



INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL AGAINST TRAFFICKING

THE SECOND

NATIONAL STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

2012-2016



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Foreword

(by the IACAT Chair, DOJ Secretary Leila de Lima with picture)

Foreword

(by the IACAT Co-Chair, DSWD Secretary Dinky Soliman with picture)

Acknowledgment

The Second National Strategic Action Plan (StratPlan) Against Trafficking in Persons (TIP) 2012 to 2016 did not come easily as its formulation came at a time when transitions were in progress at various levels of government as a result of change of administration. The Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), both the Council Proper and its Secretariat were not spared from the birthing pains of transition. A lot of processes were undertaken, consultations and workshops conducted and various levels of review and editing were made to ensure that the StratPlan contains the right quality of information and strategic directions to guide implementers and other intended users. The development of the StratPlan also involved many individuals whose valuable inputs, comments and recommendations made the Plan more comprehensive, relevant, consistent with the Philippine Development Plan and implementable within the planning period.

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List of Acronyms

ACTIP	ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADVOCOM	Advocacy Committee
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BI	Bureau of Immigration
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEP	Continuing Education Program
CFO	Commission on Filipinos Overseas
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CICL	Children in Conflict with the Law
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DepEd	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labour and Employment
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communication
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children
ELA	Executive and Legislative Agenda
EU	European Union
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FSO	Foreign Service Officers
GAD	Gender and Development
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GTIP	Global Trafficking in Persons
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRBAP	Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
IBP	Integrated Bar of the Philippines
IACAT	Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment

KRA	Key Result Area
LAC	Labour Assistance Centres
LCAT	Local Council Against Trafficking (Provincial/City/Municipal)
LCE	Local Chief Executives
LCPC	Local Councils for the Protection of Children
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LEDAC	Legislative-Executive Development Advisory Council
LGUs	Local Government Units
MCLE	Mandatory Continuing Legal Education
MLEPTPC	Manual on Law Enforcement and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons Cases
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCA	Notice of Cash Assistance
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
NYC	National Youth Council
OCA	Office of the Court Administrator
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECs	Overseas Employment Contracts
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OP	Office of the President
OPCEN	Operations Centre
OVP	Office of the Vice President
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PATD	Philippine Anti-Trafficking Database
PCTC	Philippine Centre on Transnational Crime
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDOS	Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PICE	Police Information and Continuing Education
PHILJA	Philippine Judicial Academy
PHILIST	Philippine Information System on Human Trafficking
PNAC	Philippine National AIDS Council
PNP	Philippine National Police
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
QRT	Quick Response Team
RA	Republic Act
RIACAT	Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
SONA	State of the Nation Address
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WLR	Women's legal Rights
WB	World Bank



I. Legal and Policy Framework

Human trafficking is a global menace. Cognizant of this fact, the United Nations General Assembly during its Millennium Meeting in 2000 adopted the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime. The convention and its supplementary protocols was described by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report as “the first serious attempt by the international community to answer the global challenge of transnational organized crime with a global response in the form of international law.”

In response to the call for countries to address this menace as spelled out in this convention, the Philippines enacted into law the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003, otherwise known as Republic Act 9208. The enactment was also part of the country’s commitment as a signatory to various UN Protocols and Conventions such as, the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

Section 20 of the said law created the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), composed of the Secretaries of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as chair and co-chair, respectively, and the Heads of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE), Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), Bureau of Immigration (BI), Philippine National Police (PNP), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), and three representatives from non-government organizations representing women, children and overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) as members.

Right after the creation of IACAT, the first National Strategic Action Plan against human trafficking was formulated covering the period 2004 to 2010. Said Plan was the first attempt at establishing institutional mechanisms for the protection and support of trafficked persons and criminalized perpetrators of human trafficking.

The Second National Strategic Action Plan Against Human Trafficking, 2012-2016, or IACAT StratPlan is the overarching medium-term action plan

that drives the country's vision against human trafficking. It provides the road map towards the progressive realization of human rights and lay the foundation for a rights-based and results-based approach to planning and programming woven across the key result areas of IACAT's mandate. It comes in a most critical period when the Philippines has been taken off the Tier 2 Watchlist of the US State Department's Global Trafficking in Persons (GTIP) Report. No less than the President of the Republic, President Benigno Aquino III has recognized the efforts of IACAT when he acknowledged in his 2011 State of the Nation Address (SONA) that "if the country would not have been removed from Tier 2 rank in the watchlist, the assistance from the Millennium Challenge Corporation, among others, would have been jeopardized."

It is worthy of note that the current StratPlan is consistent with many strategies spelled out in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP 2011 to 2016) related to anti-trafficking. Chapter 7, for instance talks about modernizing and upgrading facilities for law enforcers such as the Philippine National Police (PNP), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and other quasi-judicial bodies to improve their capacity to investigate and prosecute special cases involving economic or white collar crimes such as money laundering, smuggling, human trafficking and other human rights violations. Chapter 8 likewise talks about sector-wide policy agenda and reforms that address social protection and poverty reduction and where explicit articulation is made on the need to strengthen measures against human trafficking and provide support for its victims which include children, women and migrant workers among others. The assessment and challenges portion of Chapter 9, the chapter on peace and security has identified human trafficking as a new global security threat clustered with crimes that thrive under an environment of open borders such as terrorism, illegal arms trade and drug trafficking. As such, the PDP 2011 to 2016 has articulated in its strategic framework the enhancement of border security through the strict enforcement of the Philippine immigration laws and upgrading of surveillance and detection capacity

to thwart the entry of foreign terrorists and other lawless elements as well as human trafficking and smuggling of anti social goods and weapons of mass destruction.

The IACAT StratPlan likewise defines the response to recommendations and observations of the 2010 Global Trafficking in Persons Report (GTIP Report), on the need for stronger advocacy for prevention of human trafficking, a more speedy prosecution and resolution of trafficking in persons (TIP) cases and ensuring the protection, recovery¹, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims in the mainstream of society.

It harmonizes the goals, targets, strategies and activities of other plans and agency programs such as the Second National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), the National Framework of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation, the Philippine Program Against Child Labour and the programs of the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO), the Overseas Workers' Welfare Administration (OWWA) and the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA).

Significantly, the StratPlan, because it serves as the backbone of national interventions and efforts in harnessing collective action of individuals and organizations for eliminating human trafficking and transforming the lives of victims, their families and communities, it deliberately includes the courses of action essential for the progressive realization of human rights as embodied in the National Human Rights Action Plan of the Philippine Human Rights Committee.

Finally, this StratPlan, through the logical frameworks (logframes) formulated by Key Result Area (KRA), attempts to initiate a monitoring and evaluation system that will capture both measures of performance of implementers by KRA and overall IACAT performance vis-a-vis international measures and standards. The Plan likewise recommends the periodic monitoring of IACAT compliance to UN Conventions and Protocols against human trafficking.

¹ Recovery as used in this document refers to the key result area that has something to do with healing of the victims of trafficking, not the physical recovery or rescue of victims from exploitative conditions.



II. Assessment of Gains Made in 2011 and Remaining Challenges

The 2011 Global Trafficking in Persons (GTIP) Report submitted by the Philippines early this year outlined the following major accomplishments:

1. [Personal commitment of the highest official of the land in the fight against human trafficking in the country](#)

In 2011, it took no less than the President of the Republic of the Philippines to take a leap of action to remove the Philippines from the Tier 2 Watchlist of the US State Department's Global Trafficking in Persons (GTIP) Report, when he himself called for cabinet meetings, discussed and evaluated the current government programs against trafficking in persons, and provided key measures in addressing the problem. Significant to these measures was the approval by the Office of the President of increased financial and human resources for the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) to enable it to cope with and immediately address the growing and complicated, internationally syndicated act

of human trafficking. Indications of this financial support was the approval of a substantial increase in the operational budget of IACAT from Php 10 million (approximately \$222,000) in 2010 to Php 95 million (\$2 million) in 2011 shared by both Departments of Justice and Social Welfare and Development. This enabled the IACAT Secretariat based at the DOJ to have a staff, now consisting of one hundred fifty two (152) personnel, of which 37 are full time staff, including those particularly assigned as special prosecutors on trafficking and related cases.

Moreover, the President instructed all government agencies, whether in the law enforcement, prosecution, or service provision, to be vigilant, responsive and incorruptible in the performance of their functions. Such level of commitment from the President emboldens government and non-government partners to intensify their fight against trafficking in persons in the Philippines.

2. Increased budgetary allocation of IACAT member agencies for programs directly or indirectly contributing to the attainment of anti-trafficking in persons goals

One other indication of this government's support to anti-trafficking campaign was a categorical instruction from the President himself to all IACAT member agencies to allocate part of their respective regular budgets specifically for anti-trafficking related programs, projects and activities. In 2011, this instruction resulted into a total of Php 675,852,426.84 from the state coffers shared by the following agencies: DOJ, DSWD, DFA, CFO, PNP, PCTC, POEA, NBI and BI, the concrete results of which are seen in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. Institutionalization of systems and mechanisms to expedite disposition of cases of trafficking in persons (TIP)

The 2011 GTIP Report further states that while the "Government of the Philippines does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, it is making significant efforts to do so. During the year, the Philippine Department of Justice and Supreme Court issued directives to expedite the disposition of backlogged trafficking cases. The government convicted 25 trafficking offenders, an increase from nine convictions in the previous year, including two convictions in cases involving forced labour, the Philippines' first-ever labour trafficking convictions." Of particular interest was US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton's pronouncement of a "sea change" in the level of commitment of the Aquino Administration in combating trafficking. The same report further reveals how the current administration made notable efforts to address trafficking-related corruption by pursuing several criminal and administrative cases against government officials and employees. In addition, the government implemented numerous measures and policies to improve institutional responses to human trafficking, such as increased training of judicial, law enforcement, and diplomatic officials on trafficking issues; the creation and funding of anti-trafficking task forces in airports, seaports, regions, and localities; and an increase in the number of dedicated staff to combat trafficking.

The creation of the DSWD's National Recovery and Reintegration Database (NRRD) and the

DOJ's intensive monitoring of cases pending in the prosecution and courts for the purpose of identifying the progress and bottleneck in the judicial processes, helped "address the significant backlog of trafficking cases by developing mechanisms to track and monitor the status of cases filed with the Department of Justice and those under trial in the courts."

Since the enactment of Republic Act No. 9208, or the "Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003", the Philippines has obtained a total of sixty two (62) convictions involving sixty seven (67) traffickers. Of this number, thirty three (33) convictions involving thirty seven (37) persons were obtained during the Aquino Administration, wherein eighteen (18) convictions involving twenty five (25) persons were achieved from January to December 2011. For the reckoning period of April 2011 to January 2012, there were eleven (11) convictions involving fifteen (15) persons.

4. Intensive capacity building of frontline workers and law enforcement officers

In order to "increase efforts to identify trafficking victims in destination countries and to pursue criminal investigation and prosecution of their traffickers," more than 3,000 frontline workers, police officers as well as other law enforcers were trained in the following areas: case build-up; gender sensitivity; advocacy and effective communication and values formation. These trainings implemented by IACAT itself and those that government officers have availed of both within and outside the country are aimed at capacitating these service providers with more victim-friendly surveillance and investigation skills to ensure success in the filing of cases. In 2011, a 10-day training was conducted for 1,000 PNP-WCPD investigators nationwide and a Seminar on Best Practices in Handling Trafficking Cases for prosecutors was likewise done in Luzon and Visayas.

5. Establishment of the IACAT Operations Centre (OPCEN) within DOJ and other support systems to anti-trafficking operations

The establishment of the operation centre under the DOJ is a concrete manifestation that the Philippines is complying with the recommendation

to “make efforts to improve collaboration between victim service organizations and law enforcement authorities with regards to law enforcement operations”. The centre operates on a 24/7 duty and its personnel composed of Quick Reaction Team, Administrative Personnel and confidential agents are trained to respond to calls from the IACAT hotline and to conduct surveillance in suspected trafficking hotspots. The centre has likewise been instrumental in the smooth and speedy processing of rescued victims by immediately separating them from traffickers and placing them in an environment that is safe and far from their perpetrators.

The establishment of the 24/7 IACAT Anti-Trafficking hotline is one other significant achievement of IACAT in 2011. From March 2011 to 31 December 2011, the 1343 Actionline received 7,177 calls. Out of these calls, 68 actual cases were gathered. Majority of case calls (29 cases or 43 percent) were from the Philippines. The other 15 cases were from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (22 percent) while 10 percent of the cases reported (7 cases) were from Malaysia. The case calls made to actionline have been instrumental in the repatriation of 111 victims.

Additional IACAT Task Force Offices were likewise established in identified hot spot provinces where illegal recruitment is widespread, namely:

- Region 8 covering Leyte and Samar, office will be in Tacloban City
- Region 4(B) covering the Island of Palawan, office will be in Puerto Princesa City
- Region 1 supervising Laoag International Airport, office will be in the Laoag City Prosecutor’s Office
- Overseas Passengers Assistance Centre (OPAC) in Tawi-Tawi Seaport

6. Conduct of advocacy and awareness raising campaigns, meetings and conferences , both domestic and international

IACAT Conducted Community Education Program (CEP), the participation of which covered almost 50 percent of the country’s LGUs and Training of Trainers’ on Anti-Trafficking in Persons for Luzon, Mindanao and ARMM for 207 Officers of the various IACAT Stakeholders including LGUs. The actual number of areas covered by the program were 28

provinces covering 76 municipalities, and two (2) cities in the National Capital Region (NCR).

The Council likewise hosted and supported the 2nd ASEAN Expert’s Meeting to study the feasibility of developing the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking-in-Persons (ACTIP) attended by nine (9) member countries and IACAT members as observers, and sponsored the TIP Conference Workshop for Regional Directors of the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE).

7. Conduct of technical studies and consultations in support of anti-trafficking interventions

The IACAT, through consultations with various stakeholders spearheaded the creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG), composed of IACAT member agencies to review and study the New Guidelines on Departure Formalities for International Bound Passengers in all Airports and Seaports in the country to minimize the discretion of immigration officers in the assessment of departing passengers and to promote transparency in the discharge of their functions. The new set of guidelines is now being implemented by the Bureau of Immigration effective January 9, 2012.

8. Strengthening of partnership with non-government organizations (NGOs) working in the area of human trafficking

Appointment of the new NGO representatives to IACAT from the women, children and OFW sectors. They are Ms. Cecile Flores-Oebanda of the Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc. representing the women sector; Atty. Samson Innocencio of the International Justice Mission for the children sector; and Ms. Susan “Toots” Ople of the Ople Policy Centre for the OFW sector. These representatives will be serving for a term of 3 years.

Remaining Challenges

1. Formulation of a Second National Strategic Action Plan that is both human rights based and results based

To sustain the momentum gained in 2010 and 2011, the GTIP Report recommended the immediate formulation of the sequel to the first National Strategic Action Plan of IACAT to maintain

its Tier 2 status with the end in view to eventually graduate to Tier 1. The new StratPlan shall be human rights based and results based in approach to ensure that outputs, outcomes and impact of concerted efforts are measured objectively to determine efficiency and effectiveness of interventions.

2. Slow resolution of cases due to multifarious factors beyond the control of law enforcers and prosecutors

While the 2011 GTIP report registered significant improvements in the trend of cases resolved and number of convictions made as compared to previous years' performance, length of trial time is still a challenge. It is therefore suggested that the new Plan spells out strategies to speed up and increase the effective prosecution of both labour and sex trafficking offenders who abuse Filipinos within the country and abroad. It is also necessary to sustain the country's intensified efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict offenders by engaging the various task forces and using the protocols, agreements and MOUs forged by partner agencies, organizations and institutions helping in this advocacy.

3. Need for mobilization of government resources from non-member agencies for IACAT operations

The Report likewise recommended that the Philippine government continue funding and strengthening the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) and provide full-time staff and operating funds for the IACAT Secretariat, as well as increase funding for anti-trafficking programs among IACAT member agencies and non-member agencies and groups to fund the following expense items: (i) expansion of the shelter system for victims including male victims of both labour and sex trafficking; (ii) assistance to trafficking victims when admitted into the witness protection program of government; (iii) provision of alternative livelihood assistance to sectors at risk to reduce demand for commercial sex trafficking; and (iv) funding assistance for the development of tools to measure indicators of success in addressing domestic and international labour trafficking.

4. Need to develop TIP-focused research agenda

A genuine research agenda has threefold functions: (i) to inform policy and programme development; (ii) to guide decision makers on next moves; and (iii) to provide inputs to substantiate the development of core messages for advocacy.

Among the suggested items in the agenda were an impact assessment on trainings and capacity building activities conducted for all partner implementers of IACAT; an impact (or at least, process and results) assessment of innovative programmes implemented; a thorough documentation and compilation of various government and non-government programme experiences, distilling replicable practices and lessons learned; and case studies on the various human trafficking issues.

There is also a need to ensure, through the development of appropriate mechanisms, that the actual utilization of researches undertaken is monitored and evaluated.

5. Need for the establishment of a comprehensive and functional mechanism for data collection and consolidation

Data on human trafficking cases identified, rescued, and reintegrated as well as cases filed, resolved, and perpetrators convicted, their gender disaggregated, point of origin and destination are very basic data that need to be periodically collected and analyzed for research, advocacy and decision making purposes. This need is further aggravated by the fact that with the devolution of local governance where local government units are no longer obligated to abide by a centralized reporting mechanism, information for policy and program development as well as for plan updating have become difficult to collect.

Case monitoring and database management is one other area that needs support and deliberate attention as it has become a significant indicator in the Tier ranking of countries. Specifically, this management tool monitors all the TIP cases filed with the DOJ and in various courts nationwide and periodically updates the status of these cases and maintains an up-to-date database for ready reference by agencies, groups and other interested parties to draw actions from at any given time.

6. Need to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework (M&E Framework) to track progress of plan implementation and attainment of goals and objectives

The first StratPlan did not have a monitoring framework to account for the progress of the plan in terms of the processes and outputs entailed to meet its goals and objectives. For instance, while the Plan identified achieving operational effectiveness and efficiency in service access, availability, and delivery as one of its objectives, there was no mechanism established for the periodic tracking of efforts of the numerous players, including national line agencies, local governments, non-government and multilateral organizations contributing to the implementation of the Plan. There were no process indicators listed with reference to operational effectiveness and efficiency, making it unworkable to ascertain the attainment of this objective. Such indicators and targets as behaviour changes, policy changes and institutional changes are critical to directing efforts and measuring outputs, outcomes and impact. All these point to the need to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework and its accompanying mechanisms (indicators, tools and processes) to track progress of implementation and attainment of goals and objectives. The setting up of an operational M&E system will likewise complement the setting up of a functional database system for research and advocacy purposes. Critical to both efforts is the development and rollout of a policy directive and/or a strategy to facilitate appropriate and sufficient reporting by all concerned agencies and organizations at all administrative levels.

7. Operational Challenges

Several of the weaknesses and threats identified during the SWOT analysis stage in the preparation of the current Plan, largely revolved around the need for a more resolute orchestration of relevant efforts at the national and the local levels. With the complexity and sensitivity of the issues

relating to human trafficking, the sheer number of agencies and organizations at work and the need for synchronized action from all, it is important, albeit not easy, to have a full-time champion to orchestrate and harmonize all actions at every phase of the operation at all levels. This need was reflected in the following areas of concern:

- a. Clarifying and upholding stakeholder roles and accountabilities. Given the number of task forces, committees and action teams created in the course of the First Plan's implementation, it is imperative that a Manual of Operations be cooperatively put together to consolidate and mainstream the various agency contributions to the entire operation.
- b. There is an urgent need for the IACAT Secretariat to take on a stronger, continuing coordinative role to establish among agencies and organizations that the StratPlan is a comprehensive action plan that aligns the commitments of stakeholders for the prevention of human trafficking, protection, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and the prosecution and conviction of perpetrators. The formulation of a clear Manual of Operations is an indispensable step to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the Plan. It will also clarify stakeholder's roles, responsibilities and accountabilities thus promote a harmonious working relationship among service providers working in the area of human trafficking.

To complete the picture of the situation of anti-trafficking efforts in this country, a rapid assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT Analysis) of IACAT done in January 2012 by the IACAT Technical Working Group yielded a one page listing captured in Table 1.

Table No. 1: Results of SWOT Analysis by IACAT Technical Working Group ²

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established policies, laws and directives • Strong and evident support from the Chief Executive himself • Strong and committed NGO involvement in anti-trafficking efforts • Existence of a pool of trained and dedicated frontline workers, law enforcers, prosecutors and private lawyers • Presence of halfway houses in key transit areas • Free legal assistance • Presence of Action Line 1343 • Involvement of schools/ academe in the training for TIP advocacy • Availability of modules on family life development for use during advocacy campaigns • Available referral networks, local and international • Increased budgetary allocation by government in anti-TIP activities/efforts • Engagement of donor / funding organizations (ILO, UNICEF, IJM, Asia Acts, Plan International) for anti-TIP promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of deliberate knowledge-based evidence (scientific studies and researches) on TIP to support advocacy to various audiences • IACAT Secretariat not organic to DOJ, hence the attendant problems of security of tenure, fitness to eligibility qualification and position standards and commitment to the vision, mission and goals of the IACAT • Lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanism (indicators, system and tools) of IACAT programs, projects and activities • Case-management protocol available but follow-through mechanism needs tightening • Collection, analysis and sharing of TIP data amongst member agencies not yet a regular practice of IACAT TWG • TIP budget of non-member agencies mandated to extend livelihood assistance not tapped for prevention, protection and rehabilitation of TIP victims (e.g. DA, DTI, TESDA, DENR, etc.) • Non-adherence to agreement on the designation of a permanent representative to the IACAT TWG. • TIP not yet mainstreamed with regular programs of the member-agencies
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong media support resulting in increased level of public awareness on TIP issues • Structures organized at regional and local levels but functionality is yet to be assessed • Available LGU and NGO/CSO partners as champions • Existing Joint Memorandum Circular of DOJ, DSWD and DILG on strengthening of local IACATs • Proposed Amendment of RA 9208 (Expanded Law on Trafficking) • Continuous enhancement of the Recovery and Reintegration Program • Availability of IACAT issued guidelines and standards, but compliance not monitored • Availability of technical assistance in complying with accreditation and licensing standards particularly for quality shelter care • Initial agency initiatives of pooling resources for comprehensive reintegration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intervention/local autonomy as an excuse for shielding perpetrator-constituents of sitting political leaders • Security and protection of social workers/ personnel in the frontline service delivery especially during rescue operations • Threat of “slap suits” to frontline workers and law enforcers when victims refuse to cooperate or when resolution of cases are protracted • Withdrawal/phasing out of external assistance for TIP in this country

² The detailed SWOT Analysis of the Technical Working Group (TWG) by Key Result Area is seen in Appendix 2 of this document.



III. Strategic Directions for 2012 to 2016

Given the above situation, achievements as well as remaining challenges, the Government of the Philippines through IACAT, in partnership with non-state entities, NGOs/CSOs and other duty bearers have jointly formulated the following vision, mission and goal statements for the period 2012 to 2016:

▶ **IACAT Vision:**

A just, humane, gender-fair and empowered society that protects its people from all forms of trafficking in person thus enables them to fully exercise their rights, realize their potentials in the development of the country, and experience a happy and peaceful family life.

▶ **Mission:**

We, the IACAT, are committed to sustain transparent, accountable and responsive anti-trafficking initiatives in the Philippines.

▶ **Overall Goals:**

- **By 2016, the state shall have put in place an efficient and functional system to prevent, protect, assist and track victims of trafficking in persons and to ensure their recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration into mainstream society through convergence and complementation of resources and services of both government and non-government organizations, local, national and international.**
- **By 2016, all identified perpetrators of human trafficking shall have been appropriately apprehended, prosecuted, and punished under the Philippine criminal justice system.**

The StratPlan goals are aligned with the policy directions of the Philippine Development Plan for 2011-2016 which highlights the President's "Social Contract with the Filipino People" to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction resulting from: (i) transparent and accountable government; (ii) upliftment and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable; (iii) growing economy through: public infrastructure development, strategic public-private partnerships, policy environment for greater investments; and (iv) creating sustainable development for reform through peace, justice, security, integrity of natural resources, and gender equality.

To achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction, the PDP focuses on the following directions (i) attainment of a sustained and high economic growth that provides productive employment opportunities, (ii) equalization of access to development opportunities, and (iii) implementation of effective social safety nets.

The quality of service delivery that the first goal seeks to achieve for the victims of human trafficking will be measured by the specific objectives and indicators of change of the various interventions, programs, projects and activities that will be implemented by the IACAT under its four key result areas: (i) advocacy and prevention; (ii) protection, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration; (iii) prosecution and law enforcement; and (iv) partnership and networking.

The second goal which is perpetrator-focused seeks to highlight the deliberate efforts government will undertake to ensure the speedy prosecution and conviction of proven criminals to signal to the world that the country is serious in its fight against the global crime of human trafficking.

Consistent with the above overarching goals of the Plan, Table 2 below presents the goals, outcomes and outputs by key result area.

Table No. 2: Goals, Outcomes and Outputs by Key Result Area (KRA)

Key Result Area	Goals	Outcomes
KRA I – Advocacy and Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, the number of cases of human trafficking is reduced by 50 percent compared to the data from 2009-2011, as a result of massive information campaign with specific core messages for specific audiences and continuous training and capacity building of stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of human trafficking reduced by addressing the demand side of the issue Policies, laws and directives for the prevention of human trafficking in place IACAT has established, disseminated, sustained and monitored the delivery of core messages on anti trafficking for specific target audiences in LGUs especially in areas where there is high incidence of trafficking and illegal recruitment IACAT has promoted formal, non-formal, peer education and awareness raising on trafficking, youth-targeted and teacher-targeted trainings and integration of relevant modules in the school curricula Capacity and skills of stakeholders enhanced Public informed of opportunities opened by government for livelihood assistance and economic growth

Key Result Area	Goals	Outcomes
<p>KRA 2 – Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, identified trafficked persons are reintegrated to their families and communities through accessible, comprehensive and quality services and programs at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New models developed and existing centre-based and community-based services for victims enhanced The use of database, referral and case management system coordinated, harmonized, institutionalized and strengthened Knowledge centre that would aid program and policy development and implementation established High quality of care, treatment, and handling of TIP cases which are gender-based and child-sensitive ensured TIP survivors and support groups as partners in protecting and promoting the rights of trafficked persons empowered Effective coordination and cooperation between and among national and local task forces and between and among national government agencies and local government units ensured
<p>KRA 3 – Prosecution and Law Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, government responses to prosecution and law enforcement issues on human trafficking strengthened and intensified. By 2016 TIP cases shall have been prioritized and decided with dispatch pursuant to Office of the Court Administrator (OCA) Circular 151-2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective, pro-active and efficient specialist national and regional law enforcement responses and interventions established and strengthened Standards for intelligence gathering with enhanced investigation techniques and capacity of law enforcers to investigate and build up cases developed by IACAT agencies in consideration of the advancement in communications and information technology now being used by trafficking syndicates Reduction of waiting time for the resolution of cases filed from an average of five years to three years using as benchmark the average waiting time of cases resolved in 2011

Key Result Area	Goals	Outcomes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active involvement of members of the justice sector and the judiciary, criminal law enforcement, prosecution, civil, and administrative as well as judges and the courts in handling cases against human trafficking ensured
KRA 4 – Partnership and Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, the “whole of nation” approach in campaign against TIP is integrated in all related government programs and projects in close partnership with the private sector and non-government organizations, faith-based organizations and civil society organizations doing the same advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and strengthened partnerships amongst national agencies/international community in terms of prevention, protection and prosecution of TIP cases Greater coordination, cooperation, assistance, strategic alliances to counter trafficking with the international community, multi-lateral agencies, countries of origin, transit and destination of TIP cases Deep involvement of private sector and non-government organizations, faith-based organizations, civil society organizations and other non-traditional partners as vital partners in the fight against TIP(e.g. Filipino Associations Overseas, Trade Unions, Land-Based Manning Agencies, etc.)

Key Strategies, Programs, Projects and Activities by Key Result Area (KRA)

To attain the above vision, mission, goals and outcomes within a five-year period, the current StratPlan, identified the corresponding strategies, programs, projects and activities by Key Result Area and these are presented below.

Key Result Area 1: Advocacy and Prevention

Advocacy geared towards prevention shall be the primary strategy in the efforts to eliminate trafficking in persons. Curbing trafficking at its root, before anyone becomes a victim shall be earnestly undertaken as it continues to be the best approach in the fight against trafficking. Thus, the need to

arm the public with information and knowledge on trafficking issues, including the modus operandi of traffickers, through awareness-raising campaigns, formulation of tools to reduce vulnerability, and the conduct of research on the demand side.

Awareness campaigns shall be targeted to specific sectors or audiences addressing specific concerns or issues which affect them. Thematic core messages directed at particular sectors and stakeholders shall be developed. Existing information, education and communication (IEC) materials shall be inventoried, reviewed, and if necessary, updated to include current trends in trafficking. Dissemination of information on trafficking and its health-related risks shall be intensified. To this end, utilizing the media,

including the internet and other new forms of social media shall be maximized to better connect with the public.

Involving the youth in the community by enhancing their knowledge on the issues, trends, and ways to prevent trafficking shall be pursued. To ensure a sustained and participatory information awareness and dissemination campaign, mobilization of vulnerable groups and high-incidence communities shall be prioritized.

Creating sustainable living standards in high-risk communities through skills development and micro-

financing shall be advanced. Providing opportunities for entrepreneurship and economic growth will help reduce the vulnerability of at-risk communities. These twin strategies shall be promoted through the various poverty reduction programs of government.

Other areas of inquiry, such as studies on the “push” factors of trafficking and youth representation in the Council shall be conducted to address the issues on the demand side of trafficking, to serve as guide for policy directives and issuances.

Table No. 3.1: Key Strategies, Programs, Projects and Activities for Key Result Area (KRA) 1

Key Result Area (KRA) 1 – Advocacy and Prevention	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and continuing media campaign against human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of policy advocates and lobbyists in Congress to push for the following: (i) Amendment of RA 9208; (ii) Amendment of RA 6955 otherwise known as the Anti-Mail Order Bride Law; (iii) Enactment of Cyber-crime law; and (iv) Monitoring of the progress of bills filed, MOUs, MOAs, bilateral and multilateral agreements signed • Lobby to the Executive Branch for the following: (i) Development, issuance and strict monitoring of the implementation of policies and guidelines on labour trafficking; (ii) Issuance by the Civil Service Commission ordering zero-tolerance on government officials and employees involved directly or indirectly in any form of human trafficking. • Involvement of media in the anti-trafficking in persons campaign to enhance awareness and mobilize support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive information dissemination to the public on the ills of human trafficking and how to spot and report possible or impending cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and development of core messages for specific audiences • Formulation of a “catchy slogan” that will raise consciousness and thorough appreciation of the nature, ills and consequences of human trafficking • Development of a Communications Plan for implementation and monitoring by the IACAT ADVOCOM • Map out available information materials • Conduct of national or sub-national conferences on trafficking in persons to bring all stakeholders to assess progress, discuss emerging issues, stimulate and sustain local initiatives, and improve coordination, as well as strengthen individual capacities of national and regional anti-trafficking in persons mechanisms • Inventory of information campaigns done by all groups working against human trafficking, government, civil society organizations, other non-government organizations, religious groups and youth groups • Impact assessment of IEC efforts • Popularization of IACAT action line, DSWD helplines, and other existing emergency assistance services • Sustained cooperation through information-exchange with other countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of advocates, IACAT TWG and Task Forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of modules on family life development for use during trainings and advocacy fora • Involvement of schools and the academe particularly the youth in the conduct of trainings and other capacity building activities for IACAT concerns

Key Result Area (KRA) 1 – Advocacy and Prevention	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessment of trainings conducted • Enhancement of education curriculum and other training modules to include a topic on human trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with LEDAC through NEDA for the inclusion of the following in the priority agenda of both the executive and legislative branches of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Deliberate inclusion of a budgetary allocation for anti-trafficking in persons in the annual budget of IACAT and non-IACAT members who are in the forefront of the poverty alleviation program of government (i.e. NAPC, DA, DTI, TESDA, DENR, etc.) ✧ Institutionalization of a coordination mechanism with host countries, recruiters, travel agencies and all agencies, (government or private) involved in the deployment of overseas Filipino workers. ✧ Designing of a program sanctioned by government to turn traffickers into partners/ advocates in the fight against human trafficking

Key Result Area 2: Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children oblige the State to give protection and assistance to victims of trafficking. Republic Act 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations enumerate measures to protect and assist trafficked victims and spell out roles and responsibilities of the members of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking in Persons to carry out these measures. The past strategic plan laid out a wide range of activities to protect and assist trafficked victims. Knowledge and skills in detecting trafficking in persons as well as prosecuting offenders have significantly increased. Nevertheless, trafficking in persons, within and across national borders, remains widespread, indicating particular gaps in the efforts to protect and assist victims. From their experience and observation, relevant workers recognize that more specific and precise actions are most needed in matters of identification of victims, access to justice and provision of assistance and services to victims.

If adequate services and legal remedies to identified victims are delivered to them as a matter of right as the law provides, these will greatly increase their opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration and willingness to cooperate with authorities in the criminal proceedings.

Helping victim-survivors recover from the horrors and trauma of trafficking in persons is a long-term and difficult process. Often times, the scars are too deep and may take a lifetime to heal. The healing process starts at the time the victims are rescued from the clutches of their traffickers.

Efforts to assist and facilitate their recovery and eventual reintegration, thus, have to begin immediately upon rescue. Just as the victims have different experiences and come from varied backgrounds, gender and age, and although they may share similar stories of abuse and exploitation, their needs vary. It is, therefore, imperative to ensure that their immediate needs are addressed appropriately and accordingly. Researches and round-table discussions are good fora to evaluate and discuss both the efficacy and impact of the services provided to trafficking victims. This will help ensure that the appropriate services are provided to the intended recipients and not merely dole out assistance indiscriminately without regard to his/her actual needs.

The community plays a vital role in the successful reintegration of victim-survivors. RA 9208 mandates the provision of specific services for the recovery and re-entry of victims to the community. These are: (i) emergency shelter or housing; (ii) counselling; (iii) free legal services; (iv) medical or psychological services; (v) livelihood and skills training; and (vi) educational assistance to trafficked children and youth. With this mandate, LGUs are

expected to pave the way for community acceptance of victim-survivors. As such, a comprehensive mechanism for reintegration aimed at empowering victims shall be established within the LGU with technical assistance from IACAT. This shall include capacitating the LGUs with skills and resources to offer skills training for employment and/or livelihood programs or financial grants for self-reliance and self employment of victim-survivors.

TIP victim-survivors shall be encouraged to organize support groups. Having survived the trauma and scars of trafficking, they will be in a better position to provide inspiration and hope to other victims of

TIP who can better empathize with them. Beyond empowerment, this will help create a mind-set of optimism as victims look at the possibility of becoming survivors themselves and eventually towards full reintegration into the mainstream society.

The DSWD programs for the protection, recovery and reintegration of trafficked persons include the following: (i) International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN); (ii) Reintegration Program for Deportees and Irregular OFWs; (iii) National Referral System (NRS); and (iv) National Recovery and Reintegration Database (NRRD).

Table No. 3.2: Key Strategies, Programs, Projects and Activities for Key Result Area (KRA) 2

Key Result Area (KRA) 2 – Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, enhancement, adoption and replication of models of protective mechanisms or safe havens for trafficked or at-risk persons in transit areas (i.e. halfway house) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical support for adoption of models for comprehensive and quality centre-based and community-based services, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of inventory and directory of programs and services Documentation of experiences in program implementation, of models for services such as the one-stop shops for trafficked persons Technical assistance in setting up safe havens in key transit areas (i.e. other ports, terminals, airports) Exploration of alternative modes of providing temporary shelter and immediate assistance to trafficked persons in transit areas Continuous training for frontline workers Upgrading of existing services in transit areas Development of a program for identified perpetrators on trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-active involvement of LGUs in protection, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and survivors of trafficking in persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate monitoring of LGU compliance to mandates on provision of services to trafficked persons through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical resource augmentation for selected LGUs Training of LGU service providers Generation of data and situationers (through database collection and management) to provide directions for action of LGU officials Provision of technical support to LGUs in developing ordinances and in mainstreaming TIP interventions in their local development plans Institutionalization of women and children’s desk at the barangay level to provide access to information re: services available for trafficking victims and survivors Monitoring of case status and provision of resources for immediate and appropriate response by RIACATs/Local IACATs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of support services to trafficked persons in terms of education, health, and economic /livelihood assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for formal and non-formal education Provision of specialized technical skills training (i.e. ICT, stepUP, TESDA courses) Job facilitation for trafficked persons and their families Creation of special funding window for livelihood support through existing LGU and NGA programs such as those extended by DSWD, DA, DTI, DOLE, TESDA, etc. Identify multidisciplinary partners/ mechanisms Extension of PhilHealth coverage for trafficked persons

Key Result Area (KRA) 2 – Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of protective services available for TIP victims outside of the Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of social welfare attaches in high-incidence countries Formation and strengthening of international network composed of both government and civil society actors (i.e. faith-based, Filipino communities) in host countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration/ establishment of alternatives for male victims of TIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support to the establishment / development of facilities and other alternative shelter care for male victims of TIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalization of the use of database, referral and case management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption, mainstreaming, and utilization of the developed referral and case management system by concerned agencies at all levels, national, regional and local through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of key staff Installation of necessary IT infrastructure Printing and distribution of tools and instruments Integration of forms and processes into the existing procedures of agencies Provision of continuing technical support Monitoring of generated reports and system compliance Organization and continuous strengthening of the referral networks at all levels to make them fully and continually functional by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing updating of inventory and publication of directory of services Standardization of referral processes Effective networking, consultation/ coordination with other service providers such as NGOs, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector to capture their services and programs in all referral networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective monitoring of the enforcement of standards related to licensing and accreditation of centres or half way homes to ensure quality of care, treatment, and handling of TIP cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of standards developed related to licensing and accreditation, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and review of standards and guidelines Development of tools Development and implementation of intra and inter-agency monitoring systems related to licensing and accreditation of facilities Provision of technical support to help agencies achieve standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building for gender-sensitive/child-friendly/ rights-based handling of cases by frontline personnel and agencies at all administrative levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and dissemination of standard curriculum and modules Organization and training of a pool of trainers Popularization and integration of training on TIP in agency-based training modules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data-banking, research, and dissemination of research findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a knowledge centre that would aid program and policy development and implementation with the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and analysis of data to feed into the formulation of appropriate strategies for other KRAs Development of a compendium of good practices and success stories Conduct of policy desk reviews for possible reforms in laws and programs

Key Result Area (KRA) 2 – Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Conduct of impact evaluation of services and “models” ◇ Social marketing of programs (through TV, radio, face-to-face, social networking)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of TIP survivors and support groups as partners in protecting and promoting the rights of trafficked persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of family and community-level support mechanism with the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Identification of leaders and core groups ◇ Identification of support organizations ◇ Training, development and formation of targeted leaders ◇ Conduct of consultations and feedback sessions with core group and support organizations ◇ Provision of support to core group and support Organization • Provision of assistance to victim-witnesses of cases of trafficking in persons for the duration of the investigation, prosecution and trial or until their reintegration to society

Key Result Area 3: Prosecution and Law Enforcement

Human trafficking is often controlled by organized crime networks. Human trafficking networks are often identical to those set up for smuggling people and are also able to carry out high-level corruption and money laundering, thus, the evident link between trafficking and corruption. Given the complexity of the problem and the huge amount of money involved in this type of crime, there is a compelling reason for the institution of anti-corruption measures to secure the resilience of law enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities against the influence of criminal organizations. Efforts to vigorously investigate and prosecute government officials with direct involvement and all those who facilitate, participate in or aid in human trafficking shall be vigorously pursued.

Measures shall be instituted to successfully investigate and prosecute traffickers. Prosecution measures shall be gender-responsive and human rights oriented with focus on the respect and restoration of the human rights and needs of victims, including access to legal redress and compensation. Victim and victim-witnesses are to be treated with dignity, compassion and respect. Every effort shall be made to prevent secondary victimization. It should be considered that victims of trafficking often confront the legal system in the capacity of asylum seekers rather than in

connection with trafficking prosecutions. Children are specifically vulnerable and require special protection appropriate to their age, level of maturity and individual special needs with particular focus on girls who are more vulnerable and may face discrimination at all stages of the justice system.

Investigation measures must be pro-active rather than reactive. Pro-active (intelligence-based) investigation is the use of a combination of intelligence gathering, human and technical surveillance, undercover deployment, forensic science and standard investigative techniques with the objective of securing evidence other than the victim’s testimony. On the other hand, reactive (victim-led) investigation is based on a set of circumstances that arise and require an immediate police reaction, e.g. when a victim gives information or when another victim or third party informant provides intelligence or evidence concerning victims of trafficking. Other crimes that might have been committed should also be part of the investigation. An integral part of enforcement and prosecution of trafficking is the financial investigation for the avilment of means, judicial or otherwise, that would cripple human trafficking operation, and to ensure confiscation and forfeiture of properties and assets of traffickers and provide compensation to victims. A good example is investigation of money laundering as an integral part of any anti-trafficking investigation in order to effectively break the cycle of human trafficking.

As part of a comprehensive national anti-trafficking response, cooperation in investigations and prosecutions with neighboring countries and international government agencies and NGOs shall be strengthened; international agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance, bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded with other countries to facilitate extradition of trafficking offenders; rogatory processes with source or destination countries of trafficking victims improved; and, ratification and implementation of treaties that enhance mutual legal assistance amongst countries shall be undertaken. Prosecutors specifically designated to handle and prosecute TIP cases shall undergo training and are provided with a Manual on Law Enforcement and Prosecution of TIP cases. They are directed to prioritize and fast-track the resolution and trial of TIP cases, with further instructions to oppose motions designated to delay the prosecution, and

prohibition to dismiss TIP cases on grounds of Affidavit of Desistance executed by the victims or his/her guardians (DOJ Memorandum Circular 49 and 57, 2010).

In addition to prosecutors, trainings will also be conducted for immigration officers, foreign service officers, labour inspectors, and other related personnel and government service providers to ensure that they are well-informed on the proper appreciation of the law to further improve the provision of services to trafficked victims. A holistic approach is recommended. Police officers, specialized investigators, specialized organized crime and anti-corruption units, border police, labour officials and inspectors, tax inspectors, forensic scientists, judges, prosecutors and representatives from other government agencies shall be involved.

Table No. 3.3: Key Strategies, Programs, Projects and Activities for Key Result Area (KRA) 3

Key Result Area (KRA) 3 – Prosecution and Law Enforcement	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and other duty bearers on TIP operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and production of TIP training modules for inclusion in mandatory trainings for law enforcement agencies (LEA) and other duty bearers (e.g. Police Information and Continuing Education (PICE) for police officers, training for judges at the Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA), and the Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) for lawyers, continuing trainings for social workers, immigration officers and prosecutors Inclusion of TIP modules in the curriculum of all levels of mandatory training for LEA and other duty bearers Training of trainers on TIP modules Advanced training/ capacity building for other duty bearers outside of LEA Expansion and continuing training of prosecutors, immigration officers, Foreign Service Officers, labor inspectors and other personnel of the Department of Labor and Employment, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration and other personnel of Philippine embassies and consulates abroad on the proper appreciation of the pertinent laws on trafficking in persons and the provision of services to victims
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalization and maintenance of specialized support systems for TIP operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of an internal legal support mechanism within member agencies to assist duty bearers, task groups at national and local levels when confronted with legal entanglements in the course of their operations Formulation of guidelines/ system for forfeiture Daily monitoring, surveillance and interception operations by inter-agency task forces at international and domestic airports and seaports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of yearly program assessment, program prioritization and budget allocation of IACAT member agencies Inclusion of line budget for TIP among IACAT members and non-members including supporting agencies Institutionalization of guidelines for incentives of duty bearers

Key Result Area (KRA) 3 – Prosecution and Law Enforcement	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading, harmonization and maintenance of all database systems related to TIP used by IACAT member agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Assessment and Evaluation of TIP database Training of focal persons/ duty bearers handling the IACAT database Harmonize Philippine Information System on Human Trafficking or PHILIST by CFO with IACAT database
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing intelligence-based over victim-dependent investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of pro-active investigation methods to remove the burden of cooperating and testifying from victims Develop standards for intelligence gathering
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening international legal cooperation for cross-border trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of focal points to facilitate the communication, data sharing and the exchange of information in the context of international cooperation Formulation of guidelines on referral and coordination system in handling trafficking in person cases acceptable to host countries Full operationalization of the Regional Movement Alert System to complement the Border Control Information System and Interpol 1-24/7 Fixed and Mobile Interpol Database Undertake negotiations for bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements on trafficking in persons including extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance treaties and cross-border cooperation with countries identified as major destination of TIP victims Conduct of trainings on preparing and receiving requests for mutual legal assistance and other cross-border law enforcement agreements on TIP including extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance treaties and cross-border cooperation Establishment of a mechanism for sharing guidelines for referral and cooperation mandates for investigation, arrests and prosecution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful and speedy case resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict implementation of OCA Circular 151 Series of 2010 Inclusion of TIP in the continuing education program (CEP) for members of the judiciary Formulation of a Manual for TIP for judges and members of the judiciary Training of members of judiciary on TIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalizing mechanisms for transparency and integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of internal codes of conduct and internal control systems for officials working on trafficking cases Institutionalization of incentive programs to encourage reporting of corruption-related activities Mainstreaming of trafficking-related corruption cases in integrity and anti-corruption units of each agency Establishment and institutionalization of mechanisms for reporting cases of trafficking-related corruption Institution of checks and accountabilities to ensure transparency and integrity

Key Result Area 4: Partnership and Networking

Partnership involves coordination and collaboration with other actors outside the inter-agency cooperation envisaged under RA No. 9208. Acknowledging the complexity of trafficking in persons, external actors, or the non-traditional partners, such as business organizations,

academe, religious groups, etc. are utilized for a more comprehensive approach in the fight against trafficking.

As required by law, IACAT is designed as a multi-faceted group of various government agencies and non-government entities organized to implement anti-trafficking measures and combat trafficking

in persons. These agencies work together within the sphere of their respective mandates. Thus, most, if not all, of the activities under the other Key Result Areas, necessarily require a multidisciplinary approach for their successful implementation.

Partnership as envisioned in this Key Result Area involves partnership between the Philippine government, either local or national, and other governments (destination and transit countries), international organizations and other external actors.

Cooperation agreements at the international level, primarily with destination and transit countries, shall be forged to intensify prevention, protection and recovery measures. Likewise, international organizations are important partners not only for

the technical assistance they provide but also for the impact of the advocacy they espouse lending universal acceptance to policy determination and formulation.

Tapping into their sense of civic and social responsibility, business sector participation shall be advanced. Through the platform of Corporate Social Responsibility, private businesses shall be encouraged to contribute towards the development of anti-trafficking activities and programs to help alleviate the plight of victims. Linkages shall also be created with association or organizations that traditionally provide services to the indigent, victims of crimes and human rights, and other vulnerable groups to complement the support provided by the government.

Table No. 3.4: Key Strategies, Programs, Projects and Activities for Key Result Area (KRA) 4

Key Result Area (KRA) 4 – Partnership and Networking	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment of RA 9208 to strengthen role of Secretariat as Coordinator, Databank and Monitoring Arm of the IACAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of an enabling environment to amend and expand the provisions of RA 9208, to wit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study and prepare proposed amendments to RA 9208 Issue information to partners to advocate for urgent passage of the amended and expanded RA 9208 Identification of TIP friendly lawmakers and orient them about the importance and urgency of the passage of the amendments and expansion provisions Communicate with the DBM and the committee on appropriation in congress regarding the plantilla justification to sustain and mainstream the IACAT Secretariat within the DOJ organic structure with a functional organizational structure and a clear Manual of Operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and maintenance of the Operations Center (OPCEN) as the information center and quick response team (QRT) for TIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of the legal basis of the existence of OPCEN (definition of the roles, functions and services of the Operations Center) among IACAT members and non-members through a IACAT resolution Capacity building for OPCEN personnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization of procurement processes and operational capability of IACAT members in frontline service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of phased training programs through the assistance of expert public and private partners IACAT personnel at both national and local levels trained and equipped with operational capability fully compliant with international standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalization of the Actionline IACAT 1343 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic referral and follow-up of cases to appropriate IACAT and non IACAT agencies through the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with local government and non government agencies in attending to cases gathered from the Actionline Formulation of MOUs and MOAs with various sectors on IACAT 1343 Actionline

Key Result Area (KRA) 4 – Partnership and Networking	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Formulation of a tripartite agreement among CFO, POEA and LGU on community education program ✧ Council resolution enjoining frontline service providers to extend a 27/7 response to 1343 ✧ Year-end evaluation of the 1343 with existing and new partners and revitalize partnership with them ✧ Propose funding for the infrastructure needed to fully operationalize the referral system 27/7 among frontline service providers ✧ Expansion of services of the hotline by acquiring additional seats and hiring of additional case officers to respond to cases ✧ Transfer of IACAT 1343 Hotline from CFO to IACAT Operation Center by 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Mobilization (from Government agencies, International funding agencies and the Private Sector) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of GAD funds for TIP programs at LGU level (Local Council Against Trafficking) • Strengthening of relationship with foreign partners/ international funding / donor organizations (IOM, ARTIP, UNICEF, AUSAID, USAID) for funding of both continuing programs and new initiatives developed (proposals, training, research, etc.) to address TIP issues, local, national and international in nature
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of awareness of and involvement of private sector in all TIP projects through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Institution of private-public sector collaboration through corporate social responsibility initiatives for anti-trafficking campaigns and provision of services to trafficked persons ✧ Conduct of annual national convention on TIP among stakeholders from the private sector ✧ Conduct of periodic meetings with potential private sector partners ✧ Incorporation and institutionalization of TIP programs in the CSR of corporate partners ✧ Forging of agreements on CSR initiatives for TIP • Enhanced partnership and networking with NGOs, POs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith-Based Organizations on anti-TIP efforts. E.g. The Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) for training and capacity building of stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of TIP survivors to serve as partners in the campaign against human trafficking for persons at risk in support of KRA 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of trafficking survivors in policy development and campaign against TIP with the following support activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Development of a comprehensive case management program by DSWD that includes monitoring of survivors ✧ Advocacy and organization of an annual gathering of trafficking survivors for sharing of good experiences and recognition of initiatives and successes ✧ Development of advocacy and communication materials based on survivors' experiences and sharing to serve as inputs for public awareness raising and for policy and program drafting

Key Result Area (KRA) 4 – Partnership and Networking	
Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements at the international level (NGOs, between governments, trade unions, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and further refinement of existing bilateral and multi-lateral agreements on TIP. Make representations with the DFA to push for more enforceable multilateral agreements on TIP initiatives at the international level and provide innovative mechanisms to implement the same, e.g. Creation of ASEAN convention on TIP (ACTIP) for the adoption of a workable regional instrument against TIP and the formulation of an ASEAN plan, programs and initiatives on TIP Active involvement in the United Nations and the ASEAN Declarations on TIP (E.g. Presentation of thematic resolutions, hosting of expert meetings, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of immediate and long term psychosocial assistance and care to trafficked persons and persons at risk by faith-based organizations, civil society groups, migrant association, at local and international levels in support of KRA 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of linkages with various sectors conducting immediate psychosocial assistance and care (faith-based organizations, civil society groups, migrant association) at local and international levels Orientation of psychologists, psychiatrists, counselors and other helping professionals to TIP programs Forging of agreements with the helping professionals, at the local and international levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of TIP initiatives in the Philippine educational system across levels in support of KRA 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make representation with the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher (CHED) to review their roles in promoting anti-human trafficking initiatives and discuss how to integrate the same into their various curricular offerings Forging of agreements with the DepEd, the CHED and Educational Institutions to include the integration of TIP initiatives in the curriculum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with non-traditional partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of free legal assistance and services to TIP victims overseas through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Forging of an agreement with Filipino Associations Overseas providing legal assistance and services ✧ And through the assistance of the Posts and the CFO Institutionalization of partnership with land-based and manning agencies and associations to police their ranks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Forging of agreement with land-based and manning agencies associations to support and report erring entities engaged in illegal recruitment (IR) and TIP ✧ Incentivization of the efforts of land-based and manning agencies associations which support government campaign against IR and TIP ✧ Tap national trade unions in training programs involving education on workers' rights and monitoring compliance of labor standards by establishments especially those that are prone to trafficking in persons.



IV. Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms for Plan Implementation

The Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), its mandate and role

The Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) has the mandate and authority to monitor full implementation, cooperation and coordination of the national anti-trafficking response. In the previous action plan, the principal actors from government institutions, civil societies and other stakeholders that took responsibility for implementing the anti-trafficking response were identified, and made part of the IACAT consultative process aimed at rendering anti-trafficking structures functioning and efficient.

As the government's institutional authority on anti-trafficking, the Council provides the directions in the prevention of human trafficking, protection, recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims,

prosecution and conviction of perpetrators, formulation of medium term strategic action plans and annual work plans, spearheads the preparation of the annual Global TIP Report, and approves and adopts resolutions on specific concerns for an integrated and coordinated implementation by concerned government agencies in partnership with local government units, non-government organizations and other stakeholders.

The Council is supported by a Secretariat headed by an Executive Director and a Deputy Executive Director with two Division Chiefs to oversee the technical and administrative functions of the office. The following sections will be directly under the Chief of the Technical Division:

1. **Strategic Management and Special Operations Section** monitors the

implementation of the StratPlan, manages the preparation of the GTIP Report and coordinates the preparation of inter-agency project proposals. It also coordinates research activities being implemented by the Council member-agencies either by themselves or through a Consultant and ensures prompt coordination in resolving any concern or problem that requires an expeditious inter-agency collaborative response.

2. **Case Monitoring and Database Management Section** specifically monitors all the TIP cases filed with the DOJ and in various courts nationwide and prepares periodic updates on their status. It also maintains an updated database to provide accurate data and information on TIP whenever a need requires.
3. **Training Section** is on top of the development of capacity building modules and the conduct of seminars and trainings sponsored by the Council for various target groups.
4. **Legislative Monitoring Section** provides liaison with the legislative branch of government, prepares budget proposals and amendments and spearheads budget sourcing for the operation of the Council.
5. International and Foreign Affairs Section provides administrative and technical support to calls for international and foreign conferences, travels, reports and other concerns of international nature.

The Administrative Division Chief will supervise the following sections:

6. **Legal Section** takes care of monitoring the day to day activities and projects of the Council which includes daily correspondence and documentation of Council meetings both regular and special. It likewise handles and studies the data on offloading and repatriation, prepares recommendations to further enhance the enforcement and investigation of illegal recruitment and cases of trafficking.
7. **Public Information and Communications Section** prepares press releases and monitors the day to day news releases on TIP. It is also

the section in-charge of media and public relations.

8. **Human Resources Section** takes care of personnel recruitment, deployment, promotion, transfer, retirement and all welfare benefits and entitlements due for the officers and members of the Council Secretariat and its partner implementers.
9. **Task Force Operations Monitoring Section** oversees the activities and monitors the accomplishments of the Operations Centre (OpCen) and different task forces nationwide including its various surveillance and rescue operations and ensures that all cases for filing are sufficient to achieve conviction of respondents to TIP cases.
10. **Library and Records Section** maintains and continually updates records, files, publications and all educational materials needed by the Council in all its operations at all levels national, regional and local. It likewise maintains a library of all cases handled by the Council and its Secretariat for safekeeping and reference purposes.
11. **Financial Management Section** provides the administrative and logistical support to the regional, local and special task forces of the Council and takes care of procurement services for the Secretariat.

The operational units of IACAT are its Task Forces strategically organized and located either in transit points or identified source and destination hotspots. As of 2011, IACAT has established twelve (12) Task Forces under the umbrella of the National Inter-Agency Task Force Against Trafficking (NIATFAT), namely:

- DOJ Task Force Against Trafficking (DOJ Main office, Manila)
- Ninoy Aquino International Airport Task Force Against Trafficking (NAIATFAT)
- Manila Harbor Task Force Against TIP (MHaTFAT)
- Sea Base (SBATTH) / Region 9 Task Force Against TIP
- Mactan Cebu International Airport (MCIA) / Region 7 Task Force Against TIP

- Region 5 Task Force Against Trafficking
- Diosdado Macapagal International Airport (DMIA) Task Force/Region 3 Task Force Against TIP
- Davao International Airport/ Region 11 Task Force Against TIP
- Region 8 covering Leyte and Samar, office will be in Tacloban City
- Region 4(B) covering the Island of Palawan, office will be in Puerto Princesa City
- Region 1 supervising Laoag International Airport, Office will be in Office of the City Prosecutor, Laoag City
- Overseas Passengers Assistance Center (OPAC) in Tawi-Tawi Seaport

The Quick Reaction Team (QRT), a Team under the supervision of the NIATFAT will be further strengthened to enhance the law enforcement response by centralizing the rescue operations of existing anti-trafficking law enforcement units. The QRT is composed of prosecutors (DOJ), law enforcement investigators (NBI/PNP), social welfare officers (DSWD) and non-government organizations (NGOs).

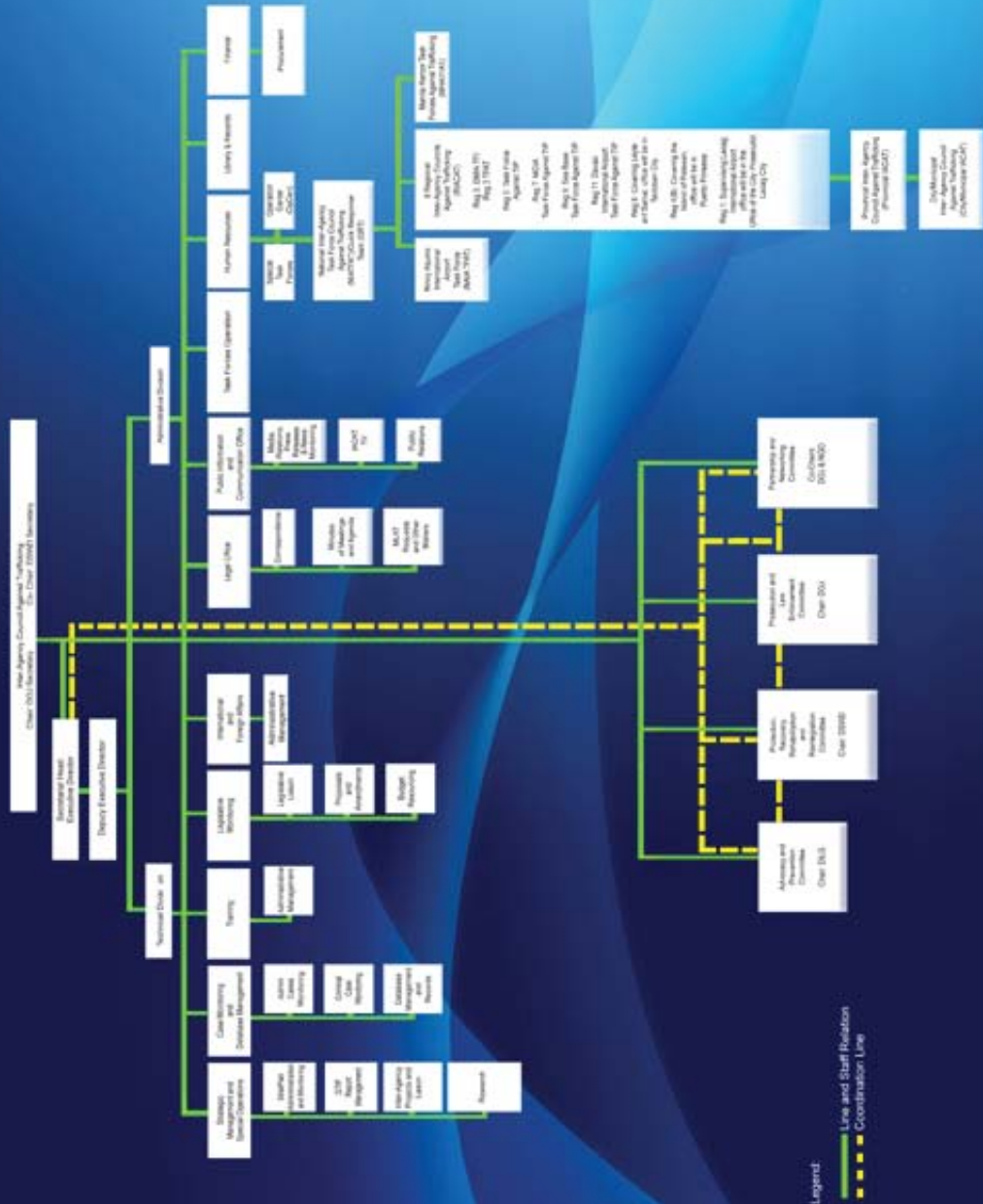
The IACAT will also organize four committees that correspond to the four KRAs of the Council. To date, only the Advocacy and Prevention Committee (Advocom) chaired by the Commission on Filipino Women (CFO) has been organized to take care of formulating a Communications Plan and designing advocacy materials and core messages and organizing and conducting actual advocacy fora among various groups and target audiences. Still to be organized as part of the StratPlan implementation are: the Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Committee to be chaired by DSWD; the Prosecution and Law Enforcement Committee to be chaired by DOJ; and the Partnership and Networking Committee to be co-chaired by DOJ and one NGO active in anti-trafficking in persons programs and services.

At the sub-national level, the Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (RIACAT) is the counterpart inter-agency regional structure and major arm of IACAT. Organized in all seventeen (17) regions of the country, the RIACATs promote and advocate for the localization of laws and issuances against human trafficking and the institutionalization of national policies and programs. They take the lead in mobilizing, expanding and sustaining anti-human trafficking efforts of partners in their respective regions. The RIACATs provide and submit status reports to the IACAT and provide technical assistance to member agencies such as in the preparation and updating of regional databank on human trafficking, identification of human trafficking cases and monitoring status of cases filed in court. The 17 RIACATs across the country are all chaired by DSWD Regional Directors.

At the local level, the provincial/ city and municipal IACATs, chaired by Local Chief Executives are the counterpart structures for anti human trafficking efforts at that level.

Given the recommended structure described above and illustrated in Figure 1, there is a strong need for the Council to put forward recommendations on how to effectively harmonize and streamline the functions of the various inter-agency mechanisms, existing policy coordinating bodies and its operating task forces to include the linkages between the national and its sub-national counterparts. Each implementing agency shall have its own detailed plan and resources to ensure effective and sustainable anti-trafficking response and coordination. An annual planning workshop/ activity shall be held to guarantee an efficient and synchronized implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan. This will provide member agencies a venue to identify their respective anti-trafficking activities pursuant to the Action Plan and its funding needs in accordance with their mandates vis-à-vis that of the other agencies.

Figure 1: The Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT)



Funding the Implementation of the Plan

At the core of a full and effective implementation of the StratPlan is the need to ensure the availability of funding for each identified activity. Each agency shall allocate funding for these activities in their regular budget. Member agencies are thus, tasked to include funding for anti-TIP initiatives and programs in their annual appropriations budget. Activities that cannot be funded by an agency's regular annual appropriations may be supplemented by grants from other funding sources. Funding assistance may be obtained from external

and internal donors and can include public-private partnership.

Table 4 below presents an indicative summary of the funding requirements by key result area for the 5-year period but needs to be revisited every year for status review and updating. Appendix 4.1 to 4.4 of this Plan presents the inter-agency coordination and a more detailed matrix of the funding requirements by key result area for the 5-year period.

Key Result Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL Requirement for 5 Years
KRA1 – Advocacy and Prevention	10M	12M	14.4M	17.3M	21M	77.4M
KRA 2 – Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration	25M	30M	36M	43.2M	52M	186.2M
KRA 3 – Prosecution and Law Enforcement	40M	68M	80M	100M	120M	408M
KRA 4 – Partnership and Networking	30M	40M	50M	60M	70M	250M
Totals	105M	150M	180.4	220.5M	263M	918.9M

³ Estimates done by the IACAT Secretariat



V. Monitoring, Reporting, Evaluation and Research Agenda for TIP

Measuring the impact and progress of the StratPlan is crucial in ensuring that policies and programs lead to the desired results. Even with the indicators identified, there is still need for evidence-based research, including programmatic assessments and evaluations that will provide the information for public reporting and for informed policy decisions on human trafficking.

A results-based monitoring and evaluation framework (M&E Framework) will be developed to monitor the achievement of the StratPlan goals and targets and programme results. National and local level programmatic results, key indicators, baselines and targets as identified in the logical framework (Appendix 3.1 to 3.4) will be periodically assessed, reviewed and validated. Relevant existing data, information and monitoring systems will be maximized. Guidelines on data collection and analysis, monitoring tools and tables, and reporting mechanics will be developed and disseminated

to all stakeholders and those accountable for reporting.

Results Monitoring

The monitoring of StratPlan results will be along two-tracks. The first track is focused on the monitoring of the outcome of the interventions at the level of the victim or victim-level results and the impact on the victim, his family and the community where he/she lives. The second is the monitoring of cases filed in court, prosecuted and resolved. Annual targets and the duty-bearers responsible for the results are identified.

Monitoring tools for results and performance tracking as well as for case management will be developed to guide duty bearers and agencies responsible for data collection and monitoring as integral component of the M&E Framework. Templates will be prepared for ease of reporting

and will be submitted to the IACAT Secretariat for integration and consolidation to the overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the second StratPlan.

The logical frameworks (logframes) by KRA (Appendix 3.1 to 3.4) will guide the monitoring of the achievement of national goals and targets. The baselines and targets for program indicators that still need to be determined and established will be finalized in the M&E Framework. Targets at regional level will be formulated to align them to national goals and targets. These will be the basis for the annual, mid-term, and final evaluation of the StratPlan.

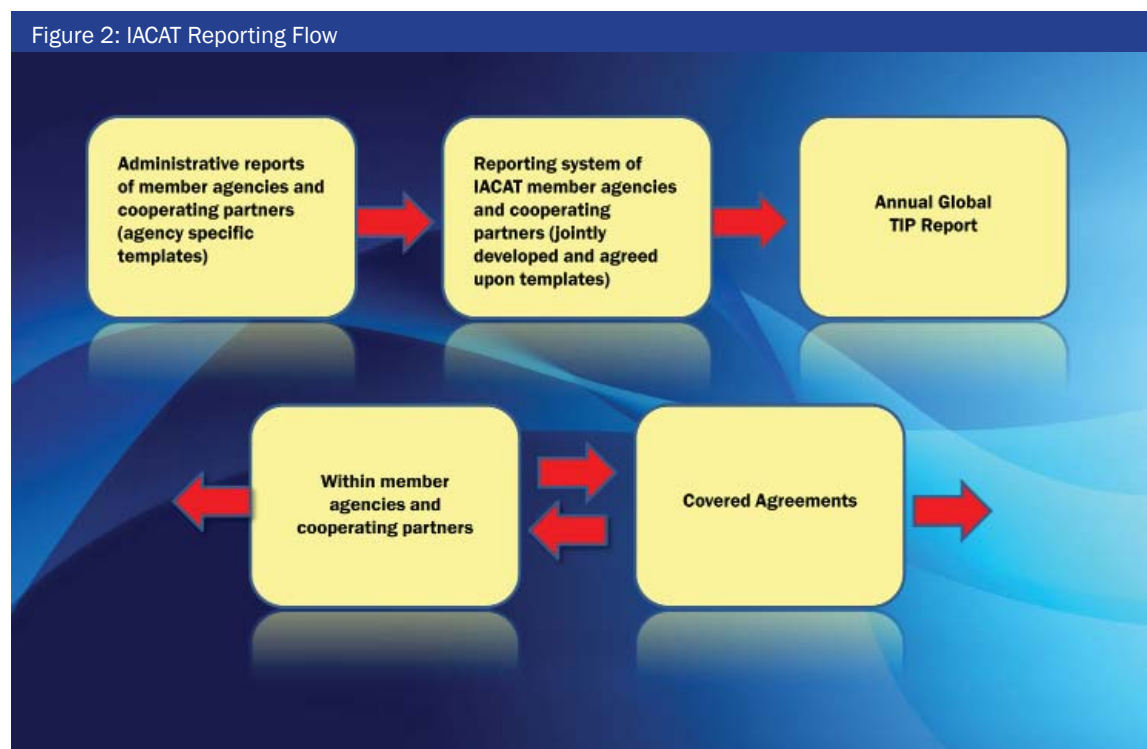
Reporting

Reporting to the public on the status and results of anti-human trafficking efforts by government

and non-government entities is done annually at the national level and spearheaded by the IACAT Council. The Global TIP Report done annually by the IACAT is shared not only to stakeholders working within the country but also globally for fund sourcing and technical sharing of expertise.

To prepare for this comprehensive annual report, the IACAT as a Council meets regularly to get updates from its operating task forces and sub-national counterparts on the progress of victims rescued and the status of cases filed in court.

The Communication Team of the IACAT Secretariat likewise makes use of reports submitted in the preparation of press releases or status reports required by the Council or by interested parties in country or out of the country.





Plan Assessment and Evaluation

Assessment and evaluation will be conducted for the 2nd StratPlan. Programme performance review and evaluations, including impact evaluation, will likewise be conducted. An annual review will be conducted to focus on programmatic performance by key result area. A mid-term review will be conducted in 2014 to determine if programme performance is contributing to or in the right track to achieving the 2nd StratPlan goals and outcomes. The assessment of performance in the mid-stream of the StratPlan will guide all duty bearers and stakeholders for strategies and programs that need to be re-directed or accelerated. Towards the end of the plan period, an impact evaluation shall be conducted and a final or terminal report will be prepared that will highlight the goals and targets achieved for anti-human trafficking, key result areas, the programmatic and operational strategies that contributed to their achievement or non-achievement, and key lessons learned to guide the next planning cycle if the situation by then will still warrant the need to formulate a sequel to this Second National Strategic Action Plan Against Human Trafficking.

Corollary to the mid-term review of the IACAT StratPlan, the Philippine government may opt to conduct a separate review of the government's compliance to its commitments in the various UN protocols and conventions it has signed such as those spelled out on page 3 of this document, namely: The UN Convention Against Transnational Crime; the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children; CEDAW; CRC and the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

TIP Research Agenda

Research and studies will be undertaken to determine the magnitude of the problem of human trafficking, analyze its causes, its different forms, nature and dimensions. The systematic process of data collection and analysis of information generated from a research or study, including the conclusions and recommendations that are drawn from them, will increase the understanding of the phenomenon or problem for informed policy decisions and directions. Research and studies

will enable policymakers and planners to design adequate responses, laws, policies, standards, projects and programmes. Empirical data, evidence-based research or study will help IACAT choose and apply relevant, effective, efficient and sustainable interventions.

As articulated in the preceding parts of this StratPlan, the lack or absence of data on the various causes, effects and forms of human trafficking are among the issues and concerns in formulating TIP focused programmatic goals, targets and expected results. There is no statistical mechanism that provides consolidated data on TIP victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation before they are rescued.

A TIP Research Agenda for 2012 - 2016 need to be defined and this should be jointly tackled by the IACAT member agencies, other government entities, coordinating bodies, non-government organizations, donor agencies working against human trafficking. Specifically, the Research Agenda enumerates research topics aimed at responding to the gaps in data and information affecting human trafficking, topics that will contribute to governance processes such as those for situation analyses, both in data collection and causal analysis, for policy and legislative development including in support of the formulation or revision of laws and are prioritized in the legislative agenda, for standards development, programme project planning, in support of improving the implementation and enforcement of

laws, monitoring and evaluating programme impact and results and improving the enabling environment support for funding for TIP, empowerment of LGUs to be more involved in investing for TIP prevention, protection and reintegration programs, budgeting and resource mobilization for victims and their families.

A strategy to implement the research agenda will be formulated to enable support for the conduct of the identified research and studies, maximize their use for policy and legislative measures and courses of action, including for lobbying and advocacy, and collect and have a repository for the proposed studies, as well as past studies, for wide access to information that they can provide.

Results of studies and researches will be widely disseminated by integrating them in the annual Global TIP Report and posting them in the website of the IACAT. Where possible and as needed, media forum will be conducted as a vehicle for informing the public on the results of studies concluded during the period.

Agencies will fund the research topics that are defined in their priority research topics and integrated into the Research Agenda for TIP. Other funding sources, such as from donor agencies, and partnerships with other interested entities, such as business corporations, private sector and the academe will be tapped.



Appendices

- Appendix 1 List of Laws and Policies on Human Trafficking
- Appendix 2 Summary of IACAT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats by KRA
- Appendix 3 Logframe for Monitoring Performance and Goals Attainment by Key Result Area
 - 3.1 Logframe for Monitoring Performance of KRA 1: Advocacy and Prevention
 - 3.2 Logframe for Monitoring Performance of KRA 2: Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration
 - 3.3 Logframe for Monitoring Performance of KRA 3: Prosecution and Law Enforcement
 - 3.4 Logframe for Monitoring Performance of KRA 4: Partnership and Networking

- Appendix 4 Inter-agency Coordination and Funding Requirement Matrix
 - 4.1 Inter-Agency Coordination and Funding Requirement Matrix for KRA 1: Advocacy and Prevention
 - 4.2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Funding Requirement Matrix for KRA 2: Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration
 - 4.3 Inter-Agency Coordination and Funding Requirement Matrix for KRA 3: Prosecution and Law Enforcement
 - 4.4 Inter-Agency Coordination and Funding Requirement Matrix for KRA 4: Partnership and Networking

- Appendix 5 List of Available Protocols, Manuals and Guidelines in All Phases of Operations