Requests for Access to Public Information 2015 and 2016

PREVENTION

3



The goal of a prevention strategy is to reduce risk factors that might lead to a human trafficking situation, as well as to identify possible victims of this crime. According to current normative, the concerned sectors are: Interior, Women and Vulnerable Populations, Health, Justice and Human Rights, Education, Labor and Employment, Transport and Communications, Energy and Mines, Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Foreign Trade, Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary, National Institute for Statistics and Informatics, and regional and local governments.

The new regulation of the Law 28950 establishes the following objectives: (i) To develop information about the issue through judicial and administrative archives and scientific and operative research; (ii) To raise awareness and inform the general public and stakeholders; (iii) To disseminate the 1818 option1hotline against human trafficking; (iv) To ensure the channeling of complaints to competent authorities; and (v) to raise awareness and to train public officials in charge of institutional services nationally.

// Information generated for research

- + Approaching the end of the PNAT's term, there is no national diagnostic that allows to have knowledge about the importance of this crime, risk areas, levels of vulnerability, victims and traffickers profiles.
- + INEI informed its participation in the elaboration of the Technical Report – Statistics about Public Safety 1, 2, 3, 4 (2015) and First trimester of 2016 with national and departmental data.
- + No investigations providing evidence on the crime have been reported.
- + MINJUS developed regional plans containing cross-institutions strategies to strengthen networks. The results are the Operative Plan against Human Trafficking in Puno and Cusco 2016 and the Regional Plan against Human Trafficking 2016-2021.
- + MTPE developed reports about Human Trafficking for Forced Labor purposes.
- + Of the regional and local governments some initiatives stand out such as the development of the Regional Network to Fight Human Trafficking in Apurímac, the Regional Network of Cusco, as well as the development of the Regional Action Plan to fight against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants in the Cusco Regions 2015-2021.
- + The Regional Government of Piura informs to have developed and approved the Regional Protocol to prevent and comprehensive attention of Human Trafficking victims and the Regional Government of Huancavelica has implemented Permanent Multisectoral Working Groups.
- + In the same way, the Regional Government of Ica informs to have implemented actions in 5 of its provinces, although they have not specified towns.
- + The 2015 Blue Heart Campaign was one of the main actions promoted by the Multisectoral Commission during the 2015-2016 period. The MININTER reported to have disseminated, through utility bills, information about the hotline 1818 option 1, achieving to inform more the 930,000 people, primarily in regions.
- + The regional governments of Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Ica, Lambayeque and Ucayali reported having joined the Blue Heart Campaign and developed activities and preventive actions. In that regard, the significant effort to articulate all sectors and levels of government in an action of prevention should be highlighted.
- + As part of the Blue Heart Campaign, there were symbolic acts during eight first division football games, with more the 20 thousand informed attendees in 6 regions¹. However, there is no source about the number of attendees.
- + MINJUS and MRREE, along with the Regional Government of Cusco, held a Preventive and Informative Fair in Urcos, resulting in 2,500 beneficiaries. Overall MINJUS reported 4996 people have been benefited.
- + The Technical Secretary of the Multisectoral Commission also reports to have informed 8,971,710 people as part of the television audience in Lima. However, they have not informed about the criteria or methodology to estimate that number nor have they explained to which extent people have been sensitized, or if this has resulted in a change of behaviour.

¹ Lima, Junín, Huánuco, Ucayali, Cusco and San Martín.

/// Raised Awareness and information to high school and university students

+ MINEDU and MIMP have implemented an intersectoral intervention in 25 cities (43 UGELs) within the framework of the Comprehensive Sex Education, entitled "Prevention of domestic and sexual violence, teen pregnancy and human trafficking." At the same time, MINEDU reported organizing the Campaign and School Fair "With Secondary Education! Yes you can do it!" in 5 regions, with a stand implemented to provide information on the subject.

+ It is a matter of concern that MINEDU has not reported direct impact actions on the Regional Educational Directorates guidelines, nor production of a specific material for teachers or students, nor incorporating the subject in the curriculum of elementary or high school education.

+ The MRREE is the only sector that reports to have raised awareness among 60 out of 64,282 Law students nationwide.

+ MINJUS reported the implementation of talks for citizens about human trafficking in 11 regions with a total of 1,598 beneficiaries¹, without indication of the participants' profile.

+ In 2015, the binational fair with Ecuador about the issue of human trafficking took place through the Consulate of Peru in Loja along with MININTER, as planned in the Roadmap of the Interinstitutional Framework Convention between the Interior Ministries of Peru and Ecuador.

+ MP-FN informed 34 dissemination activities from the Program on human trafficking crimes targeted to the general public developed by the UDAVITs and UAIVITs nationwide, without indicating the number of beneficiaries.

Number of beneficiaries



*MINJUS MININTER (academic event)

+ In general, based on the calculations from the answers to requests for access to public information, from regular basic education: 2,319 teachers (from a total of 510,474 nationwide); 48,590 students (from the more than the 8 million 400 thousand nationwide) were trained; and they intervened in 745 educational institutions (from a total of 106,039 existing nationally).

+ In the case of higher education, the general figures show that 1,646 university students were trained from a total of 1'107,424 (public: 345,422 and private: 762,002) of enrolled college students.

+ Training, information and awareness activities were reported in 7 Universities of the 142 (51 public and 91 private) existing at national level.

	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		UNIVERSITIES	
	Beneficiaries	Total	Beneficiaries	Total
Number of Institutions	745	106,039	7	142
Teachers	2,319	510,474	-	-
Students	48,590	8,400,421	1,646	1'107,424

Source: INEI and answers by sector / Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

¹ The regions in which the Ministry of Justice claims to have executed talks were the following: Piura (67 beneficiaries), Loreto (115 beneficiaries), Ayacucho (204 beneficiaries), Apurimac (57 beneficiaries), North Lima district (129 beneficiaries), Cusco (516 beneficiaries), Piura (110 beneficiaries), Amazonas (24 beneficiaries), Huanuco (beneficiaries), La Libertad (203 beneficiaries)

+ At the level of local governments, the main identified actions were the training activities with children and adolescents in educational institutions and staff of their institutions, and few parents. While not all governments reported the number of beneficiaries, from municipalities that did, it could be concluded that: 930 children and adolescents; 1630 students; 149 parents; 120 domestic workers and 85 teachers, 55 principals and assistant principals were trained.

+ Finally, it is worrying not to have received a reply to the request for access to public information by the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima and that it has not yet established a metropolitan instance for the treatment of human trafficking, Lima being the region with the highest concentration of trafficked persons and cases.

// Raised awareness and information for key stakeholders

+ MININTER reports to have executed seminars, workshops and talks to raise awareness¹, highlighting those targeting media with a total of 161 journalists, editors and media communication participants in 7 regions². Unfortunately, the media source and scope were not reported (number of readers or tuning level), nor was their distribution in the country specified. Activities for the 12,384 students of this profession nationwide, were not reported.

+ MINEDU and MIMP, within the framework of the intersectoral action specified above, have trained 85 specialists from the Regional Offices and Local Educational Management Units; 34 officials from regional governments; 118 promoters from the CEM-MIMP; 143 mentoring promoters from Lima and Callao; 2,234 promoter teachers; 46,960 students; 14,088 families and 719 educational institutions.

1 23 lectures to raise awareness about human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, and 24 workshops in 6 regions.

2 The seven regions where media training activities were conducted were Lima, Ancash, Loreto, Ayacucho, Amazonas, Apurímac and Junín.

+ MIMP highlights the dissemination of prevention campaigns in radio stations³ and the dissemination about the problem through television⁴. MIMP also developed the Guide on communicational practices to address trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes, which was validated by experts and specialized journalists.

+ The Ministry of Transport and Communications - MTC reported that, in coordination with the Superintendence of Transport of Persons, Cargo and Freight (SUTRAN) it has provided training to transport companies, sub-national governments and institutions involved with land transport to implement the use of the Roadmap and the Manifesto of passengers and Cargo at the national level. However the number of people trained or informed is unknown.

3 Radio Super Mix, Radio Madre de Dios, Radio Americana, Radio Aurora, Radio La Luz.

4 TV Uriol, canal Tropical, H visión and interviews for radio stations such as La Joya, Radio Madre de Dios y Voz Amazónica.

// Dissemination of hotline 1818 option 1

+ 16 briefings and radio campaigns to provide information on access and use of the 1818 Option 1 hotline were performed. The MININTER reported about 390 micro informative transmissions through 13 radio stations¹. However, the levels of ratings of radio stations have not been provided, the number of people and geographical distribution that this information has been exposed to is unknown.

1 The 13 radio stations mentioned by the direction of MININTER were Onda Mix, María, Nuevo Tiempo, Sechura, Cantogrande, San Borja, San Juan, Exitosa, La Exitosa, Yaraví, Madre de Dios, Santana, Satélite.

// Ensure channeling complaints

+ Since September 2015, the Hotline against Human Trafficking. Line 1818 Option 1 (formerly 0800-2-3232), started operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During the period June 2015 - May 2016, it has handled 85 complaints and absolved 616 consultations regarding the service and the implications of human trafficking.

✓ Raised Awareness and training provided to public officials

+ MIMP held workshops and awareness campaigns aimed at journalists, as well as officials of the institution and touristic operators among others. However, it does not indicate the number of people trained.

+ The National Comprehensive Program for Family Welfare (INABIF) managed to train 50 people working as directors and members of the technical team from the Residential Care Centers - CAR on human trafficking.

+ The Ministry of Justice reported the implementation of training workshops for actors and strategic operators in the framework of the National Policy in three regions¹ resulting in 898 beneficiaries.

+ The MRREE trained 38 diplomats accredited abroad. Within the framework of the Consular Management Diploma Program.

+ The Ministry of Health reported training 312 workers from INFOSALUD/MINSA of 11 Directorates of Regional Health. The workshop was about prevention and strengthening of the skills to apply a gender perspective, and to understand the impact of human trafficking on public health².

+ MINTRA reported 81 trained officers of the Regional Directorates of Labor and Employment Promotion of 11 regions. Also, SUNAFIL trained 14 of 393 labor inspectors.

+ The Ministry of Transport and Communications - MTC reported that, in coordination with the Superintendence of Transport of Persons, Cargo and Freight (SUTRAN) it has provided training to transport companies, sub-national governments and institutions involved with land transport to implement the use of the Roadmap and the Manifiesto of passengers and cargo at the national level. However, the number of people trained is unknown.

¹ According to the Ministry of Justice, the reported activities took place in Ucayali, Lima and Cusco on August 11th and 13th, September 25th and 27th, and October 14th and 16th. The beneficiaries were 487 Social and Justice Administration System operators.

² Amazonas, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Huancavelica, Loreto, La Libertad, Madre de Dios, Puno, San Martín, Tumbes y Ucayali.

Number of trained public officials



898 Public officials and key stakeholders from MINJUS

2,034 Police officers

+ At the level of regional governments, Ayacucho has developed teacher training activities, with the support of the Centro Loyola, training 40% of the teachers in the region (but does not indicate the exact number of beneficiaries). The Regional Directorate of Education of Ayacucho gave directives and resolutions that help to take into account how to address, to raise awareness and to inform about human trafficking in educational institutions.

+ Municipality District of Carabayllo implemented a comprehensive and multidimensional approach to address the problem of human trafficking and related crimes. It has incorporated training and activities to raise awareness into its plan of action, as well as a communications strategy and activities aimed at capacity building that contribute to the discouragement of supply of the crime.

+ It is important to mention the control activities carried out by the District Municipality of Miraflores, along with the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion in 30 local employment agencies located in their jurisdiction.

+ It is also worrying, that despite the powers set by the new regulation of the Law on Human Trafficking, local governments do not have specialized local bodies in the field or legislation to locally develop the Action Plan against Human Trafficking.

+ In addition, it was informed reiteratively that there were no programmed activities to fight against human trafficking in the Institutional Operational Plans of Local Governments.

+ Therefore, it is necessary to explicitly incorporate the subject of human trafficking in the Guidelines of the Defenders of Children and Adolescents, as well as Public Safety plans and related documents to ensure that the institutional operating plans of local governments incorporate actions against human trafficking and related crimes.

PROSECUTION

+ The prosecution of crime remains a major axis of the human trafficking policy. It is structured along two axes: (i) Investigation of crime, which involves investigating the case and planning of the intervention process, Coordination for the prosecution of crime, Records on cases of Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, the identification of cases abroad and effective collaboration. The second axis (ii) is aimed at developing inspection activities and administrative supervision of the sectors and decentralized governments.

+ In general, it is possible to note from the volume of activities and decisions, that there is some continuity in the efforts against human trafficking, despite the reduction of the budget of the different sectors in the field. However, one cannot ensure the effectiveness of these measures.

+ Responsible ministries are: Ministry of Interior, Women and People Vulnerable, Health, Justice and Human Rights, Education, Labor and Employment Promotion, Transport and Communications, Energy and Mines, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Tourism, Public Ministry, Judiciary and Local Governments.

Case registration and statistics

+ Only 84 police officers have access to the RETA-PNP system, although the police registration of cases of human trafficking can be done from all units nationwide. That means that on average, 1 in 17 police stations have access to the system (there are 1459 police stations), or 1 in 391 police officers in police stations¹.

+ According to the RETA-PNP system, 466 complaints were registered, identifying 2477 alleged victims, 2,335 women and 142 men (94.27% and 5.73% respectively), however, this differs considerably with statistics from the SISTRA system from of the Public Prosecution, whose total number of victims men and women between 2009 and 2014 was 1483 and 1363, respectively. The questions that arise are: what happens to women victims of trafficking between the police report and the prosecutor's report? Is there a problem in registering cases? Does the national police register

cases that do not correspond to human trafficking? Does the public prosecutor comes to know all these cases?

+ Hotline 1818 option 1, registered 96 possible cases of human trafficking (it is unclear whether these cases are also registered in the RETA-PNP system), with which it keeps a certain trend. Interestingly, the information presented indicated that, from complaints processed, 63 victims were rescued. It is demonstrating an effectiveness of 68.47%.

Statistics from Hotline 1818 option 1* :

92

claims from possible human trafficking cases

682

calls for the prevention of human trafficking and related issues (consultations).

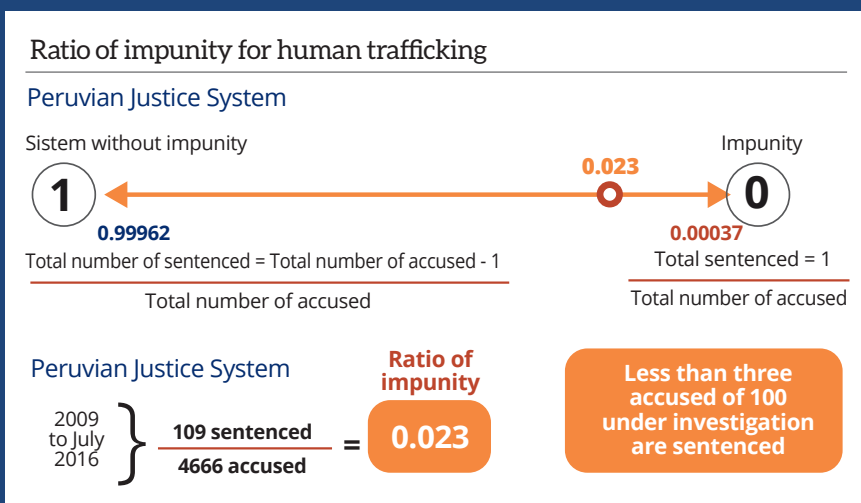
63

victims were rescued thanks to the hotline

Fuente: MININTER

*It should be noted that the report cites different statistics, which we assume is the cutoff date that was used in both cases. Other information indicates that from June 2015 to May 2016, the line has handled 85 complaints and 616 acquitted.

¹ Figures established in the 2014 police stations census.



+ The Public Ministry has not provided disaggregated information from the SISTRA System. There was only access to information on the total number of cases recorded by the system, with two important findings that show an increase of cases:

- In 2015, 889 cases were filed. That means that the annual variation between 2014 and 2015 is of 77.44%.
- Only in the first quarter of 2016, 258 cases were registered, if the trend continues, by the end of the year 1,032 cases of human trafficking would be recorded. If so, an annual variation of 16.08% would be reached.
- The growing trend of reported cases remains in Lima, although other regions such as El Callao and Puno emerge.

SISTRA System: Human Trafficking cases 2014-2015

	2014	2015
Lima	143	365
Callao	10	77
Puno	7	28
Tacna	3	13
Loreto	80	92
Madre de Dios	54	73



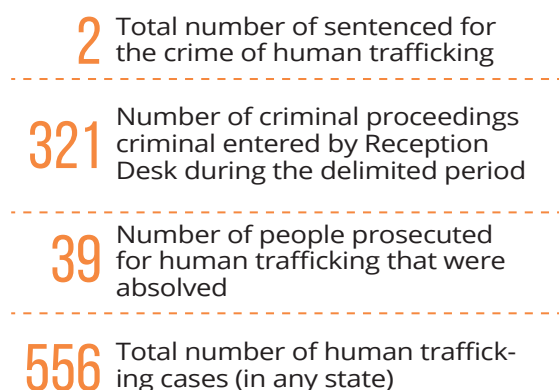
Source: Public Prosecutor

+ According to information provided by the Judiciary, in 2015 they had sentenced 2 people¹. However, from January to May 2016, 42 people have been convicted. An estimate of the number of suspect persons², allows us to update the Ratio of Impunity in human trafficking, now it would be 0.024, which represents a slight improvement over our last estimate (0.016).

1 Information provided in advance to CHS Alternativo
 2 With the information provided by the SISTRA until 2014, it is estimated that the number of imputed per case is 1.03 persons per case, which would make a total of 4405.31 imputed up to March 2016.

Information reports on human trafficking in 2015

Period: January - December 2015



Source: Judiciary / Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

Information reports on human trafficking in 2016: General synthesis

Period: January - May 2016*



Source: Judiciary / Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

*The judiciary has only recorded information of 10 judicial districts, which are: Callao, Cusco, Huanuco, Junin, La Libertad, Lima, North Lima, Piura, San Martin, Tacna.

+ Nonetheless, there is limited information provided on the modalities. It is surprising to see the the high number of cases the type of exploitation has not been identified. For example, between January and May 2016, the Judiciary reported that, of the 42 convicted cases, only 6 were cases of sexual exploitation, none were labor exploitation, and 36 were not defined, which is totally contradictory to the current statistics, where the primary purpose is sexual exploitation, followed by labor exploitation. A similar situation occurs with regards to the cases that are in process (227), only 20 have the purpose of sexual exploitation, 1 for labor exploitation, in other cases (207) the available information does not define the purpose.

// Strengthening prosecution capacities

+ According to provided information, 1815 police officers from 12 regions were trained. However, the previous Alternative Report mentions that 16% of police officers had received information on the subject. For this period that figure would have reached 5.52%¹.

+ Of the 195 police officers specialized on human trafficking, the 48.45% have been trained. It is expected that in the next term sustainability of this training is reflected in an increased number of trained police officers.

+ The Public Prosecutor has reported 17 trainings conducted with different goals, 6 specialized courses for prosecutors including specialized courses for prosecutors, under its work plan, although the number of beneficiaries is unknown. The Judiciary has reported a total of 1753 members of Judiciary trained from 25 judicial districts, doubling the number of trained persons indicated in the previous report (508) and triples the number of judicial districts where trainings are reported.

+ The information received cannot assess in depth the characteristics of the training, which in many cases are specific workshops. However, participation in many of these trainings would note that the vast majority follow a traditional instructionist model and no regularity in its development. In rare cases, these activities are part of institutionalized training programs under a curriculum built from a model based on an experience or a meaningful learning approach.

// Peruvian National Police operations and other controls and inspections

+ The PNAT set as a priority “to design and to implement mechanisms to enhance preventive operations” of the PNP and the Public Prosecutor (Target 3, GOAL 8 Activity 23). However, public measures are unknown.

+ DIRINTRAP-PNP reported 32 mega operations and 195 operations. These resulted in the arrest of 603 alleged perpetrators and rescuing 2,361 victims: 82 minors (48 females and 34 males) and 2279 adults (574 of which are foreign). Although the figure seems large, the following concerns are raised:

- What happened to all alleged perpetrators? Statistics available until 2014, allow us to estimate that only between 30% and 40% of these are investigated by the Prosecutor's Office.
- What happens with adult victims rescued? If 2,279 adults have been rescued, how many of these victims have access to protection and care from State services, when the current Attention Protocol of the PNP, applicable during the period of analysis, did not provide a clear path of attention after the performance of the legal medical examinations, shifting responsibility to the prosecutor, who only assumed the protection when the victim decide to take part in the screening program for victims and witnesses.
- The most alarming: the identification of 574 foreign victims are reported, but according to figures from the Public Prosecutor, between 2009 and 2014 169 foreign victims were identified. If this information is true, it is reasonable to assume that a similar or close number of foreign victims should have been repatriated; however, the information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs only records 2 repatriated victims (whom are minors)

¹ Calculation made by CHS Alternativo from an approximate number of 124,000 police officers, a figure established by the Office for Drugs and Crime of the United Nations (UN).

5

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND THEIR RELATIVES

+ The PNAT 2011-2016 states that the third strategic axis of intervention refers to the protection of the victim. The new regulation of the Law 28950 - Law on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants by Supreme Decree No. 001-2016-IN., details two levels of intervention: (i) provide assistance and protection to victims and witnesses of the crime, and (ii) ensure their reintegration into society, especially in education and employment.

+ This accuracy provided by the new regulation of the Law represents a basis for developing specific intervention strategies advances for each of the stages of assistance provided by the State to the victims, while establishing the obligation to implement services aimed at guaranteeing restoration of rights of victims.

Assistance and protection

+ The PNAT 2011-2016 states that the third strategic axis of intervention refers to the protection of the victim. The new Regulation of Law No. 28950 - Law against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, approved by Supreme Decree No. 001-2016IN, detailing two levels of intervention; (i) provide assistance and protection to victims and witnesses of the crime, and (ii) ensure their reintegration into society, especially in education and employment.

+ This accuracy provided by the new regulation of the Law represents a basis for developing specific intervention strategies advances for each of the stages of assistance provided by the State to the victims, while establishing the obligation to implement services aimed at guaranteeing restoration of rights of victims.

Victims registered in the RETA-PNP System between 2014 and 2015

	2014	2015
Children and Adolescents	113 (10%)	113 (10%)
Adults	992 (90%)	992 (90%)
Women	1028 (93%)	1028 (93%)
Men	83 (7%)	83 (7%)
TOTAL	1111	1111
REGION	2014	2015
Lima	85%	84%
Madre de Dios	9%	5%
Loreto	4%	2%

Source: Ministry of Interior / Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

Victims registered in the RETA-PNP System between June 2015 and May 2016

	Men	Women	Total	%
Children and Adolescents	67	199	266	11%
Adults	75	2136	2211	89%
Total	142	2335	2477	100%
	6%	94%	100%	

Source: Ministry of Interior / Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

+ The figures provided by the Public Prosecutor offer a different picture. According to statistics from SISTRA-MP, the number of victims are mainly minors or young people (56.5% and 21% respectively) up to 2014. Unfortunately, the Public Prosecutor has only provided information on the number of cases recorded between 2015 and 2016, from this data, our estimates indicate that the number of victims should grow by 2,445 people between 2015 and July 2016; which represents a variation of 62% of the total of victims registered between 2009 and 2014.

Estimate of registered victims in the SISTRA-MP in 2015 and July 2016*

	2015	2016 (until July)	TOTAL	%
Number of complaints	889	678	1567	-
Women	1104	842	1946	79.6%
Men	232	177	408	16.7%
There is no information	51	39	90	3.7%
Children and Adolescents	784	598	1381	56.5%
Adults	427	326	753	30.8%
There is no information	177	135	312	12.8%
TOTAL	1387	1058	2445	100.0%
Region	Lima	-	-	41%
	Loreto	-	-	10.3%
	Madre de Dios	-	-	8.2%

*Estimated based on ratio of 1.56 victims per case
Source: Public Prosecutor
Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

// Legal and psychosocial care

+ MIMP has provided care to 44 victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the 245 Women's Emergency Centers (CEM) in 13 regions (9 adult women and 35 girls and adolescents). Also, through the Directorate for Tutelar Investigation, and its units in eight regions, has provided care to 168 children and adolescents who are victims of human

trafficking (130 were women and 38 men aged 0-17 years old), with the highest incidence range of 12 to 17 years-old.

+ Pursuant of the Intersectoral Protocol for Victims of Human Trafficking in the sector, between July of 2015 and May 2016, itinerant teams from the DIT have

treated 82 victims of human trafficking (underage), derived from the Specialized Prosecutor on Human Trafficking, among other sources. Such care is also provided through teams of Evaluation, Development and Promotion from the Units of the Directorate for Tutelar Investigation located in Lima, Lima Norte - Callao and Lima Este.

Table N4: Alleged victims of human trafficking perpetrated against Children and Adolescents served by the itinerant team of the DIT.

Region	Gender		Age range			Total
	Female	Male	0-5 years-old	6-11 years-old	12-17 years old	
Lima and Callao	88	33	5	16	100	121
Arequipa	1				1	1
Cusco	9	2	1	3	7	11
Junín	11				11	11
Madre de Dios	19	3			22	22
Piura	2				2	2
%	77%	23%	4%	11%	85%	100%
TOTAL	130	38	6	19	143	168

Source: Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations

+ In relation to the physical safety of victims, MIMP reports that currently they have three Residential Care Centers (CAR) specialized in Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (two located in Lima and one in Madre de Dios). The CAR have a capacity to shelter up to 80 residents. Only two of them exclusively take care of human trafficking.

+ The National Comprehensive Program for Family Welfare (INABIF), entity responsible for the operation of the Residential Care Centers, notes that between July 2015 and May 2016 care has been provided to 126 children and adolescents in its three Residential Care Centers specialized in Human Trafficking.

Population Served accumulated in Residential Care Centers specialized for victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation between June 2015 and May 2016

CAR	PUDM June 2015	Beneficiary entry 2015						Beneficiary entry 2016					Total population served
		Jul	Aug	Set	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
TOTAL	61	0	5	4	5	4	10	3	12	10	10	2	126
Lima 1	50	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	1	3	3	2	68
Lima 2	11	0	2	3	2	2	7	1	1	4	3	0	36
Madre de Dios	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	10	3	4	0	22

Source: Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations
Elaborated by: Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations

+ For the CARs, the "Guide for the Care of Victims of human trafficking in Residential Care Centers", has been developed by CHS Alternativo and the sector, and a Onetime Registration Form to Assist Human Trafficking Victims, in coordination with the General Directorates and National Programs.

+ Despite these advances in the sector, we are concerned that, according to the information provided, the sector has provided assistance to only 344 victims of human trafficking through its various services and programs between July 2015 and May 2016 of which 306 are women and 38 men. Also, 97% of the assisted victims are minors (335), while attention has been given only to 9 adult women victims of this crime.

+ If this figure is compared to the RETA-PNP system (where there is a total of 2335 women victims of human trafficking, of which 2136 are adults and 199 minors), it may be noted that 2029 women and 104 men, who have filed complaints of human trafficking in police stations nationwide, have not received any attention during the analysis period. That is, 86% of victims whose complaints are not derived by the PNP or receive attention from the sector.

Table N6: Victims who have filed complaints for human trafficking in police stations and do not receive assistance at the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations between June 2015 and May 2016

	Victims who have files complaints	Victims assisted by MIMP	Victims who files complaints, but have not received attention by MIMP	%
Women	2335	306	2029	87%
Men	142	38	104	73%
Children and Adolescents	266	335	0	
Adults	2211	9	2202	99.5%
TOTAL	2477	344	2133	86%

Source: Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations / Ministry of Interior
Elaborated by: CHS Alternativo

- + Public Prosecutor reports that the Victim and Witness Support Program, through its 26 District Units and 12 Immediate Assistance Units have provided care to 464 users, between January and July 2016. Among them, 437 victims of human trafficking, 27 witnesses and 12 families.

- + The Public Prosecutor said that in the 40 Gesell chambers (implemented in 25 of the 32 judicial districts), and 20 onetime interview rooms (in 7 judicial districts in the country) only 25 onetime interviews with victims and witnesses of human trafficking were held during 2015. therefore, this means that 1 in 35 cases registered by the MPFN has a testimony of his (s) victim (s), ensuring there is not revictimization.

- + The MP also has 7 shelters rooms for victims, in order to ensure a safe space for victims and while fiscal measures and referral to a safe shelter materialize. These rooms can accommodate 11 people.

- + In relation to legal aid, MINJUS reports having provided legal sponsorships to 227 victims of trafficking in 20 regions of the country. Of these, 117 were made in the second half of 2015 in 16 regions and 73 were in Lima. While so far in 2016, there have been 110 legal sponsorships in 15 regions, including Lima (28), Loreto (21) and Madre de Dios (23).

// Specialized training for health and care personnel

- + MINSA states to have strengthened staff capacity, who provide health services in different regions. However, it does not indicate the number of health care operators nor the content of the training.

- + MIMP states to have strengthened the capacity of service operators in the sector, who are dedicated to the care of victims of human trafficking, under the Intersectoral Protocol. A total of 891 trained professionals on the processes of caring for victims of human trafficking have been reported.

- + The Ministry of Foreign Affairs states to have provided technical assistance for the care of 42 victims of human trafficking (19 men and 17 women), of which 9 were minors.

// Physical and mental health

- + The Ministry of Health notes that 100% of victims of human trafficking referred by the Public Prosecutor were treated and affiliated to comprehensive health insurance. However, there is no report about the number of victims treated in health services or regions where the care was provided, nor data on how many victims have received mental health care nationally.

- + Also, the health sector states to have managed to include, as part of the operational definition of Psychological Interview, the population in conditions of human trafficking, allowing to have a mechanism the identification of victims who go to the health services for mental health care.

- + The Ministry of Health also notes that during 2015, through its Functional Technical Unit for Human Rights, Gender Equality and Intercultural Health, it developed the "Guidelines for the prevention of human trafficking, promotion of the rights of victims and comprehensive care". However, the approval of the "Internal Protocol for Assistance to human trafficking victims" is still pending.

- + The victims are still not able to have priority access to health services, especially mental health.

// Reintegration and restoration of rights

- + Reintegration aims to allow victims to reintegrate into society through support of the State to get back to their life projects, and through the physical, psychological and social recovery in the exercise of their rights. The competent authorities are the Ministries of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Education, Labor and Employment, Regional and Local Governments.

- + From the Women and Vulnerable Populations sector, the development of the "Plan for Reintegration of Victims of Human Trafficking " was identified, awaiting the validation of the sector and other sectors involved as education, health and work. At the moment it is not clear when the plan will start to get implemented. On the other hand the contents

of this instrument have not been consulted with organizations of civil society. As part of the rehabilitation, the sector claims to have provided access to training courses to residents of the CAR specialized in human trafficking in Lima:

- + Computer science: 15 residents participated
- + Cosmetology: 11 residents participated
- + Clothing industry: 15 residents participated
- + bakery and cake shop: 17 residents participated

CHALLENGES

+ However, it is worrying that the MINEDU and MINTRA do not provide information on labor, educational, social and cultural reintegration of victims. To date, there seem to be no registered victims of trafficking who have been reintegrated into the education system or have accessed a scholarship program or work from relevant sectors.

+ For 2016, the budget decreased in 54% in relation to last year.

+ Today the investment per person in the fight against human trafficking equals to 20 cents per person.

+ From the 26 regional governments, 43 Lima Metropolitan Municipalities and 108 Local Governments consulted only 7 assigned item budgets to fight against human trafficking.

+ 1 out of 18 elementary, middle and high school students have received information about human trafficking.

+ Until 2015, less than 3 people out of 100 imputed are sentenced.

+ Registration systems have contradictory profiles of crime victims: while for the RETA System registered 90% are adults, for SISTRA 56% are minors.

+ 1 out of 17 police stations have access to the RETA-PNP System or 1 of 391 police officers in police stations.

+ In 2015, of approximately 784 underage victims, only 3.2% went through an interview in a Gesell chamber.

+ According to SISTRA, the number of cases registered for 2016 should increment in 16.08%.

+ The Victim and Witness Support Program from the Public Prosecutor only received 10% of the required budget for 2015. In 2016 this increased to 11.75%.

+ No adult victim has received assistance from State services.

+ 86% of the victims who filed complaints are not derived by the Peruvian National Police nor do they received assistance by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

+ There are only 3 Residential Care Centers specialized in giving attention human trafficking and sexual exploitation victims with a total capacity to shelter only 80 residents (only girls and adolescents).

+ Only 9 adult victims have received attention in the CEM at the national level.

+ The Governments has not reported cases of labor or educational reintegration of human trafficking victims.

CIVIL SOCIETY PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE STATE ACTIONS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

+ Below the demands of civil society organizations that have taken on the task of confronting the crime of human trafficking are presented. They have been collected in workshops with the participation of more than 30 institutions and social organizations between May and June 2016, in the regions of Cusco, Loreto, Madre de Dios and Puno.

// Cross-cutting challenges

- + Assign more and specific budget to fight against human trafficking in state institutions and the regional and local governments.
- + Post a printed and virtual public bulletin on the progress made by the State, regional governments, including crime statistics.
- + Call for compliance of Regional governments with the Regional Plans of Action against Human Trafficking.

// Prosecution

- + Strengthen investigation and search for missing persons because many of them are related to cases of human trafficking.
- + Identify rural areas and native communities where there are high rates of recruitment and implement interventions and actions.
- + Implement inspection routes within the National Police and other institutions to avoid paying bribes and disloyalty in the operations that are performed.
- + Strengthen oversight for compliance with labor standards, particularly in the informal sectors, taking into account the social and labor rights.
- + Strengthen and coordinate the oversight and control of the recruitment places with local governments (travel agencies), transportation (interprovincial transport), reception (hotels and nightclubs) and exploitation (nightlife).
- + Provide training to judicial officers and specialize the people collecting the information from victims, to avoid re-victimization.
- + Implement fair and adequate compensation to victims of human trafficking, taking into account the harm suffered and their vulnerability.
- + Avoid stigmatization of victims of trafficking in state institutions.

// Prevention

- + Develop a national diagnosis and targeted local diagnoses in the most vulnerable areas to define appropriate actions.
- + Ensure the participation of regional and local governments in the implementation of Regional Plans, incorporating advances and best practices that exist in various districts and communities.
- + Implement a mechanism for more effective coordination between related institutions in the prevention and victim assistance work.
- + Implement new prevention strategies to reach vulnerable populations
- + Incorporate information and content on prevention in educational institutions nationwide, with cultural relevance.
- + Include information on the subject of human trafficking in school textbooks.
- + Measure the results of prevention strategies implemented by the State, especially in schools of native and rural communities.
- + Promote research and studies from universities on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- + Use spaces in mass media such as radio, TV, internet, media, theater at colleges and universities to disseminate preventive information
- + Promote virtual courses on human trafficking for teachers and students through the Ministry of Education or in coordination with the private sector.
- + Incorporate a special section with general information about human trafficking in the web portal of the Peruvian government and relevant ministries.
- + Improve training tools to prevent reproduction of social stigma about victims in the population and in the media.

// Care

- + Improve the infrastructure of existing shelters and Residential Care Centers.
- + Provide training to Residential Care Centers (CAR) technical teams and public or private shelters, taking into account the importance of the function they perform in the care of victims.
- + Implement new Residential Care Centers specialized in human trafficking because there are insufficient.
- + Ensure the integrity and protection of economic, social and cultural rights of victims living in shelters and residential care centers.

// Reintegration

- + Provide measures for full recovery and educational, social and economic reintegration of victims.
- + Ensuring mental health care through permanent psychological therapies by health facilities nationwide.
- + Generate economic alternatives for income generation for the victims and their families, reducing their vulnerability and risk from trafficking.
- + Ensure that the regional governments and provincial municipalities implement programs for training and labor reintegration of victims.



KEY QUESTIONS

BUDGET

+ Why has the budget allocated to fight against human trafficking in 2016 decreased compared to 2015?

+ The Victim and Witness Support Program of the Public Prosecutor plays a fundamental role in the framework of the protection of victims and witnesses, and it has been reported that in 2016 it requested a budget of S/. 26,582,689.00, though it was only assigned 11.75% of that amount.

What were the reasons behind that decision?

What is the amount foreseen in this program, specifically for the protection of victims of human trafficking?

What kind of expenses cover this budget?

+ Currently the execution of the PNAT 2011-2016 is being completed. However, there is a set of goals and activities still pending.

Have you estimated how much budget would have been necessary for the PNAT to be fully executed, according to state commitment?

With regard to the new PNAT 2017-2021 under development, is there a projection of the costs of the new plan?

PREVENTION AXIS

+ Among authorities, officials, judicial officers and the general public there is a lot of ignorance and confusion between the crime of human trafficking and other crimes related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. This directly affects the rights of victims, increased social tolerance and makes the stigmatization of victims effective, making it difficult to escape the exploitation cycle.

What does the Peruvian State do to ensure adequate differentiation of these crimes and increase knowledge of them in justice operators and the general population?

+ Regional and local governments are on the front line of action against the crime of human trafficking. Of the 25 regional governments, only five have reported the development of Regional Plans of Action against Human Trafficking.

What measures will be taken to develop and approve regional plans in other regions and other instruments to implement and monitor the actions included in the new PNAT 2017-2021?

+ Only 0.58% of students attending regular basic education have received information about human trafficking. The PNAT 2011-2016, indicates that human trafficking should be included as basic content in the regular curriculum in schools and universities to inform and educate the public on this subject. According to the Ministry of Education, it is still pending to include specific content in the curriculum of schools and higher education.

What reasons have prevented the achievement of this goal? What measures are intended to finally achieve compliance with this goal as a prevention strategy?

IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

+ The 2011-2016 PNAT ends in 2016, but there is still no diagnosis or evaluation, contrary to the provisions in the legislation, that allow us to understand the current context of the crime. This would also guide the actions of the new PNAT 2017-2021 and Regional Plans.

When will the national diagnosis on human trafficking be done?
How will the next PNAT 2017-be monitored and evaluated?

+ More than 2 years ago, the State committed to make the interconnection between the information systems SISTRA and RETA-PNP.

What has hindered this commitment?
What is the level of progress in this process?
When will the process culminate?

PERSECUTION, PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT AXIS

+ There are clear difficulties in the role of judges and prosecutors for the correct classification of the crime of human trafficking and its possible competition with other related crimes, contributing to impunity for this crime.

What strategies have been implemented and are intended to be implemented to strengthen the capacities of judges, prosecutors and officials for the proper application of Law No. 28950?

+ According to the RETA-PNP System, 466 complaints were registered, identifying 2477 alleged victims, 2,335 women and 142 men (94.27% and 5.73% respectively), however, this differs considerably to statistics from the SISTRA System from Public Prosecutor, whose total men and women victims between 2009 and 2014 were 1483 and 1363, respectively.

What happened to women victims of trafficking between the police report and the prosecutor's report?

Is there a problem with case registration?

Is the national police registering cases that ultimately are not human trafficking?

Does the public prosecutor know about all these cases?

+ DIRINTRAP-PNP, reported operating 32 mega operatives and 195 raids. These resulted in the arrest of 603 alleged perpetrators and rescuing 2,361 victims: 82 minors (48 females and 34 males) and 2279 adults

(574 of which are foreign). While the figure seems important, statistics available until 2014, estimates that only between 30 and 40% of these will be investigated by the prosecution.

What happened to all alleged perpetrators?

+ RETA-PNP System reports that 2,279 adult people have been rescued, but does not indicate how many of these victims have access to protection and care from the State. The protocol for Assistance from PNP in effect for much of the period of analysis does not provide a clear path of attention after the legal medical examinations, deriving responsibility to the prosecutor, who only assumes the protection when the victim decides to join the Victims and Witness Protection Program

What happens with rescued adult victims?

What protection and assistance measures have been provided by the sectors?

+ The association between illegal mining and human trafficking is well known, especially in Madre de Dios and Puno. Every year a large number of women and adolescents are deceived and end up being exploited by traffickers.

What actions are being undertaken by the State to fight this crime in these areas?

Is there a plan of prevention and prosecution of this crime in illegal mining areas?

CARE AND PROTECTION FOR THE VICTIMS

+ Each year the number of registered victims for human trafficking grows. As of June 2016, it estimated that in Peru there are 6356 victims of human trafficking, of which 80% would be women and 56% minors. However, in the country there are only 3 Residential Care Centers specialized in care for victims of human trafficking, and only 1 out of every 18 child-victim can be treated in one of these shelters.

What measures will be implemented to build new centers for victims of human trafficking in the regions with the highest incidence of crime as well as in other regions of the country?

What actions are being carried out with regional and local governments to enable accommodation under the new regulation of the Law Against Human Trafficking?

+ The crime of human trafficking has particular consequences on the physical and mental health of the victims. The shelter where they are being taking

care of, usually do not have adequate infrastructure or do not count with specialized staff to handle human trafficking cases. Many of them end up living with victims of different crimes endangering their recovery and restoration of rights.

What measures are being taken to prevent such cases?

What training, control and surveillance actions are carried out to ensure adequate care for victims of human trafficking in Residential Assistance Centers and shelters?

What criteria are used to refer victims of human trafficking to shelters where they have never received victims of this crime?

What measures have been taken to create a network of shelters that are able to assist victims of human trafficking?

What cost per person does the Peruvian State allocate in shelters throughout the process of assisting and protecting victims?

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