

REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS



CORETT

REGIONAL COALITION AGAINST
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

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PRESENTATION

The Regional Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (CORETT, for its acronym in Spanish), aims to adopt and promote regional standards, policies and processes to combat and prevent these crimes and improve care for victims in Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. For this reason, it is important to promote strategic actions to combat those crimes.

The Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants aims to strengthen and articulate strategic actions of awareness, training, dissemination, detection and referral for the prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in the CORETT member countries.

This strategy aims to articulate actions among countries to raise awareness about trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, strengthening and reinforcing the target population to achieve effective prevention and detection of possible victims and target persons, as well as the dissemination of information on this topic.

CORETT is grateful for the technical assistance and financial cooperation of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the IOM Development Fund, the Mesoamerican-Caribbean Regional Program on Migration, and the project “Towards a strengthened Central American civil society against to violence and organized in the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling” of Save The Children and funded by the European Union. Likewise, we are grateful to the observer organizations and civil society that make up CORETT, which have been part of the construction of this strategy.

**Presidency and Technical Secretariat
Regional Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants**

INTRODUCTION

The State member of CORETT have recognized that the crimes of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are multidimensional problems of citizen and social security, for which they make efforts towards the prevention, detection, referral, prosecution of both crimes and the comprehensive care for victims of trafficking in persons and persons subject to smuggling of migrants.

The Regional Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants was created in 2011 with the aim of adopting and promoting regional standards, policies and processes to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which is constituted by the national governing bodies on the matter:

- The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Council of Belize
- National Coalition against Smuggling in Migrants and Trafficking in Persons of Costa Rica- CONNATT
- National Council against Trafficking in Persons of El Salvador- CNCTP
- Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons of Guatemala (SVET)- Interinstitutional Commission against Trafficking in Persons.
- Interinstitutional Commission against Sexual Commercial Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons of Honduras – CICESCT
- Inter secretarial Commission to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Crimes in Matters of Trafficking in Persons and to Protect and Assist Victims of Such Crimes of Mexico
- National Coalition against Trafficking in Persons of Nicaragua
- National Commission against Trafficking in Persons of Panama – CNCTP
- Interinstitutional Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants of the Dominican Republic- CITIM

This Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants is the product of the consensus of the different governments that are part of CORETT, and its main objective is to strengthen actions to prevent trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in the region.

Its design has been based on sections that will facilitate its implementation. The sections refer to the methodology used to develop the Strategy, through a process of reviewing secondary information from CORETT, the operational and strategic plans.

Subsequently, the regulatory framework related to these crimes and the current migratory context related to human mobility that has been growing in the countries of the region. This has generated an increase in cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which implies the national and regional coordination for prevention, investigation, prosecution, punishment, detection, comprehensive care, protection and social reintegration of persons who are victims of trafficking in persons and persons who are subject to migrant smuggling. Then, the conceptual framework is presented, seeking to standardize concepts used in the Strategy, based on international instruments on the matter.

Finally, the objectives and axes on which the implementation of the strategy will focus are specified, these being: awareness, training, dissemination and referral.

I. METHODOLOGY OF IMPLEMENTATION

The process of designing the Strategy started from an analysis of the local, national and international context regarding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which made possible to identify the target audience to which the actions herein are directed.



During the design phase, the following strategic axes were defined: sensitization, training, dissemination, detection and referral, whose actions are aimed at preventing trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in CORETT member countries.

An integral part of the Strategy's methodology of implementation is communication as a tool to prevent and improve the detection of cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. In this sense, the following design is proposed and will support the different communication actions for the strategic axes:



II. NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

There is a broad international, regional and national normative framework for the protection of human rights, related to human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, which have been ratified by the different countries of the region. In the case of international instruments ratified by the States, the responsibility of the countries to comply is evident, generating specific legislation for both crimes, as well as different instruments that operationalize the provisions of said regulations.

It should be noted that this Prevention Strategy adheres to what is framed in the fundamental Human Rights instruments indicated in this document in charts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

This Strategy takes into account other international guiding frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030, the Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

The following instruments developed within the framework of CORETT were taken as reference:

- Regional Strategy for Comprehensive Care and Accompaniment to Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Central America (2015).
- Guidelines of action of the Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (2014).
- Regional Protocol for the Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking in Persons, its Roadmap and Regional Diagnosis (2017).
- Strategic plan of the Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (2019-2027).
- Operational plan of the Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (2020-2022).

Finally, as part of the construction of this Strategy, the following declarations and instruments ratified by the member countries of CORETT, developed bilaterally, trilaterally and / or multilaterally, were consulted:

- Joint Declaration for the Comprehensive Approach to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Central America issued by the national governing authorities against

Trafficking in Persons of the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (2015).

- Regional Guidelines for the Preliminary Identification of Profiles and Reference Mechanisms of Migrant Populations in Conditions of Vulnerability (2013), approved in the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM).
- Regional Guidelines for Special Protection in Cases of Repatriation of Children and Adolescents Victims of Trafficking in Persons, approved in April 2007, within the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM).
- Regional Guidelines for Strengthening the Institutional Coordination to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Central America (2011).
- Manual of Action on Trafficking in Persons for the Ministries and Foreign Ministries of Central America and Mexico, developed within the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM).
- Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (1993).
- Central American Agreement for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses, Experts and Other Subjects Involved in the Investigation and in the Criminal Proceedings, Particularly in Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime. Signed by the governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic (2007).
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Guatemala for the protection of victims of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, (2005).
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Costa Rica for Combating, Prevention, Protection and Attention to Victims of Trafficking in Persons, (2009).
- Work plan on the smuggling of migrants in the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (2019-2025).

The following tables take a tour of the main international and regional treaties on the protection of the fundamental rights of people, as well as those related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Other international and regional instruments on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants are found in the Annexes to this strategy. Likewise, the regulations of the CORETT countries on these matters are found as annexes.

Chart 1. International instruments by country and date of ratification or adherence

Instrument	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Mexico	Panama	Belize
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	10/12/1948	
American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, approved at the Ninth International American Conference (1948)	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	2/5/1948	
American Convention on Human Rights, "Pact of San José de Costa Rica" (1969)	03/02/1970	01/21/1978	06/20/1978	04/27/1978	09/05/1977	09/25/1979	03/02/1981	05/08/1978	
Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor (1957)	04/05/1959	23/06/1958	18/11/1958	10/11/1959	18/11/1958	18/11/1958	18/11/1958	18/11/1958	15/11/1983
Convention 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999)	10/09/2001	15/11/2000	12/10/2000	21/08/2001	25/10/2001	06/11/2000	30/6/2000	31/10/2000	06/03/2000
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)	16/01/1967	30/11/1979 a	18/01/1983	30/11/1982	20/02/1975	15/02/1978 a	16/08/1967	25/05/1983	14/11/2001

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	29/11/1968	30/11/1979	19/05/1988 a	06/04/1988	23/03/1981 a	12/03/1980 a	08/03/1977	04/01/1978 a	09/03/2015
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	29/11/1968	30/11/1979	05/05/1992 a	01/05/1992	23/03/1981 a	12/03/1980 a	08/03/1977	04/01/1978 a	10/06/1996 a
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)	11/11/1993	17/06/1996 a	05/01/1990 a	05/12/1996 a	23/01/1986	05/07/2005	24/08/1987	24/01/2012	17/03/1986
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	27/07/2003	18/03/2004	25/09/2003	19/08/2003	04/03/2003	09/09/2002	18/08/2004	26/10/2006	26/09/2003 a
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which complements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	09/09/2003	18/03/2004	01/04/2004	01/04/2004	04/03/2003	12/10/2004	18/08/2004	05/02/2008	
Protocol against the Illicit Trafficking of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000)	07/08/2003	18/03/2004	01/04/2004	01/04/2004	04/03/2003	15/02/2006	18/08/2004	10/12/2007	
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	21/08/1990	10/07/1990	06/06/1990	10/08/1990	21/09/1990	05/10/1990	12/12/1990	11/06/1991	02/05/1990

Optional Protocol Relating to the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and the Use of Children in Pornography (2000)	09/04/2002	17/05/2004	09/05/2002	30/04/2002	15/03/2002	02/12/2004 a	09/02/2001	06/12/2006 a	01/12/2003
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1999)	20/09/2001	10/08/2001	09/05/2002	30/04/2002	15/03/2002		09/05/2001	10/08/2001	09/12/2002
Slavery Convention. It was signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 25, 1926 and its Protocol was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on October 23, 1953.				11/11/1983 a		14/01/1986 a	03/02/1954 a		
Convention 29 relative to Forced or Compulsory Labor of the International Labor Organization that entered into force on May 1, 1932-Convention 105 relative to the Abolition of Forced Labor (1957)	04/05/1959	23/06/1958	18/11/1958	13/07/1989	04/08/1958	31/10/1967	01/06/1959	16/05/1966	15/12/1983
1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	07/06/2001	12/03/1995	03/03/2016	26/01/2012	01/07/2002		28/10/2005	21/03/2002	05/04/2000
Optional Protocol to the Convention									

against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2002)	01/12/2005		09/06/2008	17/03/2008	11/04/2005	25/02/2009	02/06/2011	02/06/2011	04/09/2015 ^a
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. 1990		14/03/2003	14/03/2003	07/03/2003	08/03/1999	26/10/2005 ^a	08/03/1999		4/11/2001 ^a
1951 Convention related to the United Nations Refugee Status and its 1967 Protocol	28/03/1978 ^a	04/01/1978 ^a	28/04/1983 ^a	22/09/1983 ^a	23/03/1992 ^a	28/03/1980 ^a	07/06/2000 ^a	02/08/1978	27/06/1990 ^a
Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Pará" (1994)	07/05/1995	11/13/1995	01/04/1995	07/04/1995	06/19/1998	10/06/1995	04/26/1995	01/10/1996	25/11/1996
Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors. It was approved by the Assembly of the Organization of American States on March 18, 1994.	04/09/2001	22/12/2005	17/10/2005	21/11/2008	23/10/2008	18/11/2005	21/03/2000	14/11/2011	06/11/1997

III. Conceptual framework

The following is a reference framework for understanding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants after the approval of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

a. Trafficking in Persons

Protocol of Palermo sets forth the definition of trafficking in persons in its article 3:

- (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- (d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age

The countries, based on what is established in section 3 of the Protocol, article 9, have generated policies, programs and other preventive measures in the matter of trafficking in persons that are the basis of this strategy.

b. Smuggling of migrants

Article 3 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by land, sea and air, which complements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, defines the Smuggling of Migrants as:

- (a) "Smuggling of migrants" shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident;

- (b) "Illegal entry" shall mean crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State;
- (c) "Fraudulent travel or identity document" shall mean any travel or identity document:
 - (i) That has been falsely made or altered in some material way by anyone other than a person or agency lawfully authorized to make or issue the travel or identity document on behalf of a State; or
 - (ii) That has been improperly issued or obtained through misrepresentation, corruption or duress or in any other unlawful manner; or
 - (iii) That is being used by a person other than the rightful holder;
- (d) "Vessel" shall mean any type of water craft, including non-displacement craft and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, except a warship, naval auxiliary or other vessel owned or operated by a Government and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service.

Based on the provisions of Article 10, the countries are committed to generating policies, programs and other preventive measures in the area of smuggling of migrants that are the basis for this strategy. Below is a table that allows us to understand the difference between trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants:

Chart 2. Difference between Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants

	TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS	SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS
CONSENT	Victims do not give their consent	People give their consent for irregular migration, between them and the smuggler there is a negotiation and payment of services despite the fact that they may be exposed to degrading and dangerous situations.
EXPLOITATION	The purpose of trafficking in persons is the exploitation of human beings through different modalities.	In the smuggling of migrants, the agreement ends when the person reaches their destination.

TRANSNATIONALITY	It can be transnational or national. Victims can be carried from one region to another within one country or transferred from one country to another.	It is always transnational in nature; that is to say, it implies the crossing of borders.
LEGAL INSTRUMENT	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children.	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by land, sea and air.
NATURE OF CRIME	Violation of human rights	Crime against the State (against migration laws)

IV. CONTEXT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are crimes that have involved cooperation between countries to be able to combat them in a comprehensive manner and provide adequate attention to victims of trafficking in persons and to persons subject to the smuggling of migrants. Likewise, it is necessary to generate prevention strategies that allow informing, sensitizing, training, disseminating and raising awareness among the population and public officials about these crimes, in addition to detecting and referring possible situations of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

CORETT is a space that in recent years has developed and implemented different instruments and tools to prevent and articulate care processes. This has been fundamental to standardize the comprehensive approach to affected people and has allowed significant improvements in legislative matters.

Here are some important aspects to consider for this strategy.

a. Trafficking in persons

The countries of the region are of origin, transit and destination of trafficking in persons, although each one has specific and differentiated characteristics.

Globally, countries are detecting and reporting more victims of trafficking in persons. In 2018, the number of reported victims globally reached its highest level when more than 49,000 cases were detected (UNODC, 2020). The increase in the number of detected victims has been most pronounced in the Americas and parts of Asia. The result described above is derived from the strengthening of capacities at the national and regional levels for the detection of possible victims of trafficking in persons, their registration and reporting of said actions.

The UNODC 2018 report shows that 70% of the victims of trafficking in persons detected worldwide are women. About half are adult women, while girls make up a fifth of all victims. Particularly in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, most of the victims of human trafficking detected in 2016 were girls (UNODC GLOTIP p. 70). Girls, with 55%, and boys with 11%, together constitute 66% of the victims of trafficking in persons in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. This is the highest percentage of child victims of trafficking in persons in the world. (UNODC GLOTIP p. 71). Furthermore, the main form of exploitation in the region is sexual exploitation, with 87% (UNODC GLOTIP p. 30). These figures show that in many countries there is a high incidence of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation.

Derived from the above, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between countries to achieve prevention, protection and care of the victims of this crime.

The following table shows the number of identified cases of victims of trafficking in persons for the year 2018, according to countries in the region.

Chart 3. Number of identified victims of trafficking in persons. Years 2017-2019

Countries	Number of identified victims		
	2017	2018	2019
Belize	9	17	4
Costa Rica	39	30	62
El Salvador	72	46	124
Honduras	150	85	84
Guatemala	316	371	434
Mexico	1,080	706	662

Nicaragua	12	32	8
Panama	11	54	9
Dominican Republic	102	96	195
Total	1,791	1,437	1582

Source: IOM & CORETT, *Infographics on Statistics 2017, 2018 and 2019 on Trafficking in Persons in the Region*

Of the total cases identified in the region in 2019, the Regional Coalition reported that 12% were men; 30% were women; 27% were children and adolescents under 18 years of age and 11% were girls and adolescents, and 12% were victims identified with the LGBTIQ+ collective. Of the total number of cases of identified victims, 55% were victims within their country of nationality and 15% were victims outside their country of nationality.

Regarding the purposes of trafficking in persons in the region, 48 percent were for sexual exploitation and 9 percent were for labor exploitation. The remaining percentage is represented by other purposes of trafficking in persons including forced marriage, forced begging, irregular or illegal adoption, illicit activities and other purposes such as retention and corruption of minors (IOM and CORETT, 2019).

Regarding the repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons, for the year 2019, 110 cases of repatriation were registered in and from the countries that make up the Coalition. Of the returnees, 36% were women, 38% men, 14% children and adolescents, and 6% were girls and adolescents under 18 years of age. Likewise, LGBTIQ + people accounted for 4%.

Risk Factors and Conditions of Vulnerability of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking networks are favored by risk factors such as: educational, social, political, economic, disability status, gender status, among others; generating greater vulnerability of the population. In regional statistics, a high percentage of victims of trafficking in persons are women who migrate irregularly due to gaps exacerbated by conditions of poverty, lack of job opportunities and other structural factors, exposing themselves to the crime of trafficking in persons.

b. Smuggling of Migrants

Historically, countries of CORETT have been characterized by large migratory flows due to economic, political and social circumstances of the countries, as

well as environmental factors. The region is a transit corridor for extra-regional (Caribbean and South America) and extra-continental (Africa and Asia) migration on the south-north route to the United States of America and to a lesser extent to Canada (IOM, 2016).

Mexico ranks second with the most emigrants in the world with 12.3 million just above India, and 98% of Mexican migrants reside in the United States (Li, 2019, Forbes Mexico).

The United States is also the main host country for Central American emigration and the countries that make up the North Triangle of Central America¹ stand out. The United States is the destination for 88.9% of Salvadoran emigrants, for 86% of Guatemalans and for 81.8% of Hondurans (ECLAC, 2018).

Migratory flows from the south of the Americas to the United States and to a lesser extent to Canada highlight the intensity of this migration that disrupts the CORETT countries. In this sense, they have worsened with the massive migratory flows of Central Americans that have moved through Mexico to the border of the United States, and the increase in extra-regional migration. These massive and/or irregular migrations represent severe challenges in terms of the protection of human rights and specific risks in terms of exploitation, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

The migration of unaccompanied children in the region has increased substantially. It is denoted in the detention of unaccompanied children in Central America on the border of the United States and Mexico, which increased by 1,200% (IOM, World Migration Report 2018, p. 90).

According to IOM and the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), the region has become a “migratory corridor” that “has been populated by networks of smuggling of migrants that carry out a coordinated activity both locally and internationally for the transfer of regional, continental and extra-continental migrants to and from the countries of origin, which currently extend to African and Asian countries to their final destination” (Centeno, sf: 7) and (ECLAC, 2018: p51).

Risk Factors and Conditions of Vulnerability of Smuggling of Migrants

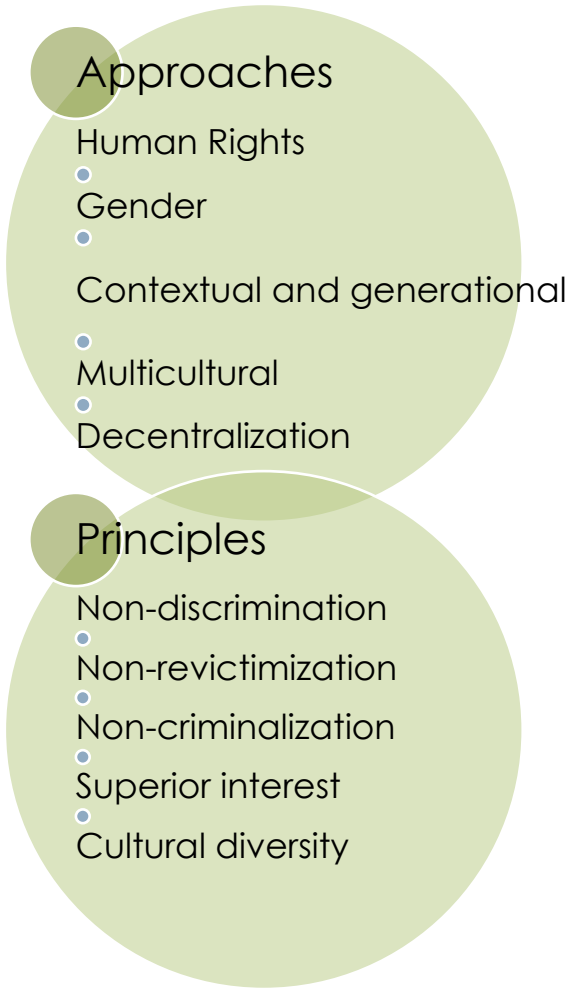
Socioeconomic and political conditions, as well as factors due to natural disasters inherent to the countries, favor the search for better living conditions. Therefore, those who need to migrate often use smuggling of migrants networks. These networks can be linked to related crime activities such as human trafficking,

¹ Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras

robbery, physical assaults, sexual abuse, extortion, kidnapping, murder, among others.

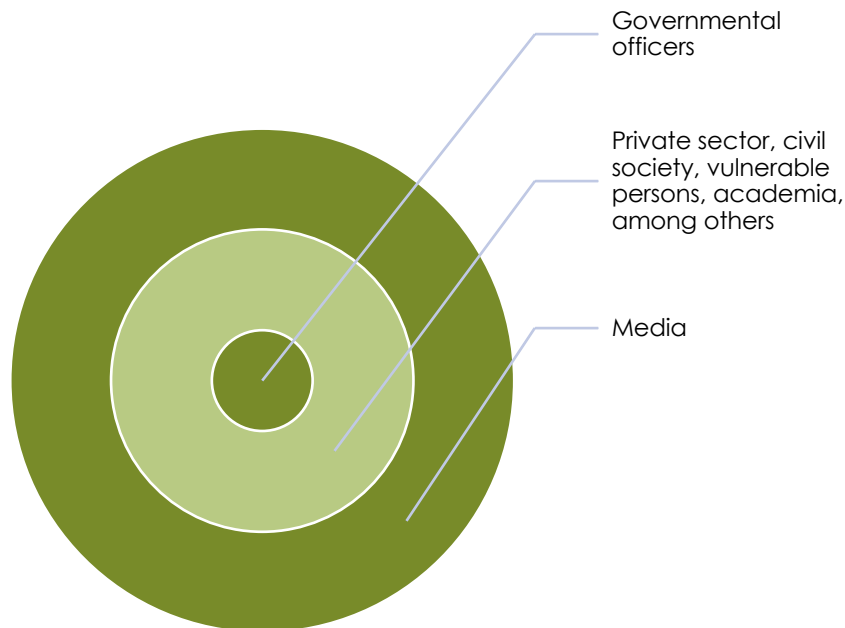
Likewise, there are important factors to take into account within the processes of smuggling of migrants that puts populations in conditions of greater vulnerability such as women, children and unaccompanied adolescents, pregnant women, the LGBTI population, people with some condition of disability, ethnic and cultural diversity, among others.

V. APPROACHES AND PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE REGIONAL STRATEGY



VI. TARGET AUDIENCE OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGY

The central nucleus of this strategy is governmental officers. They are in charge of the detection and referral of cases followed by the private sector, civil society and academia that can have a positive impact on improving the capacities of the primary public. It also includes the media that are great amplifiers of messages.



VII. OPERATIVE PLAN OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGY

a. General Objective

Strengthen and articulate strategic actions of awareness, training, dissemination, detection and referral for the prevention of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants in the member countries of the Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

Specific objectives

1. Articulate actions among the countries of CORETT to raise awareness regarding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants directed at the target population. (sensitization)

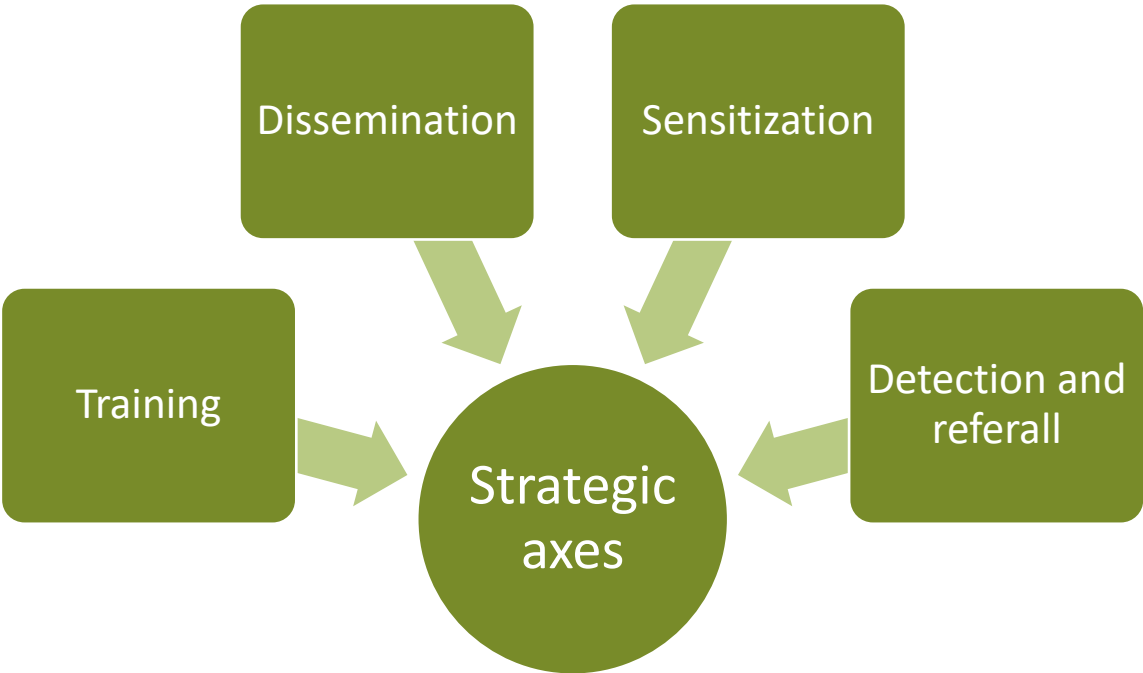
- 2. Strengthen the capacities of the target population, with continuous training in order to achieve effective prevention of crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- 3. Disseminate information on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants for the effective prevention of crimes.
- 4. Strengthen the capacities of the target population for the detection of possible victims of trafficking in persons and persons subject to smuggling of migrants for their adequate referral to the competent entities.

For the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, the following Operational Plan has been considered. It addresses the development of actions for each of the following identified axes:

b. Strategic Axes

According to the objectives set, four strategic axes are broken down on which specific actions are defined aimed at the target population:

Axes of the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants



a) Sensitization axis

- The awareness-raising axis seeks to generate greater interest and improve the response capacities of the target population regarding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, through adequate prevention processes through training and dissemination of information. Likewise, it seeks to raise awareness among legislative bodies and key actors regarding the need to generate national regulations, as well as the proper provision of financial and human resources for the prevention and comprehensive combat of both crimes.

b) Training axis

- Strengthen the capacities of the target population on national and international regulations on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, to implement prevention processes through knowledge management.
- Establish a continuous education plan for the training of trainers on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

c) Dissemination axis

- Generate processes for the dissemination of reliable and timely information on the incidence of crimes of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
- Have national and regional strategic and operational statistics as one of the main tools to generate processes for the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

d) Detection axis and bypass

- Have active processes for the detection and derivation of a possible situation of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants through the application of indicators. It includes the referral to competent entities for the identification and immediate attention, regardless of whether there is a criminal complaint.

c. Matrix of the Operative Plan of the Strategy

For the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, the following Operational Plan has been considered. It addresses the development of actions for each of the identified axes:

a. Axis of sensitization

Specific objective:					
Articulate actions among the member countries of the Regional Coalition to raise awareness regarding trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants directed at the target population.					
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Responsible	Timeframe
1. Generate more interest and improve the capabilities of response of the target population in the matter of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, through appropriate processes prevention through training and dissemination of information.	1.1 Carry out and / or implement awareness campaigns at the regional level regarding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.1.1 Have a target population that is aware of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	2 campaigns	CORETT	Strategic plan 2019-2027
	1.2. To sensitize the target public, through the mass media, regarding human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.	1.1.2 Increase the referral and referral of cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants to entities corresponding.	Number of referred cases and or complaints		
2. Make the legislative bodies and key actors aware of the need to generate national regulations and due endowment of resources	2.1. Awareness-raising workshops for legislative bodies and key actors on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	2.1.1. Have legislative bodies and key stakeholders with knowledge on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	Number of workshops. Number of people trained.		

financial and human resources for the prevention and comprehensive combat of both crimes.	2.2. Generate forums and spaces for national, regional and extra-regional dialogue that allow the exchange of experiences and make visible the responsibilities of the various sectors.	2.1.2. Have spaces at the national, regional and extra-regional levels that facilitate the exchange of experiences that promote awareness.	Number of national and regional spaces of incidence.		
		2.1.3 Have human resources and financial for the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	Operative Plan of Action with assigned budgeted .		

B. Axis of training

Specific objective:					
Strengthen the capacities of the target population, with continuous training in order to achieve effective prevention of crimes of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.					
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Responsible	Timeframe
1. Have training programs aimed at public servants and key actors, with a view to developing and strengthening skills, competencies and skills that integrate national and international instruments on the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.1 Implement continuous training programs through different means aimed at public servants and key actors.	1.1.1 Development and strengthening of skills, competencies and skills for the early identification of possible cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	Number of trained people Number of elaborated programs Number of implemented programs	CORETT	Strategic plan 2019-2027
2. Generate national and regional training teams for trainers in trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	2.1. Train mass media on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	2.1.1. Strengthen response capacities in terms of prevention, assistance, protection and prosecution of these crimes.	Number of trainers disaggregated at the national, regional and extra-regional level.		

	<p>2.2. Unify the terminology on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants so as to guide the Prevention Strategy in the countries to promote change in social perceptions regarding trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.</p>	<p>2.1.2. Improve the information on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants that the media transmit.</p>	<p>Proper transmission of information in the media.</p>		
	<p>2.3. Develop joint actions for the exchange of experiences of both crimes with various sectors.</p>	<p>2.1.3 Strengthen the various sectors with training processes.</p>	<p>Number of workshops with sectors</p>		

C. Axis of dissemination

Specific objective: Disseminate information on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants for its effective prevention.					
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Responsible	Timeframe
1. Promote the use of materials and technological tools for dissemination and dissemination focused on the prevention of crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.1 Design and disseminate information on crimes of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants through communication efforts using different channels of dissemination, training and awareness, among others.	1.1.1 Disseminate informative materials for the different sectors of the target population on the crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	Number of materials designed. Number of people reached by means of communication. Number of people reached through technologies. Amount of disseminated materials.	CORETT	Strategic plan 2019-2027

D. Axis of detection and referral

Specific objective:					
Strengthen the capacities of the target population for the detection of possible victims of trafficking in persons and persons subject to smuggling of migrants for their adequate referral to the competent entities (detection and referral).					
Operational objective	Activity	Goal	Indicator	Responsible	Timeframe
1. Provide information to the target population for early detection and identification and referral of possible cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.1 Generate national and regional mechanisms for early detection and referral of possible situations of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.1.1 Increase the number of referrals and reports of possible cases.	Number of cases of referrals and complaints.	CORETT	Strategic plan 2019-2027
	1.2. Design a flow chart of national and regional referral of possible situations of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.2.1. Articulated national and regional referral flowchart.	Flowchart of referral		
	1.3. Promote and / or create a complaint line regarding possible cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.	1.3.1. Increase in the number of complaints.	Number of denounces reported		

	1.4. Have a directory of key actors at the national and regional level for the prevention of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrant.	1.4.1. Have efficient communication channels for prevention.	Regional registry of key actors		
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VIII. MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

The monitoring and follow-up of this strategy will allow implementation and compliance with the CORETT operational plan, as well as to identify needs for adjustments.

Tactic	Outcomes	Activities
Design a monitoring and follow-up matrix of the actions that the countries carry out in the prevention of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.	-Monitoring and follow-up matrix. -Schedule of activities.	-Develop and disseminate the matrix and schedule to the member countries. -Monitoring, follow-up, compliance, adjustments, qualification of the strategy.

IX. Annexes

A. Glossary

The glossary was taken from different documents of the Regional Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. Also, the Manual on the Investigation of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). As well as a glossary of terms from the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2019).

Key actors: Persons who can have greatest influence on the expected results. The actors are active subjects that influence various processes to achieve the planned goals.

Training: Set of didactic activities aimed at expanding the knowledge, skills and abilities of the personnel working in public and private sector institutions.

Situation of vulnerability: It is based on two basic assumptions: i) that the victim does not have the capacity to understand the meaning of the event (minor, incapable person) and ii) that the victim does not have the capacity to resist it (disabled, state of economic need, low level cultural, subjected or subjected to deception, coercion or violence). The situation of vulnerability of the victim is a means used by the trafficker to approach and control. This is considered as aggravating factor of the crime.

Coercion: The use of force or threat thereof, and some forms of nonviolent or psychological constraint or threat thereof, including but not limited to: (i) Threats of harm or physical restraint of any person; (ii) Any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (iii) Abuse or any threat linked to the legal status of a person; (iv) Psychological pressure.

Dissemination: Process of diffusion of knowledge, news, attitudes, customs. The term, which comes from the Latin *diffusio*, refers to the extended communication of a message.

Human rights: Freedoms and benefits universally accepted that all human beings can claim as rights in the society in which they live. These rights are enshrined in international instruments, for example, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. They are developed in other treaties of this nature such as the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination Against Women and the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Detection: In the field of trafficking in persons, it is an action through which it is possible to observe and recognize signs, indicators or signals that one or more people are possible victims of trafficking in persons.

Deception: In the context of migration, this term not only refers to false or erroneous information, but also to intentional abuse in the absence of information being provided to the migrant.

Risk factors: The notion of risk is related to the imminence, contiguity or proximity of a potential damage. The term, therefore, is linked to the possibility of damage occurring.

Vulnerable group: Depending on the context, any group or sector of society (such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities, migrants, particularly those who are in an irregular situation, or persons of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity (SSOGI)) that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, social disadvantage, or economic hardship than other groups within the State. These groups are also at higher risk in periods of conflict, crisis or disasters.

Migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.

Irregular migration: Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.

Target audience: It refers to the ideal recipient of a service or product. Therefore, these are the sectors of the population targeted by the actions set forth in this Strategy, such as the government sector, academia, the private sector, civil society organizations, and the like.

Transfer: Within the phases of trafficking in persons, the transfer occupies the second link of the criminal activity after the recruitment or recruitment of the victim. Transfer should be understood as moving a person from one place to another using any available means (even on foot). Unlike "transport", another term that defines this criminal phase, the transfer emphasizes the change that a person makes from the community or country. In this sense, this concept is very precisely close to the mechanics of "uprooting" that is analyzed separately. For legal purposes, the criminal type of trafficking in persons must specify that this activity can be carried out within the country or across borders. In most countries,

the legislation on trafficking in persons does not take into account the consent of the victim in the transfer phase, be he or she is an adult or a minor.

Prevention: It implies taking the necessary and most appropriate precautionary measures with the mission of counteracting a loss or any damage that may occur. It is to ensure that all people, especially women and children, have access to information about their rights and the power to exercise them.

Sensitization: It is a process whose main objective is to impact on the behavior of a population or to reinforce good practices on a particular issue.

B. Other instruments on trafficking in persons

Instrument	Countries	Date of adoption/ approval
Joint Declaration for the Comprehensive Approach to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Central America (2015) (The high authorities of the Coalitions, Commissions and Councils against Trafficking in Persons from the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua agreed to sign the Declaration)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua	Approved in 2015
Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (1993) (The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	Approved on 29 October 1993

<p>countries of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama signed the Treaty to strengthen and facilitate the cooperation of the administrative bodies of justice in the region.)</p>		
<p>Central American Convention for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses, Experts and Other Subjects Involved in the Investigation and the Criminal Proceedings, 2007. (The Governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic signed the Convention)</p>	<p>Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic</p>	<p>Signed on 11 December 2007</p>
<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Guatemala for the protection of victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants</p>	<p>El Salvador and Guatemala</p>	<p>Signed on August 18, 2005.</p>
<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic</p>	<p>El Salvador and Costa Rica</p>	<p>Signed on 10 July 2009</p>

of El Salvador and the Republic of Costa Rica for Combating, Prevention, Protection and Attention to Victims of Trafficking in Persons		
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C. Other instruments on smuggling of migrants

Instrument	Countries	Date of adoption/ approval
Joint Declaration for the Comprehensive Approach to the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in Central America (2015) (The high authorities of the Coalitions, Commissions and Councils against Trafficking in Persons, of the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua agreed to sign the Declaration)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua	Approved in 2015
Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (1993)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	Approved on 29 October de 1993
Central American Convention for the Protection of Victims,	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua,	Signed on 11 December 2007

<p>Witnesses, Experts and Other Subjects Involved in the Investigation and Criminal Proceedings, 2007. (The Governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Republic of Dominican)</p>	<p>Panama and the Republic of Dominican</p>	
<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Guatemala for the protection of victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants</p>	<p>El Salvador and Guatemala</p>	<p>18/08/05</p>
<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Costa Rica for Combating, Prevention, Protection and Attention to Victims of Trafficking in Persons.</p>	<p>El Salvador and Costa Rica</p>	<p>Signed on 10 July 2009</p>

D. National instruments of CORETT countries

Country	Trafficking in persons	Smuggling of migrants
Belize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2013 • Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Prohibition) Act, 2013 • Protocol: How to care for child and adolescent victims of commercial sexual exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration Act (Chapter 156). This instrument, dated December 2000, establishes the attributions and functions of the immigration officers, the migratory categories and the documentation that regulates the entrances and exits to Belizean territory.
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law against Trafficking in Persons and Creation of the National Coalition Against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT), also known as Law 9095. Published February 8, 2013 and amended by approval of Law No. 9545, of May 24, 2018. • On September 9, 2015, the Regulation to the Law against Trafficking in Persons and the Creation of the National Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT) was published, which includes voluntary repatriation. • Childhood and Adolescence Code published on February 6, 1998 • Law 7600 Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, published on May 29, 1996 • Law for the protection of victims, witnesses and other subjects involved in the criminal process, reforms and addition to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code, effective as of April 22, 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Law on Immigration (published in the Official Gazette number 170 of Costa Rica on September 1, 2009). • On September 26, 2011, the Migration Control Regulation was published, which defines repatriation, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and victims. • On July 11, 2011, the Regulation for the Application of the General Law on Migration and Foreigners No. 8764 to Minors was published Internal Protocol for the Repatriation of Children and Adolescents Victims of Trafficking in Persons of the General Directorate of Migration and Foreign Affairs. • Action protocol for migration officials in relation to minors in vulnerable situations • On October 31, 2016, the Guideline "On Attention to Persons in Transit and in Irregular Condition, Persons subject to Smuggling of Migrants" was published of Migrants and Victims of

		<p>Trafficking in Persons, belonging to the mixed migratory flows found in the National Territory. Executive Decree 35144 dated March 4, 2009, which has been in force since May 20 of the same year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Protocol of the Immediate Response Team, 2015 • Protocol for Special Migratory Situations, 2018 • Comprehensive care model for survivors-victims of trafficking in persons • Comprehensive care strategy for the mobilization of support resources for the surviving victims of human trafficking and their dependents: integration, reintegration, repatriation, voluntary return and resettlement
<p>El Salvador</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Law against Trafficking in Persons (Decree No. 824), which was published on November 10, 2014 • Regulation of the Special Law against Trafficking in Persons (Decree no. 61) published on October 25, 2016. • The Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (Decree No. 520), was published on November 25, 2010 • Protocol of action for the detection, attention, and combat of the crimes of Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and related crimes. • Inter-institutional action protocol for immediate comprehensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Immigration, Legislative Decree No. 2772, of December 19, 1958, published on December 1958. • Reforms: D.L. N° 670, of September 29, 1993, published in the D.O. N° 188, Volume 321, of October 8, 1993. • Art. 367, Penal Code of El Salvador, Legislative Decree 1030, April 30, 1997.

	<p>care of victims of Trafficking in Persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the State of El Salvador to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the application of Resolution a / res / 68/179 National Policy against Trafficking in Persons 	
<p>Guatemala</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (Decree 9-2009). Approved on February 19, 2009. • Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents. Approved on June 4, 2003 • Governmental Agreement 200-2000 amended by Governmental Agreements Nos. 130-2001 and 34-2012. • Creation of the Presidential Secretariat of the Woman. • Internal regulations of the Presidential Secretariat for Women. Government Agreement No. 169-2018, Internal Organic Regulations of SEPREM. • Government Agreement 525-99, the Indigenous Women's Ombudsman was created, it was created by agreement 525-99, dated July 19, 1999. • Organic Law of the Institute for the assistance and care of the crime victim. On April 6, 2016 Decree Number 21-2016 was published. The Organic Law of the Public Ministry (Decree no. 40-94). • Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons -SVET- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Organic Regulation of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. • Law on Immigration. Decree Number 95-98. • Decree number 44-2016, Migration Code, approved on July 20, 1999, the Regulation of the Migration Law was approved (Government Agreement No. 83-2017, issued on May 5, 2017)

	<p>Created by Decree No. 9-2009 of the Congress of the Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement No. 02-2009 issued by the SVET creating the Interinstitutional Commission against Trafficking in Persons -CIT- • Interinstitutional Coordination Protocol for the Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking in Persons of 2014. • Interinstitutional Coordination Protocol for the Protection and Attention of Victims of Trafficking in Persons of 2014. • Public Policy against Trafficking in Persons and Comprehensive Protection for Victims 2014-2024, approved by Government Agreement No. 306-2014. 	
<p>Honduras</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, Decree No. 131 of January 11, 1982. • Law against Trafficking in Persons, approved by Legislative Decree No. 59-2012 and published July 6, 2012. • Regulation of the Law against Trafficking in Persons, Executive Decree 36-2015, published August 11, 2015. • Strategic Plan against Sexual Exploitation Commercial and Trafficking in Persons 2016-2022 • Executive Agreement 487-2016, published on 05 December 2016. • Protocol of Action of the Team Immediate Response, Executive Agreement 488-2016, released December 5, 2016. • Accession of the CICESCT to the Secretariat of Human Rights, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Immigration published on March 3, 2004. • Regulation of the Law on Immigration • Immediate Protection Protocol, Repatriation, Reception and follow-up of migrant children • Honduran Protection Law for Migrants and their Relatives, 2012.

	<p>Executive Agreement 35-2018, published July 4, 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childhood and Adolescence Code, Decree 73-96, amended by Decree Legislative 35-2013. • Executive Decree 27-2014, creation of the Directorate of Children, Adolescents and Family, (DINAF). • Regulation on Child Labor in Honduras, Executive Agreement STSS-211-01, published December 11, 2001. • Reforms on article 8 of the Regulation on Child Labor, Agreement - STSS-441-2016, Posted on December 7, 2016. 	
<p>Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Trafficking in Persons and for Protection and Assistance to Victims. Published on June 14, 2012 and its last reform published on January 19, 2018. • Regulation of the General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes in the Matter of Trafficking in Persons and for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of these Crimes. Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on September 23, 2013. • General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, into force since December 5 2014. • General Law of Access of Women to a Life Free of Violence, was enacted on 1 February 2007. • General Law for the Inclusion of People with Disability, was published in the Official Gazette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Immigration, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on May 25, 2011. • Regulations of the Law on Immigration were published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on September 28, 2012. • Mexican Foreign Service Law, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 4, 1994. • Regulation of the Mexican Foreign Service Law, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on April 28, 2017. • Consular Protection Procedures Guide of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, published in 2013.

	<p>of the Federation on May 30, 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Victims Law, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 9, 2013. 	
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law against Trafficking in Persons (Law No. 896), approved on January 28, 2015. • Comprehensive Law against Violence against Women, Law No. 779, published in Gazette No. 19 of December 30 - January 2017. • Regulations for the restitution of rights and special protection of children and adolescents • Childhood and Adolescence Code, Law number 287, effective as of November 23, 1998. • Protocol of procedures for the repatriation of children and adolescents who are victims of trafficking in persons of August 27 2007, updated 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Immigration (Law No. 761) approved on March 31, 2011. Regulation to Law number 761. Law of Migration and Foreigners
Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 79 on Trafficking in Persons and Related Activities of November 9, 2011. • Law 14 that creates the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family. January 23, 2009. • Action Protocol of the Unit for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses, Experts and other Interveners in the Criminal Process - UPAVIT published in the Official Digital Gazette on May 11, 2015. • Decree No. 303 of September 6, 2016, which regulates Law 79 of November 9, 2011, On Trafficking in Persons and Related Activities • Executive Decree No. 125 of April 17, 2018, which approves the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Law No. 3 of February 22, 2008 that creates the National Migration Service, the Migration Career and other provisions. • Law No. 36 of 2013 on the smuggling of migrants and related activities.

	<p>National Plan against Trafficking in Persons for the Five-Year Period 2017-2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Regulations of the Unit for Identification and Attention to Victims of Trafficking in Persons. 	
<p>Dominican Republic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 575-07, dated October 8, 2007, created the National Commission against Trafficking in Persons. • Protocol for the Detection, Assistance and Referral of Children and Adolescents Victims of Trafficking in Persons of 2015. • Protocol for the Identification, Assistance and Reintegration of Survivors of Human Trafficking. It is part of the objectives of the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, 2009-2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law number 137-03 on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons entered into force on August 7, 2003. • Code for the System of Protection and Fundamental Rights of Children and Adolescents. Law No. 136.03. • General Law of Migration number 285, issued on August 15, 2004 in order to regulate migratory flows in the national territory. • Regulation of application of the General Law of Migration no. 285-04, issued on August 15, 2004.