Photo: CHS, 2020

EVALUATION (MAY 2020)

HUMAN TRAFFICKING
IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

The purpose of the project is to contribute to the Peruvian Government's efforts to reduce the incidence of human trafficking through political and social advocacy actions, especially in the Lima, Loreto, Cusco, and Madre de Dios regions. The project has been implemented by the NGO Capital Humano y Social Alternativo (CHS Alternativo) since 2014.

What results have been achieved? What lessons learned and best practices can be identified?

MAIN FINDINGS

The project has strengthened government capacities to develop policies and action plans against human trafficking and prosecute/sanction trafficking cases.

It has also strengthened the **capacities of the personnel from government shelters for the care and management of human trafficking victims** during crisis events.

The project uses strategies to improve evidence generation, prevention, prosecution and protection to achieve the desired impact of reducing human trafficking incidence.

CONTEXT

Peru is a source, transit and destination country for men, women, boys and girls who are victims of human trafficking. By means of threats and lies, many people are still being recruited for forced labor, sexual exploitation and slavery.

Among the main causes are those related to supply factors (lack of information, structural poverty, human poverty, dysfunctional families, informality and scarce employment opportunities, ethnic condition, family and sexual violence, tolerance for exploitation), demand factors (organized criminal networks, cultural domination patterns, stigmatized women's roles), and the context itself (corruption, culture of impunity, low budget and low budget execution).

Trafficking Victims by Sex

93.8% women

6.2% men

59.3% are under the age of 18
38.3% are aged 18-29

Trafficking by Type

Sexual exploitation **28.9%**
Labor exploitation **13.9%**
Other **0.9%**
Not identified **56.3%**

Source: INEI, June 2020.

● The intervention by CHS Alternativo has focused on the regions of Loreto, Cusco, Madre de Dios and Lima.

Map labels: Loreto, Lima, Cusco, Madre de Dios

BEST PRACTICES

- The **high-quality** care provided by the Legal and Psychosocial Care and Assistance Center (CALP).
- The **temporary shelters** from the Public Prosecutor's Office and the awareness-raising and training for justice operators.
- Raising public funds through **public investment projects in local governments**.

OTHER FINDINGS

The project has contributed through technical assistance and training for the **design and development** of regional plans against trafficking in Loreto, Madre de Dios and Cusco.

The project has generated diverse and relevant **evidence** for decision-making.

CHS has a single integrated model for the care of trafficking victims unique in the country (Legal and Psychosocial Care and Assistance Center - CALP), including an **automated system** for case recording and monitoring.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Generating programs for the care and reintegration of trafficking victims (both men and women), and for people over 18 years of age.
2. Proposing an integrated system for rescued victim monitoring. This system should integrate those from the Peruvian National Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Women, and Vulnerable Populations in order to improve intervention strategies.
3. Promoting public investment in actions for preventing human trafficking and services overseeing the care and rights restitution for victims, by creating Public Investment Projects in the municipal implementation units of victim recruitment and destination locations.
4. CHS Alternativo should conduct research focused on the underlying causes of human trafficking in families and in gender-differentiated upbringing. It should involve universities to generate evidence from various academic fields.
5. Making the gender issue explicit in the strategies for evidence generation, victim care and protection, taking into consideration that these are not limited to women.
6. CHS Alternativo should explore the sustainability of CALP and its location in the victim services chain.