

International Organization For Migration

External Evaluation Project “Women Trafficked Internationally with the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in Peru”

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1 Introduction

1.1 Evaluation Objective

Project, “Women Trafficked Internationally with the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation from Peru and Towards Peru”, has been executed by International Organization for Migrations (IOM), with local NGO “Movimiento El Pozo” participation. The Project total cost of \$136,000 US dollars, was partially financed by the U.S. Department of State US \$ 115,000, with contribution from IOM and the NGO “Movimiento El Pozo”. Project was executed from January 2004 to January 2005; it is the first one in Peru, to tackle women trafficking problem with the purpose of sexual exploitation.

IOM, International Organization for Migrations in Peru, has strengthened its activities on fighting trafficking of persons and illicit traffic of migrants since 2002. With the slogan “Make a legal trip”, the Regional Office for the Andean Countries, implemented an information campaign, aiming to warn women on the risks they face when traveling by unsafe means, with fake passport and visa. In 2003, during the celebration of International Women Day in Lima, the same information campaign was adopted with the slogan, “Women, don’t let you make foolish”: This campaign was presented in the XVI Festival “Song to life”.

IOM Office in Lima, the regional Office for the Andean countries, participates in activities against human trafficking, which may happen in other parts of the region.

The U.S. Department of State has showed a special interest on fighting women trafficked with the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Since 1996, the NGO “Movimiento El Pozo”, has focalized its work on the fight against women sexual exploitation, being trafficking one of the cases. Since 1996 the NGO has specialized in having a documentation centre on women prostitution and trafficking. In 2001 and 2002 campaigns called “Let’s avoid sexual exploitation” and “Don’t let your dreams become nightmare” were held, to prevent trafficking in women, using posters, triptychs, and letters addressed to Peruvian consulates to find out cases of trafficking.

At the end of the Project the IOM, has requested a consultant to be in charge of this independent evaluation, aiming to obtain the project profile at the end the project, using an appropriate methodology to make observations on the best practices found in the project and the activities with less success, in order to leave lessons for future projects on trafficking or continuing the same. The evaluation will bring

recommendations and lessons learned which might be considered for future projects on trafficking.

1.2 General Context of the Intervention

1.2.1 General context of Trafficking

Women trafficked with purpose of sexual exploitation has been approached, in general, as a migration problem, confusing women trafficked with white trafficked or smuggling of illegal migrants. This traditional approach has been changed thanks to two protocols supplementing the “United Nations Convention Against the Transnational Organized Crime” (November 2000), and the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Trafficking Protocol), and Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air (Smuggling Protocol).

To configure human trafficking there must be elements of menace, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, or power abuse. Women trafficked with purpose of sexual exploitation, is defined as the utilization of women of all ages in sexual trade; that means sexual services, sex industry, pornography, sexual tourism, sexual entertainment or similar activities.

Trafficking of human beings is a worldwide phenomenon. Victims trafficked go through a range of hazardous labour including forced prostitution and forced servitude, victims are subjected to sexual abuse and other forms of violence. Women and girls trafficked with purpose of sexual exploitation is one of the most extensive and widespread forms of violence against women. This crime, is an illegal lucrative business, the third in the rank after drug and arms traffic; belongs to international mafias who operate in place of origin, transit or final destination of women. There are not accurate figures in Peru, not even an approximate number, of Peruvian women who are victims of women trafficking with purpose of sexual exploitation.

Around the world, governments continue to allow trafficking of women and girls for forced labor, servitude and sexual exploitation to flourish with near impunity lured with fraudulent promises of lucrative opportunities, women migrated within and across borders for work.

The “Mujereshoy” (Todaywomen) web, (08-2004) displays an article "Women and minors sexual traffic increase anywhere in the world" where they mention that the Vatican through its Fides agency, denounced that at least six million women and children are victims of trafficking and indicated that this "plague" is reaching a "dramatic dimension". According to Fides it is "an extremely profitable commerce, that implies few risks for who organize it and in which operate great multinationals with connections anywhere in the world".

An investigation made by The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) in 2003, denounced that there are thousands of Latin American minors and women sold for sexual exploitation. In that opportunity, the organization indicated that the public policies inefficiency or deficiency in the region favored this dramatic reality.

1.2.2 Social – economical context

Around 52% of Peruvian population (27,546,574), lives below poverty line, registering itself 40,3% in urban areas and 73,6% in the rural one. 70% of the feminine population live in urban areas, as a result of centralism and the migration and urbanization patterns registered. There is shortage of remunerated work, and a monthly minimum wage of S/. 460.00 Nuevos Soles, about US\$139, is insufficient to cover personal basic needs.

A recent work¹, based on the sample of pursuit by National Institute of Statistic and Computer Science (INEI) (1998-2001), from urban and rural homes in the country, indicates that approximately two of each three families have been poor in some of the four mentioned years, and that a 45% has alternated between poverty and non poverty situation. Only 32% of the families were reported as not poor, that means, that at least they have satisfied their basic needs during the four years followed.

In Peru, 80% of mono parental families, the home is managed and economically maintained by a woman. Considering the universe of homes to national level, 19% of the homes are led by a single women². Prostitution appears as a form of life or business, given the permanent demand of sexual services. Thus the woman has more possibilities of obtaining economic income through the own prostitution that to obtain an employment that generates a sufficient remuneration .

Information from the Ministry of Work and Employment Promotion, shows that feminine unemployment is greater than the masculine one, in absolute and percentage terms, 9,4% of men and 12,0% of women of the vacated EAP³. For one post for women exists 2,7 positions for men⁴. In relation to the salary and wages discrimination, it is a generalized concept that a woman wage, for an equal or equivalent work of the man, made in identical conditions, perceives a lower remuneration.

The main factors that impel women to listen to the false promises of the traffickers organizations and to run the risk of seeing itself put under "trafficking" are related to poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunities at their place of origin. The

¹ Juan Chacaltana (2002)

² INEI – ENAHO – 99 -III

³ MTPE - Labor Indicators - 2004

⁴ Human Development Report of Peru - 2004

poor instruction and the sexual discrimination are also important elements of the trafficking phenomenon.

1.2.3 Migration

The massive Peruvian migration towards industrialized countries, illustrates people's search to improve its quality of life. The present economic situation in Peru for most of the economically active population is very unstable, with wages below the cost of living, combined to the poor academic preparation, made difficult for them to find a suitable job. All this, has led thousands of Peruvians to migrate abroad and to a great extent there are women who migrate with job promises.

In 2004, around 50,4% from a total of Peruvian migrants were women. The existing figures assure that around 2.5 millions of Peruvians live abroad, around 52% reside in the U.S.A., 27% in South America, 13% in Europe and 8% in Asia.

Women trafficking activity is not only a migratory phenomenon where people is forced to work in activities that go from sexual commerce and domestic work, to work in factories and agriculture, but that is a form that constitute a serious attack against women's human rights.

1.2.4 Domestic and sexual violence

The sexual violence is one of the most critical forms of violence against women and children. It is a form, of power exercise and an expression of gender and generation inequality, which affects in greater proportion to the young women and children, makes an attempt against women's dignity and sexual freedom. The existing violence, poverty and oppression on women and children make them vulnerable to traffickers, that led them to prostitution and keep them in that situation.

In Peru, only between January and September of 2004, Woman Emergency Center (WEC) of the Ministry of the Woman and Social Development, registered 23,023 cases of violence, of which 20,816 (90%) corresponded to women.

One local women's rights group, DEMUS, estimated that nine out of ten Peruvian women were subjected to some kind of abuse in their intimate relationship.

According the Legal Medicine Institute service, during 2004, 19,638 examinations of sexual integrity were reported (sexual violence).

1.3 Actions against Trafficking

The Political Constitution of Peruvian State, effective from 1993, establishes the prohibition of human beings trafficked, servitude and slavery, in anyone of its forms. The Constitutional text grants legal rank to the international treaties with which the internal norms must be coherent.

Nevertheless, on the state structure and civil society an emptiness exist, to be able to confront the concrete cases of women trafficked with sexual exploitation purposes, as well as, those cases of traffic in human beings abroad. Inside the country, the topic of human trafficking is still unknown for the police and judicial instances, thus, they give little attention when a case arises. The fight against this plague is still difficult by the fact that, traffickers' crime cannot be proved, without victims' statement. The result is, trafficking victims don't report to the police.

The Peruvian Penal Code punishes with terms between 5 to 10 years imprisonment to those responsible for promoting, recruiting, or trafficking human beings with sexual exploitation purposes in its diverse modalities. At the moment a single person does not exist in prison by that crime.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention). It is first legally binding United Nations instrument in the field of crime. It was approved by the Peruvian Congress in December 2002, and it started being in force in 2003.

Beginning 2004, the government constituted a Permanent Multisectorial Group of Work against Trafficking in Persons, aiming to coordinate actions of the public and private organizations committed in fighting against this crime, to promote the establishment of a statistical system, to know the reality of the problem in the country, as well as to impel the adoption of measures to prevent and protect victims and witnesses.

The Group is constituted by representatives from the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of the Woman and Social Development, Ministry of Work and Employment Promotion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Judicial Power and Public Ministry; as well as, two representatives of nongovernmental organizations, the "Movimiento El Pozo" and the Adoratrices Sisters. The Group counts, in addition, with representatives of the IOM, Save the Children Sweden and ILO- International Labour Organization.

In January 2004, the Ministry of Interior promoted the creation of an Investigation Section against Trafficking of Persons, through the reorganization of the National Police of Peru – Kidnappings' Investigation Division that belongs to the Direction of Criminal Investigation and Support of the Justice.

From the Peruvian State, the Law N° 28251 has been promulgated (May 2004) and modifies several articles of the Penal Code, such as Article 182° on trafficking in persons.

Other organization in Peru, have shown their concern by the problem on trafficking, such the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODC), the United Nations Children's Found (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

1.4 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation has been coordinated by the IOM and the NGO "Movimiento El Pozo" staff, in charge of the execution of the project. The consultant with the IOM and the NGO staff held meetings, with direct actors who have participated on the execution of each component of the Project. The general examination of the documentation produced during the execution of the project was the next step, such as the consolidated quarterly reports, from the team in charge of the hotline Phono Woman (Fono Mujer) , printed material from the information campaign, the report, result of the investigation, "Women trafficked with purpose of sexual commerce in Peru", published by the OIM, in addition of the partial reports provided by the investigation team.

In addition, meetings were carried out with national authorities of the Kidnappings Investigation Division, with the official in charge of the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Interior, as well as meeting held with members of the U.S.A Embassy.

On the base of the exam made of the documentation obtained, and the confrontation with the interviewed people on diverse aspects of the project, the consultant has elaborated the present report, having in mind the intention of the evaluation and results attained, as it is indicated in the term of references.

The report has been organized in such a way that contents the general context on the intervention in the introduction, the analysis of continuing rational of a project, the efficiency, means the opportunity on the execution; as well the analysis of project effectiveness, the achievement in the project's components and as a whole, stated in its objectives. To finalize, recommendations and lessons learned were stated, for future similar projects.

2 Analysis of Rationale of the Project “Women Trafficked Internationally with the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation in Peru”

The rationale of the project refers to the extent to which project design continues to reflect the need to solve the problems that gave its origin. The formulation of this project, the first in the country in approaching the problem of women trafficked with purpose of sexual exploitation, made the project relevant at the present time, given the magnitude of worldwide trafficking problem and specifically in Peru revealed by the project.

2.1 Project logical validity

The Project design, "Women trafficked internationally with the purpose of sexual exploitation in Peru", responds in logical form to the identified problems and needs, stated in the project document background and justification. From the point of view of the fundamental rights of the Peruvian population, the Political Constitution of the State, effective from 1993, prohibits trafficking, servitude and slavery of the human beings, reason why the project is coherent with that priority of Peruvian's protection in and out of the country.

The Project strategy in its three components, has determined the approach to the different aspects of the women trafficked problem, such as, the information campaign, to assist women looking for help and information by the hotline (Fono Mujer), and the information, data and findings acquired in the investigation process. Here, we can infer that the intervention modality has been suitable to respond the real needs that exists to support Peruvian women who may be potential victims or real victims of trafficking, with purpose of sexual exploitation, in and out the country.

At the time of designing the project, no diagnosis or previous study on the women trafficked problem with commercial purpose existed, reason why the geographic scope of the intervention was not determined.

Some elements of project design have not been considered, such as, indicators to verify in which extent the project's objectives have been achieved, this could facilitate the monitoring and evaluation. The institutional framework established the responsibilities assumed by the IOM in relation to the selected NGO. However, The NGO responsibilities were not clearly defined, only the Project Coordinator's.

Within the institutional framework, other institutions should participate, aiming to coordinate some project's activities. Governmental institutions like MIMDES that

by mandate is bound to the subject and The National Police (PNP), because of the function they carry out.

2.2 Project Objectives and Components

Analyzing the specific objectives of the project: such as "Understanding the problem and knowing the details"; "Make potential victims and the general public aware of the existence of the hotline"; "Elaboration of a document of findings and recommendations"; it is possible to conclude that these objectives continue being valid, to respond to the identified problems.

In the formulation of the objectives, priority was given to the qualitative aspect than to the quantitative one, because being a project with a subject such as women trafficked it would be improbable to fix a goal to each project's areas.

The project has revealed that the fight against trafficking in women with commercial sexual aims, with all the characteristics that the term implies, still has not been widely spread, because the disinformation exists between, those that participate directly, such as the police, judges and other authorities, to recognize this crime. Thus, women trafficked with sexual aims, find favorable conditions, because important economic factors, social and cultural conditions are mixed and make the problem even more complex. It is of extreme importance the continuity of this type of projects until assumed by governmental institutions. The components continue being valid: the hotline information service, the prevention campaigns, as well as the investigations made within the framework of the present project, should be continued and go deep into the matter.

3 Analysis Project Efficiency

The analysis of Project efficiency relates to the activity and component level during project execution and refers to the extent to which inputs were supplied and managed. On the light of the project's results and the products obtained during the execution of this project, the activities in general, have been well organized, in such a way that the cost invested and the results obtained are justified.

The NGO, "Movimiento El Pozo" appointed by the Project, has a wide national experience in the assistance, orientation, and action in favor of women, and children in the field of prostitution. They have been in charge of the execution of the Project, under IOM general coordination. Because of the results obtained it is possible to conclude that the organization of the activities of each component of the project has been carefully planned, with the purpose of reaching the objectives proposed with the assigned resources. It is possible to indicate that the experience of the NGO in this type of cases and its treatment has been important to achieve the project's objectives.

The component of the hotline Phono Woman (Fono Mujer) (0800-1-0801) has counted with the suitable technological equipment, and was taken care of by social workers of the NGO, that were previously trained, and had experience in informing and attending women in prostitution matters. Besides, making their functions on call reception, have provided orientation to people who asked for it, then made the respective consultation or to derive the cases accordingly, to the respective national or international instances. In this component, psychological and legal assistance were provided to victims. On the light of the reports, the resources assigned, the organizational and administrative management of this component, has been appropriate for the results attained. The coordination made by the project with other instances or organisms related to the matter have been opportune and pertinent.

The good administrative handling of the NGO and the effective coordination with the IOM, in the execution of the project, have been reflected in cases of victims' real assistance that went beyond planned. Besides, the psychological and legal assistance to women has had provided, in some cases temporary lodging, and in others repatriating the victims from abroad. The repatriation costs have been assumed by the IOM, out of the project budget.

The information campaign of diffusion of the hotline Phono Woman (Fono Mujer) and to warn and alert potential victims of the danger of trafficking in women in the country, has made a series of activities in Lima, in order to call the attention of civil society. Press conferences were held, letters and printed material were distributed to authorities and concerning institutions, like migrations offices, embassies and social base organizations. The second part was through mass media, (radio, television, newspapers), events and festivals addressed to the general public, so that the information could arrive at the possible victims and surroundings. Nevertheless, the resources assigned for this component have not been great; the series of activities made of it have been handled in such a way that the efficiency has been highly enough for a moderate low cost.

The activities related to research on trafficking, have been multiple, executed by a professional team, that has gone from the compilation of information and data for the preparation of the theoretical and conceptual frame of work, to the accomplishment of interviews to public institutions, embassies; visits to places of possible victims and interviews to victims. The research was not only oriented to internationally trafficked women, the evidence reoriented the research towards trafficking within the country. The research team traveled to Piura, Tarapoto, Iquitos, Pucallpa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna cities, with the intention of exploring in situ trafficking situation.

The research team had access to interviews with state operators, trafficked victims, sex dealer, representatives of specific organizations and key informants of the civil society in seven cities of the country, in addition to Lima. The team had access to

places where probably there were trafficking victims, some places have been squalid spaces where likely trafficking take place.

The efficiency of this component has been very high in relation to the resources provided. Within the project budget the work of researching was considered to be done just by a single professional like research director, nevertheless, the work was done with a team of professionals with the same budget. The cost of this component in relation to the whole budget, has been around the ten percent.

4 Analysis Project Effectiveness

The achievement of the proposed objectives make the success or not of a project. The general objective of the Project has been to contribute to support potential internationally trafficked women for sexual purpose from and towards Peru, providing means of information and assistance through the establishment of a hotline. The evaluation has stated and concluded, through the analysis of each project component, in the light of the documentation, and the interviews made to the direct and indirect project actors, that the objective formulated by the project has been achieved.

The achievement begins from the diffusion of “trafficking” concept, because the project adopted the definition that has been including in the complementary protocol of the "Convention Against the Transnational Organized Crime of the United Nations”, signed in Palermo, Italy in 2000.

"We understand trafficking in women as the recruitment, transport, transfer, refuge or receiving women by means of menace or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deceive, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or giving or receiving money or benefits to gain the consent of a person or to have the control of some women with the purpose of sexual exploitation”

4.1 Hotline Fono Mujer

The hotline Phone Woman (Fono Mujer) (0800-1-0801) component relates to the objective, “Understanding the problem and knowing the details”, that in details states:

- Knowing the details of the problem of trafficking in women for sexual purpose in Peru;
- Have a formed opinion of the different aspects that affect the problem;
- Being able to assist women looking for help in the hotline with rigorous information.

The results of this component are shown through the functions that Phono Woman is making from March 2004.

The hotline Phono Woman, fundamental source of information of the existence and characteristics of trafficking in Peru, has allowed to make visible the domestic trafficking that occurs specially in the border zones, where the adolescents and women are mobilized from its places of origin. The hotline operators determined out, to give guidance to people specially women to take decisions with respect to job offers abroad. The other important function that Phono Woman assumed was to receive and transfer reports on trafficking of women with commercial sexual aims to the pertinent authorities, so they act in the specific cases.

The characteristic of being a hotline, allowed that the number of calls have increased from 1.377 calls in March 2004 to 8.095 accumulated to January 2005. In the overall, 221 belonged to trafficking or similar. This is already an achievement of a hotline; from these number of calls 43 ones were worth for a research. A total of 31 identified cases with signs of trafficking were transferred to the Department of Trafficking - Kidnapping Division of the National Police of Peru and to the Minister of Interior and 12 cases were sent to Embassies and Consulates.

Besides, the 52 percent of callers inquired about the type of service offered by the hotline, 34 percent called to report on trafficking, prostitution or sexual commerce in different regions of the country, and 14 percent inquired about job or studies offered abroad.

4.2 Diffusing and Information Campaign

The diffusing campaign through the Phono Woman line has been the first activity of the project firmly maintained along the project. The objective of this component is related to the purpose of the objective to inform the possible victims of trafficking in human beings and the general public about the existence of a free line, so that they can be alerted about this trafficking problem.

The campaign reached its aim of diffusing about the existence of the Phono Woman and of informing by launching the message, alerting women who travel and could fall into the hands of traffickers and prostitution .

The campaign was based on the message (through printed and audiovisual material): “Many women travel to search opportunities but fall in the hands of prostitution. ¡Woman, don’t let you cheat!”. 13,370 leaflets and diptyches were delivered, 5000 double sized publicity posters were set on streets and institutions. 191 Regional and Lima radio stations broadcasted the messages. The advertisement Phono Woman was published for 46 days on several newspapers.16 emissions were broadcasted on a television spot. In the same way, 910 persons have been benefited through the training and sensitize activities, such as young female leaders, base organizational female leaders, school girls, home working women, members of several organizations and the general public.

Furthermore, the public launching of the project and the hotline Phono Woman was broadcasted by around 25 mass media: papers, radio and television. Radio stations' interviews were held about Phono Woman. It was given information through the programme "Alerta Alternativa". Likewise, it was carried out through domestic radio stations; domestic and international print press.

The effectiveness of this campaign has been reflected on the high number of calls Phono Woman received during the campaign, through the answer given by authorities and decision takers for the trafficking matter and through the interest showed by the persons who participated in the trade exhibitions, workshops, conferences, video forum and micro-programmes.

4.3 Investigation on Trafficking in Women

For the topic on trafficking, the diagnosis "Trafficking in Women for sexual and Commercial Purposes in Peru" is actually available as a result of the research carried out on the project framework whose aim was to investigate about the existence of the trafficking in women for sexual and commercial purposes and make the problem evident.

The investigation published by IOM has made evident that women and girls are victims of trafficking and are sexually exploited inside the country. Most of these victims are girls forced or coerced to work as prostitutes in night clubs, bars, prostitution locals and many of them are exploited as home servants. Many networks of domestic trafficking in persons take these girls from rural areas to urban zones and the traffickers catch the victims through local, informal and familiar contacts.

The whole investigation confirmed the existence of trafficking in women for sexual and commercial purposes through zones known for its trade activities, such as wood - exploiting cities in the Peruvian jungle: Yurimaguas, Iquitos and Pucallpa; and the mining southern zones which border on Chile. The trafficking in women was also confirmed in Piura; and in zones such as Tumbes, Tacna, Iquitos, Pucallpa, Puno and Cusco, during harvest seasons of several agricultural products.

The publication has had positive effects on domestic and international authorities who were given access to the document. For this project, it is an achievement to count with this kind of document which will be useful to orientate the formulation of new projects on trafficking of women; likewise, it will serve as a base to continue with new researches on the matter and to go deeply into those places already identified as possible sources of trafficking.

Some people interviewed have considered the publication as a valid methodology to identify trafficking cases. Others, such as the Division for Kidnapping Investigation of the Direction for Criminal Investigation and Support to Justice of the National

Police Force consider that the content of the investigation, as a source of information about trafficking in persons to train police forces of provinces. They have already prepared a diptych with information on the concept of trafficking for policemen and policewomen.

To produce the report, the investigation team compiled and processed information coming from the Phono Woman line; obtained information and testimonies during the journeys to cities such as Piura, Tarapoto, Iquitos, , Pucallpa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna. The conclusions related to the forms of catching women, routes, responsible operators, as well as the State actions on the internal and external borderlines, are based on the exposition of quotations and testimonies

The information used for research comes from 15 sessions of attention to victims; from 154 interviews to people involved in 7 provinces inside and outside Lima; from 35 visits to places identified as points for trafficking in persons; from 220 calls received through Phono Woman; 238 consultations made to institutions from abroad which work on the topic. Likewise, they have considered information coming from the investigation of 36 identified cases ; 47 press notes; 23 classified advertisements and 45 bibliographical documents.

The testimonies come from 85 cases identified as situations about trafficking in women for sexual and commercial purposes, extracted from interviews carried out in the fieldworks (39 cases), Phono Woman (31 cases), Press (12 cases) and from direct institutional knowledge (3 cases). The investigation has decided to include, in the study, publicly acknowledged cases through the mass media.

The published document deals on the trafficking problem. On the first chapter, Focusing on Trafficking deals with the issue from the human rights, gender and the migration flow point of view. It also exposes the actions taken by the State, the International Organizations and the Civil Society in Peru, in order to fight against trafficking in persons.

The second chapter, Detecting the Trafficking, shows the main findings of the investigation. At present and according to the information obtained, the trafficking problem is highly domestic in terms of proportions. Eight of ten identified cases correspond to internal trafficking situations. It was found, at the end of the project, a complex route network, localizations and means of transport interconnected along the country. The document concludes with recommendations intended for authorities to decision taking which due to their great importance should be taken into account.

The investigation has given true information about the existence of trafficking in human beings, in and out of our borderlines, which affects the most elemental rights of Peruvian women.

5.0 Recommendations

1. Due to the magnitude of the problem on the domestic trafficking, considering the international trafficking, revealed by the Investigation “trafficking in Women for sexual and commercial purposes in Peru”, the OIM should consider the extent or design of a new Project with the following elements:
 - Period: at least 3 years;
 - To extend the formulation of objectives;
 - Elaborate achievements indicators
 - Maintain the components free assistance line; campaign and investigation;
 - Add other elements such as: Direct assistance to the victims; Information, Training to Public institution operators;
 - A wider Institutional framework, besides counting on the NGO, other institutions must be incorporated such as the Ministry of Interior, MIMDES and the Division for Kidnapping Investigation of the Direction for Criminal Investigation and Support to Justice of the National Police Force.
 - The Project should have a multisectorial character.
 - Search external financial resources.
2. Search funds for the proper functioning of the free Phono Woman line, run by the NGO, “Movimiento el Pozo”, so that it can continue informing, orientating and assisting, in coordination with the corresponding authorities.
3. Future investigations dealing on the internal trafficking should take into account the researches carried out by the Project and operate deeply on the investigated zones such as: in the northern zone (Piura, Tumbes y Trujillo), in the southern (Arequipa, Puno y Cuzco), nor-oriental (Iquitos, Tarapoto Yurimaguas, Pucallpa, Moyabamba y Rioja) and the center: Lima.
4. It is necessary to initiate, develop and improve specific training programmes for its law enforcement personnel, authorities, including prosecutors, investigating magistrates, polices, customers personnel, and other personnel charged with prevention, detection and control of human trafficking.
5. The NGO “Movimiento El Pozo”, has information and experience on trafficking in women for sexual purposes. It should train and give information about those topics to the institutions interested.
6. The recommendations presented on the research document “Trafficking in Women for sexual and commercial purposes in Peru”, should be taken into account ,for its application, by governmental authorities, the civil society and the international Organisms. Some recommendations could be executed as soon as possible, such as:

- “In places with great commercial air movement, it should be carried out informative and prevention campaigns directed to potential victims, especially in airports airlines, airplanes, travel agencies, and migration offices”.
- “It’s urgent to design a caring manual for the victims proper for Peru which establishes the way to proceed in cases of internal and external trafficking which can be used by the Peruvian institutions inside and outside the country”.

6.0 Learned lessons

The activities developed in a jointly way with authorities, operators and the project have a satisfactory outcome. It is necessary to have a permanent inter-institutional management.

The proper planning of the activities in a suitable way makes the resources been well distributed. The resources should be assigned according to the extent of the work, activities to be performed, the number of people involved and the result to be reached..

The diffusion and information campaigns are generally temporary, the message is valid for the term of the broadcasting. A proper planning could permit to do it on period ranges (3 months), with the same intensity to increase the effectiveness of the message, while the project is being carried out. It should be done in the interior of the country with the participation of the police.