

The 4th National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons 2023 - 2027







The development of this Strategic Plan was supported by Australia through the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT) program, undertaken by Clear Horizon



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**Resolution No. 003
Series of 2022**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE “National Strategic Action Plan
Against Trafficking in Persons 2023 – 2027”**

WHEREAS, Section 21 of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 9208, otherwise known as the “Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003,” as amended by R.A. No. 10364, also known as the “Expanded Anti-Trafficking Act of 2012” and R.A. No. 11862, also known as the “Expanded Anti-Trafficking Act of 2022” mandates all member-agencies of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT or Council) to formulate a comprehensive and integrated program to prevent and suppress the trafficking in persons;

WHEREAS, Section 16 of R.A. No. 9208, as amended by R.A. No. 10364 and R.A. No. 11862 likewise mandates all government agencies tasked under the law to establish and implement preventive, protective and rehabilitative programs for trafficked persons;

WHEREAS, the Council, with support from the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking, commissioned a review of the Third National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons (3rd Strat Plan) covering the period from 2017-2021, which review reflected a 77% accomplishment of the planned activities;

WHEREAS, noting on the results of the review and recognizing the need to assess the trafficking situation in the country, and to evaluate policies, programs, services and its impact to inform the development of a new Strat Plan, the Council conducted document review of relevant research and knowledge products, and undertook 11 consultation workshops involving stakeholders from the public and private sector: national government agencies, local government units, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, anti-trafficking task forces, international organizations, civil society organizations, migrant workers, fishing sector, women and children sector, anti-organ trafficking and health sector, and the victim-survivor groups;

WHEREAS, noting the challenges and the experiences gained from the implementation of the 3rd Strat Plan, the multi-sectoral consultative process inform the Council of the recommendations to give more focus on strategic outcomes, allow flexibility and adaptability in the implementation of the new Strat Plan, and adopt an effective monitoring and evaluation system to track and assess progress of the activities and outcomes.

WHEREAS, in compliance with the obligations of the Philippines as a State Party to the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking to prevent trafficking, punish traffickers, and protect and assist trafficked victims, the Council Members validated the findings and recommendations of the multi-sectoral consultative process.

WHEREAS, building on the strengths of the 3rd Strat Plan, the validated results of the multi-sectoral consultative process, and recognising that the global pandemic has resulted to an accelerated and innovative use and abuse of technology, the Council developed the fourth National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons for 2023-2027.

WHEREAS, after several consultations among its member-agencies and other stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking, the IACAT presented the final draft of the "National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons 2023-2027", in the 56th Regular Council Meeting held on December 20, 2022.

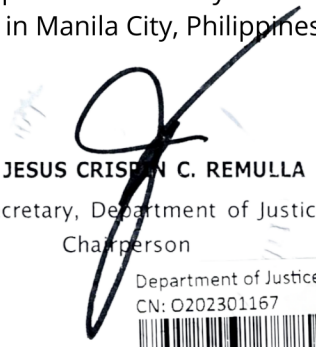
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Council, in accordance to its voting requirements and processes for matters requiring its approval ADOPT the National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons for 2023 - 2027, for strict compliance by all concerned agencies.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that all IACAT member-agencies shall issue separate order or circular to implement and disseminate the National Strategic Plan Against Trafficking in Persons for 2023 - 2027 for the information and guidance of their respective relevant national units and regional and other sub-national offices.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the foregoing approval shall be documented in a written resolution duly signed by the Secretary of Justice, in his capacity as Chairperson and the Secretary of Social Welfare and Development, in his capacity as Co-Chairperson of the IACAT, and attested by the Executive Director.

RESOLVED FINALLY, that the 4th National Strategic Plan shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Council.

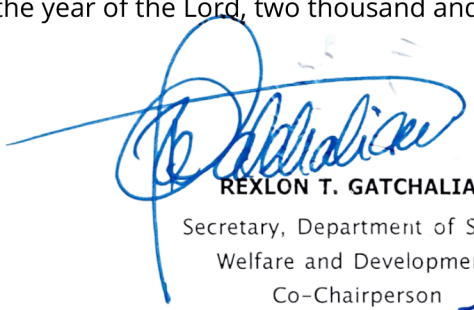
Adopted this 20th day of December, in the year of the Lord, two thousand and twenty-two in Manila City, Philippines.


JESUS CRISPIN C. REMULLA

Secretary, Department of Justice
Chairperson

Department of Justice
CN: O202301167




REXLON T. GATCHALIAN

Secretary, Department of Social
Welfare and Development
Co-Chairperson

Attested by:


WENDELL P. BENDOVAL

OIC-Executive Director
IACAT Secretariat

Foreword - DOJ



Over the past seven years, the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) has maintained its tier 1 ranking in the United States' Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Indeed, it is an accomplishment that we are all proud of in the Department.

Nevertheless, what we have to celebrate are the things behind these peaks of achievements. The countless sacrifices of our men and women in public service. Being a public servant is no easy task, but it is one of the most fulfilling jobs, when done right.

This Strategic Plan is an epitome of the hard work and dedication of the IACAT after a series of extensive consultations with different stakeholders of the Anti-Trafficking response. This is the creation of years of experiences, both good and bad, despite the lockdowns and the uncertainties of the new normal.

More than this, we should all ponder how lucky we are that we are now fully-equipped to implement these programs laid in place. This Plan is our foundation in preventing the outspread of trafficking in and out of our country, and we have to abide by it.

As equally important as every project of the IACAT, I am confident that this Strategic Plan will also be a successful one. Thus, I am pleased to sign this National Strategic Plan for the year 2023-2027 - I am with all of you, hand in hand, in battling this global menace, which is trafficking.

I do hope that in the year 2027, we will look back to what we have published in words, and realize that it has all been put into good actions, as it should be.



Hon. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla
Secretary of Justice

Foreword - DSWD



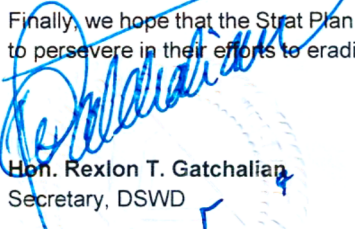
The country has continued to intensify its efforts to combat human trafficking. This has been affirmed as the Philippines retained its Tier 1 ranking in the United States' (U.S.) Trafficking in Persons Report for seven consecutive years since 2016. This would not have been possible if it were not for the Strategic Action Plan that has guided the IACAT members and partners throughout the years.

To further the eradication of human trafficking, IACAT has formulated the Fourth Strategic Action Plan for the period of 2023 to 2027 through the use of Theory of Change, which focuses on the "cause and effect" relationship between the Strat Plan activities and the desired outcomes. This Strat Plan was adopted as a result of the review of the Third Strat Plan, coupled with document reviews and a series of sectoral consultations including Victim-Survivors as they shed light on the direct effects of human trafficking and how we as a community can holistically lobby and protect their rights.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) continues to serve as the lead implementing agency for the KRA 2, Protection and Reintegration of victims of trafficking, having established mechanisms in place to further the recovery of trafficked persons. The Strat Plan end strategy for KRA2 is that TIP victims and survivors benefit from high quality protection, reintegration and support appropriate to their needs.

As we persist in our fight against trafficking in persons, we wish that the voice of the victim-survivors is rightfully heard. Thus, we have created a Strat Plan that is victim-centric to ensure that the victim-survivors are involved in planning, design and monitoring of all the KRA activities and outcomes, which is a crucial difference from its predecessor.

Finally, we hope that the Strat Plan will serve as a roadmap for the IACAT Members and partners to persevere in their efforts to eradicate trafficking in persons in the country.


Hon. Rexlon T. Gatchalian
Secretary, DSWD

Preface

Being part of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) for almost 3 years, I have witnessed both its struggles and triumphs. Now, we are facing once again a significant change as we continue on our mission to combat trafficking.

In the words of Lao Tzu, *“Life is a series of natural and spontaneous changes. Don't resist them”*.

This is essentially the core principle of our 4th National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking In Persons (Strat Plan) – the Theory of Change.

Even in the face of emerging challenges, we must use this ever-evolving situation to our advantage. The Pandemic may have halted several programs and activities of the IACAT, but as resilient as every Filipino, we were still able to continue our 7-year streak of being at tier 1 in the United States' Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. Despite the different challenges that we faced, the previous Strat Plan still yielded a 77% accomplishment of the planned activities.

In light of these achievements, we are motivated to further re-evaluate and intensify our efforts as we implement the 4th Strat Plan through our Key Result Areas: Prevention and Advocacy, Protection and Reintegration, Prosecution and Law Enforcement, and Partnership and Networking.

Our proposed plans in this Strat Plan reflect our ambition of strengthening the TIP response of the Philippines in the next 5 years.

The Strat Plan serves as a springboard to build better collaborations and programs for both member-agencies and non-member-agencies, in order to fully operationalize our whole-of-nation approach towards the elimination of human trafficking in person in the Philippines.

In addition, the Strat Plan aims to emphasize the importance of victim-survivors' engagement and inclusion in the design of Anti-Trafficking In Persons advocacy and awareness campaigns, policies and programs, as well as their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Strat Plan highlights a rights-based approach in the protection of trafficked persons and aims to recognize that victim-survivors are main partners of IACAT in implementing this Strat Plan.

Our collective efforts from the different consultations and validation workshops conducted for the past year has come to a fruitful conclusion. We thank all stakeholders from the public and private sectors for providing their valuable inputs for the creation of this Strat Plan. **We are fully committed** in ensuring that the IACAT will carry on with its mandate to implement this Strat Plan geared towards the elimination of trafficking in persons in the Philippines.


Undersecretary Nicholas Felix L. Ty
Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
Department of Justice



Vision and Mission

Our vision is a just, humane, equal and empowered society that prevents and protects its people against all forms of exploitation and abuse, and enables them to fully realize their rights and opportunities for a happy and peaceful life.

Our mission: The IACAT is committed to leading a partnership that sustains transparent, accountable and effective anti-trafficking initiatives in the Philippines.





The 4th National Strategic Action Plan Against Trafficking in Persons





Purpose of this Strategic Plan

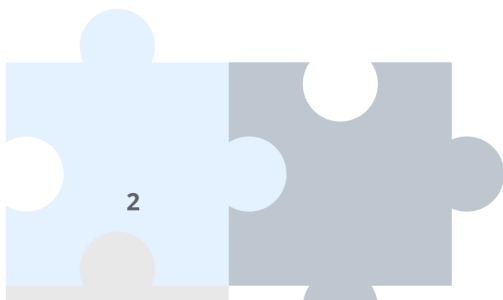
The purpose of this Strategic Action Plan (Strat Plan) is to provide a framework for Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) member-agencies to effectively design, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate anti-trafficking interventions that make a positive difference in the next five years from 2023-2027.

Background of the Strategic Action Plan

The IACAT is mandated to coordinate programs of various agencies to effectively address the issues and problems attendant to trafficking in persons (TIP), as well as to develop mechanisms to ensure the timely, coordinated and effective response to cases of trafficking in persons, including an effective referral system to coordinate the provision of the necessary intervention or assistance to trafficked victims.

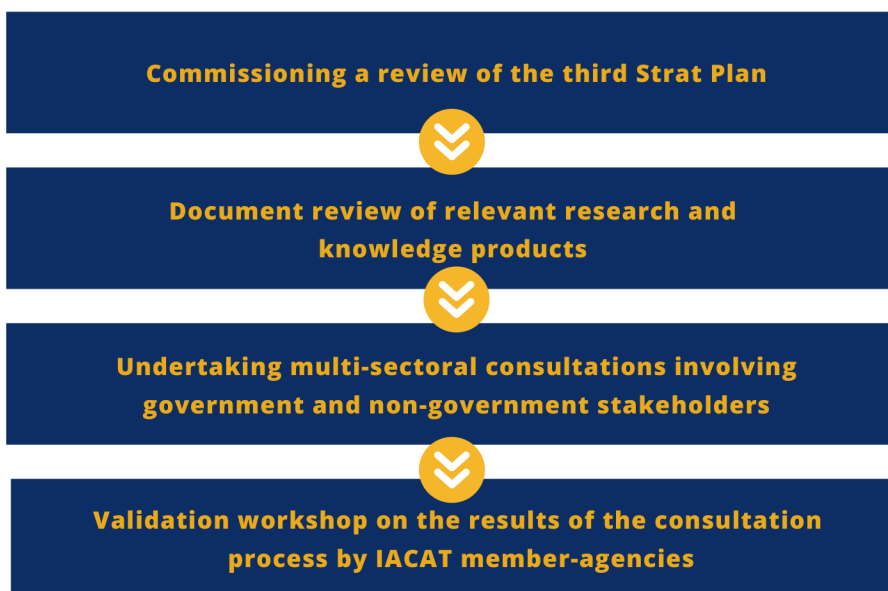
This Strat Plan includes four Key Result Areas (KRAs):

1. Prevention and Advocacy
2. Protection and Reintegration
3. Prosecution and Law Enforcement
4. Partnership and Networking



Strategic Context

This is the fourth Strat Plan developed and implemented by IACAT and partners. As such, it builds on the previous Strat Plan, the first of which spanned the period from 2004-2010. The process for developing this Strat Plan involved:



Relevant information from the review of the third Strat Plan

The third Strat Plan was implemented during an unprecedented and protracted global crisis. Despite this, IACAT member-agencies and partners have made good progress in accomplishing planned activities designed to prevent and address the problems of trafficking in persons and ensure the needs of victim-survivors. Of the 257 activities planned, 141 were fully accomplished (55%). If including partially accomplished activities, the overall level of accomplishment achieved rose to 77%.

However, it is difficult to assess the extent to which the successfully accomplished activities have resulted in outcomes for relevant participants and victim-survivors without having the systems and tools needed to monitor and evaluate outcomes and impacts. What is missing from the available data generally is the answer to an important question, **"What difference has the third Strat Plan made - to the way people work, to the resources, to the enablers they need, and to the victim-survivors?"**

What seems clear is that the prosecution and law enforcement area appears to had more success than protection and reintegration, possibly because of resource support levels, but also support to evaluation. There was less progress in KRA 2 - protection and reintegration, and it was difficult to evaluate outcomes under KRAs 1, 2, and 4 due to lack of evidence and data. Key strengths of the third Strat Plan included that it fosters collaboration and key weaknesses relate to lack of flexibility and monitoring and evaluation. **Moving forward, a more flexible and strategic Strat Plan that uses evidence and reflection to be able to adapt and make decisions about priorities is needed.**

Recommendations



- 1** Retain the four key result areas and identify activities, **giving more focus on strategic outcomes to allow adequate flexibility and adaptability** in the implementation of the new Strat Plan.
- 2** Outline priority activities in Annual Plans and **conduct annual reflection and review, using data and evidence** from the monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system.
- 3** **Adopt a simple and effective MEL system** that captures relevant information to inform IACAT member-agencies and partners on the progress of the activities and outcomes.
- 4** **Strengthen the capacity of Local Government Units (LGUs) as front line units involved in the effective implementation** of community-based prevention and protection programs, including the devolution of the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP) at the local level.
- 5** **Promote victim empowerment and involve victim-survivors** in the development, implementation and review of the Strat Plan activities and outcomes.
- 6** **Strengthen victim protection and reintegration measures**, using a systems change approach.
- 7** **Build on the best practices and commitment on collaboration efforts among IACAT member-agencies and partners**, as well as strengthen inter agency coordination from national to local level.
- 8** **Anchor the Philippines' obligations and priorities under the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP)** and build on strong internal coordination to promote better informal and formal international legal cooperation.

Document Review

Relevant research studies/literature reviews and reports were considered and which provided rich information and basis in the development of the fourth Strat Plan.

Documents included in the review were the following:

- Child Pornography in the Philippines: An Evaluation using Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) data from 2015 to 2018 (Part 1)
- Child Pornography in the Philippines: Post 2019 Study using STR Data (Part 2)
- Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) in the Philippines: Analysis and Recommendations for Governments, Industry, and Civil Society
- International Justice Mission (IJM) Aftercare Literature review and Research Studies:
 - After Literature Review: Best practices in case management 2021;
 - After Psychosocial impacts of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and their similarity to OSEC 2021; and
 - Aftercare Reintegration Research 2021
- Philippine Child Protection Partnership (CPC) Partnership Evaluation Report
- Policy Brief: Lessons from COVID-19 in responding to trafficking in persons in times of crisis, with a particular focus on victim assistance
- Project “DEBORAH” Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions Study on Human Trafficking in the Philippines
- Pre-Situational Analysis on Safeguarding Against and Addressing Fishers’ Exploitation at Sea
- Human Organ Preservation Effort Annual Reports
- Recommendations under the United States Annual Trafficking in Persons reports from 2017 - 2021

These studies/literature reviews and reports can be accessed through:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MWnzle897Z6DWy2Y76gvPmZjMv41fxYC?usp=sharing>

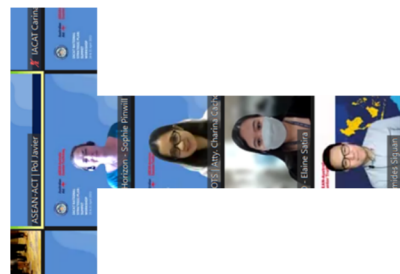
Consultations¹

In addition to a review of the third Strat Plan and analysis of relevant research and studies, eleven consultations were undertaken from April to June 2022 to inform the development of fourth Strat Plan. **Approximately more than 300 stakeholders from different government agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs) participated in the workshops to understand and reflect on the following:**

- *What strategies or approaches work to address the causes and effects of trafficking in persons and how we can build on these strategies and approaches?*
- *Given the review of the third Strat Plan and relevant research recommendations, what should be the priorities and how do these priorities link to ACTIP?*
- *Action highlights or recommendations to consider in the development and implementation of the fourth Strat Plan.*

Guided by internationally recognized principles and concepts on the Theory of Change, the outputs from these consultations included activities under the four key areas, Theory of Change outcomes, ways of working, criteria for prioritizing activities and approach to Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning (MERL).

1. Summary findings and recommendations of the Document Review and Consultation can be found in Appendix A and the list of agencies consulted at Appendix B of this document.



PRINCIPLES



- | | |
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| <p>1 Human rights of trafficked persons shall be at the center of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect, assist, and provide redress to victims.</p> <p>2 Before any action is taken with respect to a trafficked person, consideration should be taken to minimize the harm of any kind it will cause to that person.</p> <p>Trafficked persons should not be held criminally or administratively liable for unlawful act committed by them, if such acts are directly related to the acts of trafficking.</p> <p>3</p> <p>Trafficked persons shall enjoy the same rights, protections, recognition, and treatment, without distinction of any kind, such as race, gender, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, disability, or other status.</p> <p>4</p> | <p>5 In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration.</p> <p>6 Gender equality refers to women and men having equally respected rights, and equal access to resources and opportunities. It is concerned with the situation of men and women. However, as it is often women who face greater risks and vulnerabilities in different sectors, it is often associated with a greater focus on women.</p> <p>7 Social inclusion refers to improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people to take part in society.</p> |
|--|---|

1. ASEAN Gender Sensitive Guideline for Handling Women Victims of Trafficking in Persons, paragraph
2. Ibid., paragraph 2.1.
3. ACTIP, Article 14(7).
4. ACTIP, Article 1(2); ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, General Principle 2; ASEAN Gender Sensitive Guideline for Handling Women Victims of Trafficking in Persons, paragraph 2.2.1. See also: ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, General Principle 3.
5. Article 3(1) Convention on the Rights of the Child. See also: ACTIP, Article 14 (12), ASEAN Declaration on the Protection of Children from all Forms of Online Abuse in ASEAN and the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration.
6. ASEAN Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework 2021-2025, Annex 1. See also: ACTIP, Article 14 (12).
7. ASEAN Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework 2021-2025, Annex 1.

Criteria for prioritizing activities



A flexible Strat Plan requires that parameters are established that describe what kinds of activities should be prioritized during the lifespan of the Strat Plan



Some criteria that are more general should apply but criteria specific to our experience and consultations should also apply

Relevance

Is the activity doing the right thing to address the problem?

Coherence

Is the activity compatible with other activities under the Strat Plan?

Effectiveness

Is the activity likely to result in the outcomes in the Theory of Change?

Efficiency

Is the activity proposing to available resources well?

Impact

Is the activity going to make a difference for victim-survivors?

Sustainability

Is the activity's benefits likely to last?

Leadership

Is there a leader and champion for the activity?

ACTIP alignment

Is the activity aligned with the ACTIP?

Budget

Is there a budget allocated for the activity?

Victim-survivor co-design

Did people with lived experience contribute to the design of the activity?

Our Theory of Change

What is the Theory of Change?



A theory of change is a thinking tool that helps us to understand and communicate the outcomes that we can expect from our activities delivered under the Strat Plan.



It shows “cause and effect” relationships between activities and outcomes.



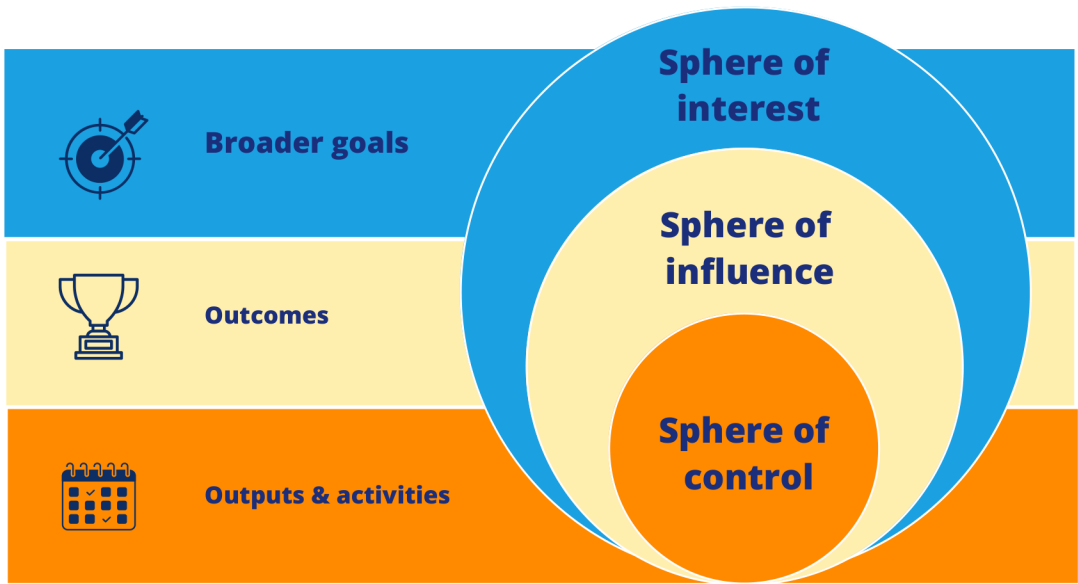
It also helps us monitor and evaluate the Strat Plan because we can focus on measuring and evaluating the extent to which the outcomes have been achieved.

There are four broader goals to which our Strat Plan contributes, along with many other strategies and actions.

These include:

- Communities in the Philippines are knowledgeable, economically empowered and aware of risks and consequences of TIP
- More equitable / transformative gender relations and survivor-centered services prevent and protect vulnerable adults and children from TIP
- Exploiters and complicit officials are effectively deterred or identified and prosecuted
- Technology is part of the solution rather than the problem

These broader goals are within our sphere of interest, which means that we hope to make a contribution.



There are also **four end of strategy outcomes (EOSO)** that we expect to achieve within the five-year timeframe, if our assumptions hold true. The Strat Plan is developed to contribute to achieving the mission/vision through these strategic outcomes under each key result area. The four EOSOs involve Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnerships.



KEY RESULT AREAS (KRAs)

EOSO 1 - Prevention. KRA 1: **Prevention and advocacy activities are effective, inclusive and appropriate**

If we support policy development, collaboration workshops, training, curriculum and awareness raising (activity types), we expect to see intermediate outcomes involving the sharing of good practices, evidence based awareness programs, rights-based and gender positive messaging, safe and inclusive migration and labor policies and practices, all encompassed by an awareness and advocacy plan that is tailored to all forms of trafficking and all kinds of victims and also includes reporting mechanisms.

EOSO 2 - Protection. KRA 2: **TIP victims and survivors benefit from high quality protection, reintegration, and support appropriate to their needs**

Activity types focus on system, service, policy development, staffing, capacity building and monitoring, which we expect to result in meaningful income generation opportunities for victims and families, appropriate shelter, trauma informed care, psychosocial treatment and legal advice for victims-delivered by sufficient capable staff in the right positions and places. This include NGO and Government agencies at national and local levels, who we expect to refer, support, engage and empower TIP victims and survivors as a result of our efforts under Strat Plan 4. In order to protect victims from further traumatization in the legal process, we expect to see justice processes employing mechanisms that enhance victim rights and experiences.

Underpinning our theory of change is our ways of working which underpin all of our planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Strat Plan 4. These are non-negotiables that cut across the four EOSOs, which include:

- Recognition of root causes such as poverty, lack of awareness and sociocultural factors such as gender inequality.
- Ensuring all forms of trafficking are addressed, including organ trafficking, labor trafficking, use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in the fishing industry, among others.

KEY RESULT AREAS (KRAs)

EOSO 3 – Prosecution. KRA 3: *More victims of TIP are identified and rescued, including at local levels, and prosecutions are enhanced*

Activity types we hope to influence this outcome involve law, policy and procedure development, capacity building, expansion of the Victim/Witness Coordinator program and cooperation arrangements between justice sector agencies. These activities are expected to result in victim/witnesses being supported throughout the justice process by providing them with legal remedies and compensation, and not being arrested, punished, or detained against their will, which will make them more effective witnesses. Other outcomes we expect to influence are improved victim rescue and better prosecutions that include justice agencies having the knowledge, skills, resources and tools to effectively prosecute all forms of trafficking and use systems and procedures that enhance inter-agency cooperation.

EOSO 4 – Partnerships. KRA 4: *Networks and partnerships, including at local levels, improve the response to TIP*

This involves support to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, cooperation protocols and reporting systems that we expect to result in evidence-based decisions about priorities and strategies that are agreed upon relevant agencies, a pro-active and accountable private sector and effective local, national and international networks that collaborate in the fight against TIP.

- All activities and outcomes should involve victim-survivors in planning, design, monitoring and evaluation.
- All activities and outcomes must adhere to human rights, labor rights, victim-centered standards and approaches and in accordance with the best interests of the child.
- Continue to enhance, expand, and implement existing effective anti-trafficking interventions and best practices as well as success stories on collaboration.

IACAT Fourth Strategic Plan Overall

Goals of Strat Plan Sphere of interest	Communities in the Philippines are knowledgeable, economically empowered and aware of risks and consequences of TIP	More equitable / transformative gender relations and survivor- centered services prevent and protect vulnerable adults and children from TIP
End of Strategy Outcomes Sphere of influence (5 Years)	KRA 1: Prevention and advocacy activities are effective, inclusive and appropriate 1.1 Awareness and Advocacy Plan is in place that is responsive, tailored to all current and emerging forms of trafficking, all types of victims, and includes reporting mechanisms 1.2 Increased safe, regular and inclusive migration / labor policies and practices	KRA 2: TIP victim-survivors benefit from high quality protection, reintegration and support appropriate to their needs 2.1 Relevant agencies (governmental and non-governmental) at local and national level refer, support, engage, and empower TIP victim-survivors 2.2 Justice processes employ mechanisms that enhance victims' rights and minimize retraumatization
Intermediate Outcomes Sphere of influence	1.3 ATIP messaging is rights-based, victim- sensitive, gender- responsive and all inclusive, relevant, and accessible 1.4 Awareness programs are evidence based and targeted and adopted in schools and at LGU level and migrant working communities 1.5 Good practices, lessons learned and success stories in prevention are included in strategy, training and curriculum and shared widely	2.3 Appropriate shelter, trauma-informed care, psychosocial treatment and legal advice is available to victim-survivors 2.4 There are sufficient numbers of capable staff in the right positions and places to deliver high quality holistic services for victim-survivors 2.5 Victim support includes meaningful income generation opportunities including their families
Activity Types Sphere of control	Policy development, collaboration workshops, training, curriculum, awareness raising	System/service / policy development, staffing, capacity building, monitoring
Ways of working Sphere of control	• Recognition of root causes such as poverty, lack of awareness and socio-cultural factors such as gender inequality • Ensure that all forms of trafficking are addressed including organ trafficking, labor trafficking, use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in the fishing industry, among others • All activities and outcomes involve victim-survivors in planning, design, monitoring and evaluation	

Theory of Change (2023-2027)

Exploiters and complicit officials are effectively deterred or identified and prosecuted	Technology is part of the solution rather than the problem
KRA 3: More victims of TIP are identified, rescued and empowered, including at local levels, and prosecutions are enhanced	KRA 4: Networks and partnerships, including at local levels, improve the response to TIP
3.1 Victim-survivors are not arrested, punished or detained against their will	4.1 National and local networks and partnerships that improve prevention, protection and prosecution are established and effective
3.2 Victim-survivors are afforded legal remedies and compensated regardless of whether they participate in legal proceedings	4.2 International networks and collaboration on counter – TIP demonstrate results
3.3 Victim-Witnesses are supported in terms of legal and other assistance throughout the justice process from rescue to reintegration	4.3 Priorities, strategies, budgets are discussed and agreed through whole of society approach and cascaded to grassroots level
3.4 Criminal justice agencies have the knowledge, skills, resources and tools to effectively prosecute all forms of trafficking and are knowledgeable about formal and informal cross border cooperation	4.4 The private sector is pro-actively involved in anti-trafficking efforts and compliance is strictly adhered to
3.5 Systems and procedures that enhance inter-agency cooperation on prosecutions are established and effective	4.5 Monitoring, evaluation, and learning provides all stakeholders with the information they need to make evidence-based decisions
Law/policy/procedure development, capacity building, Victim Witness Coordinators (VWC) program expansion, cooperation arrangements	MEL system, cooperation protocols and systems, reporting systems
• All activities and outcomes must adhere to human rights, labor rights, victim-centered standards and approaches and in accordance with the best interests of the child • Continue to enhance, expand, and implement existing effective anti-trafficking interventions and good practices and success stories on collaboration	

Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms for Resourcing and Implementation

The IACAT, as the government's institutional authority on countering trafficking, provides the over-all directions and framework in monitoring full implementation, cooperation and coordination of the national anti-trafficking response. To ensure effective coordination among IACAT member-agencies and partners for the strict implementation of this Strat Plan, there is a need to organize cluster committees that correspond to the four KRAs of the IACAT with the support and assistance of concerned member-agencies and partners.

To date, only the Advocacy and Prevention Committee (ADVOCOM) chaired by the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) has been organized to handle the formulation of a comprehensive Communications and Advocacy Plan. Still to be organized as part of the Strat Plan implementation are: the Protection and Reintegration Committee to be chaired by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); the Prosecution and Law Enforcement Committee to be chaired by Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Partnership and Networking Committee to be chaired by Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).



KRA 1: Prevention and Advocacy
Lead Agency: **CFO**



KRA 2: Protection and Reintegration
Lead Agency: **DSWD**



KRA 3: Prosecution and Law Enforcement
Lead Agency: **DOJ**



KRA 4: Partnership and Networking
Lead Agency: **DILG**

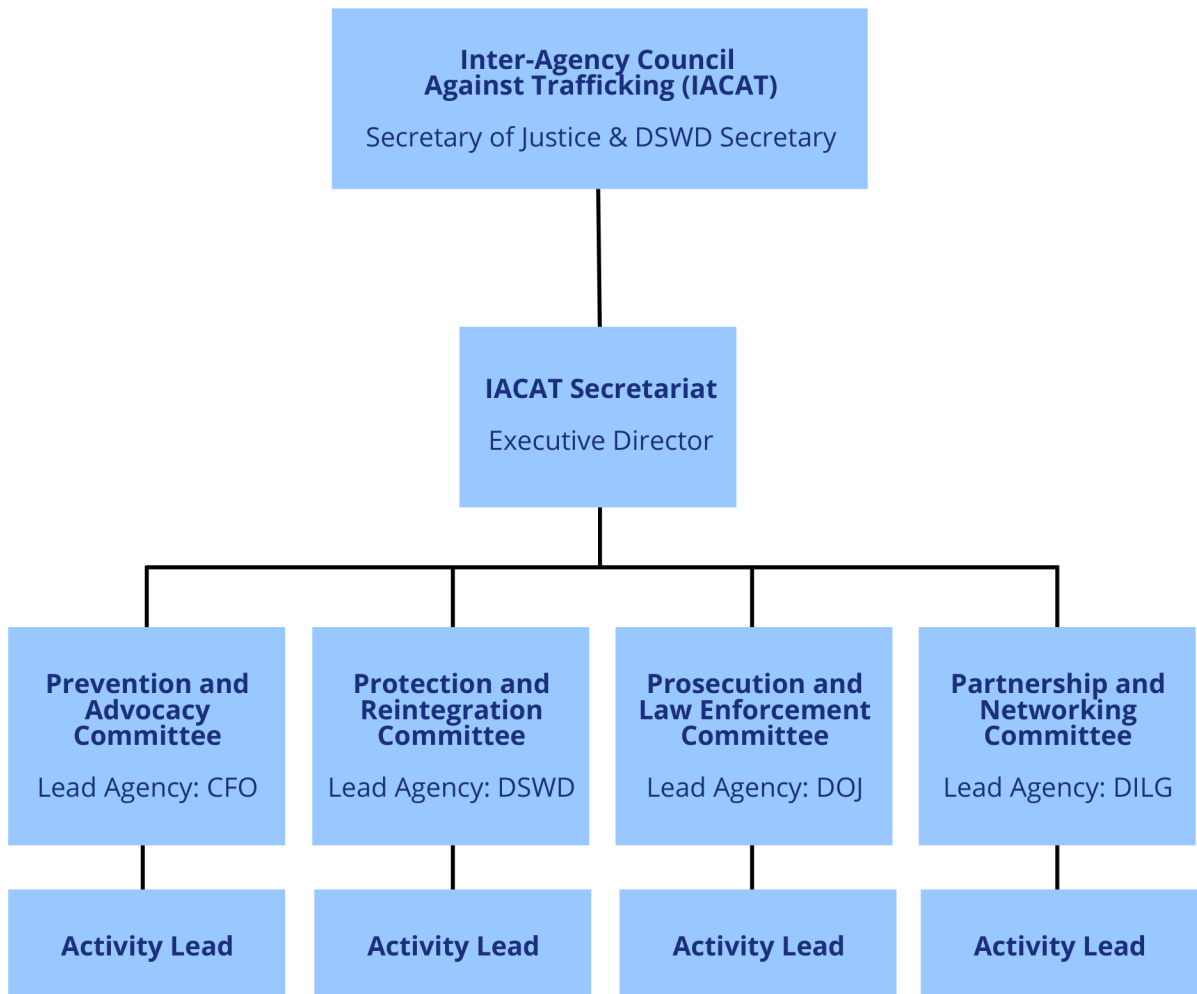


Figure 1: Strat Plan 4 Coordination Structure

For this purpose, the following roles and responsibilities will be considered for the coordination and implementation of the fourth Strat Plan:

IACAT

As mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of anti-trafficking responses, will have stewardship of the Strat Plan. In this capacity, the IACAT, through the support and assistance of the IACAT Secretariat, shall:

- Review and approve the Strat Plan, including the annual work plans;
- Recommend and approve any revisions to the Strat Plan; and
- Provide guidance and recommendations to effectively implement the Strat Plan.

IACAT SECRETARIAT

As principal support unit of IACAT's administrative business, shall monitor the implementation of the Strat Plan with the following duties and responsibilities:

- Lead the annual review of the Strat Plan and plan for the subsequent year;
- Conduct mid-term and final evaluations of the Strat Plan;
- Manage and store MEL data from lead and support agencies; and
- Submit periodic reports to the IACAT on the progress of the implementation of the Strat Plan.

KRA LEAD AGENCY

Shall oversee and monitor the implementation of specific KRA which is relevant to the mandate of the agency with the following responsibilities:

- Make strategic decisions about priority activities to be delivered under the relevant KRA through annual planning workshops (based on agreed criteria);
- Ensure all activities and outcomes align with Strat Plan principles, ways of working, the ACTIP work plan, and conducting multi-sectoral consultations, when necessary;
- Convene six monthly reflection and learning workshops to assess progress towards outcomes under the relevant KRA;
- Allocate and monitor budget and expenditure under the relevant KRA; and
- Submit KRA progress reports (periodic and annual) to the IACAT Secretariat on the implementation of the KRA activities for which it is responsible.

KRA SUPPORT AGENCIES

Shall support and assist the lead agency in monitoring and implementing specific activities under each respective KRAs. Their responsibilities include:

- Coordinate with lead agency on the division and allocation of their roles and responsibilities, including allocation of funding, resources, implementation, and monitoring of activities; and
- Contribute/provide inputs and reports including accomplishments every six months to the lead agency's KRA Progress reports which will be subject to evaluation and comments of the council.

ACTIVITY LEAD

Shall plan, design, implement, and monitor activities identified in the annual work plan, with the following responsibilities:

- Draft the activity proposal and budget (using a template), identifying clear objectives, outputs, outcomes, risks and assumptions;
- Coordinate all aspects of the approved activity delivery;
- Ensure alignment of activities with Strat Plan principles and ways of working;
- Appoint a focal point to monitor and collect data, communicate and report on activity delivery, feedback on performance and activity outputs (using template and tools); and
- Submit activity progress report (periodic and annual) to the KRA lead on the implementation of the specific activity for which it is responsible.²

2. See MERL Framework for more details.

Further, **the fourth Strat Plan is strictly anchored to the Philippines' international obligations and priorities under ACTIP and will be working towards the localization of anti-trafficking interventions.** It is thus necessary to strengthen the monitoring and reporting mechanism, both at the international and local level, through close collaboration with ACTIP national representatives for ACTIP implementation and Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (RIACAT-VAWC)³, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) through its Bangsamoro Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (BIACAT-VAWC)⁴, Anti-Trafficking Task Forces, and other ATIP-related local structures such as Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (LCAT-VAWC)⁵, Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC)⁶, Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), and Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk⁷, subject to its respective existing monitoring and reporting guidelines.

There is also a need to capture anti-trafficking efforts of all relevant partners such as international organizations and non-government organizations (NGOs) in line with the scope of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Learning Framework (MERLF) for the Strat Plan to cover all counter-TIP activities delivered in the Philippines or by Philippines agencies and partners that are deemed to contribute to the objectives of the ACTIP and the outcomes in the Strat Plan (but may not be currently in the actual plan).

3. RIACAT-VAWC was created to strengthen an inter-agency structure that will collaboratively address the problem of VAWC and trafficking chaired by the DSWD, in accordance with the Guidelines on the Creation of Regional and Local International Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and their Children.

4. BARMM Executive Order No. 0015, series of 2021: Expanding the Bangsamoro Task Force Against Trafficking (BTFAT) to Bangsamoro Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and their Children (BIACAT-VAWC).

5. Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (LCAT-VAWC) was created through the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 2010-1 of the DILG, DSWD and DOJ dated October 18, 2010. The JMC aims to provide the basic standards for establishing the LCAT-VAWC, its core functions, composition and structure. The DILG Memorandum Circular 2020-006 reiterated that the LCAT-VAWC shall be organized at the provincial, city, and municipal levels, through an executive order or other similar issuances, in accordance with JMC No. 2010-1.

6. Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) were established pursuant to the Republic Act No. 9344, as amended by Ra 10630, otherwise known as the "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act". It reiterates the mandate of LGUs to establish their respective LCPC, and to allocate at least 1% of their internal revenue allotment (IRA) for its strengthening. In relation thereto, DILG MC No. 2016-115 emphasized the role of Barangay Officials as custodian of children's rights and in strengthening the BCPC for the welfare, development and protection of children. Further, DILG MC 2021-039 provides for the role of LCPC as an institutional mechanism in the LGU that plans, facilitates, implements, and monitors children's programs. Further, LCPC is described as a council organized in all levels (province, city, municipality, and barangay) that serves as the umbrella organization for children's concerns.

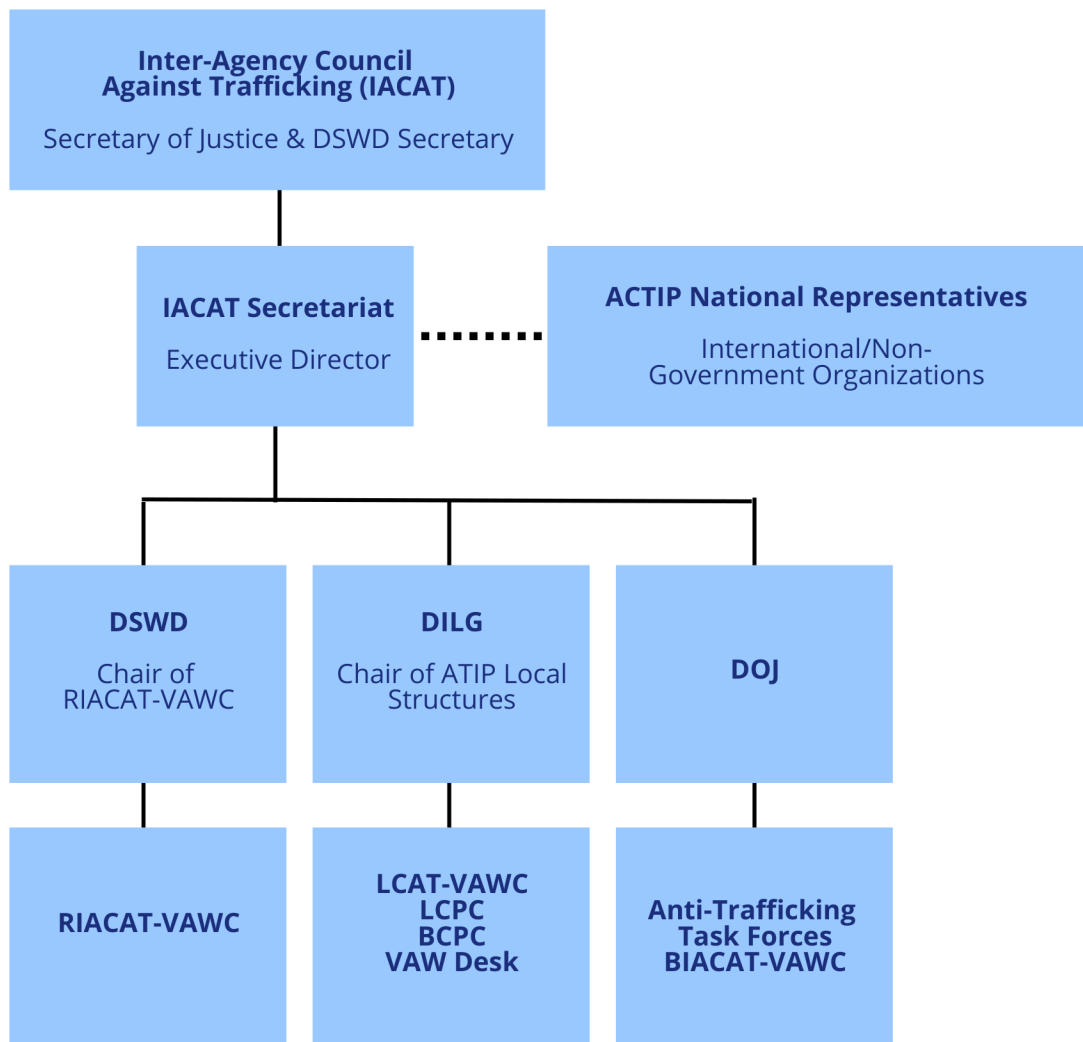


Figure 2: Coordination Mechanisms at International, National, and Local level



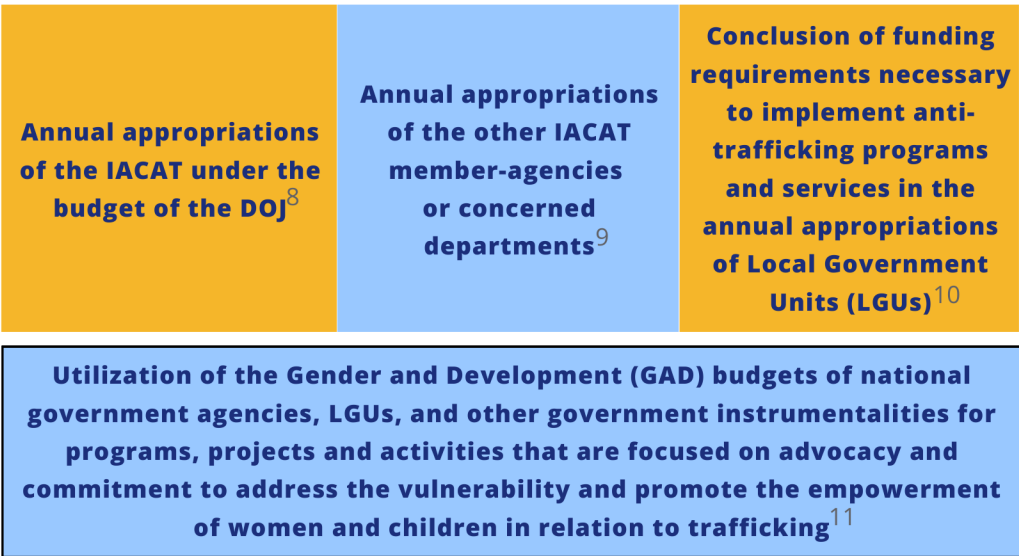
Given the Strat Plan scopes and priorities, the recommended structure described above is illustrated in Figure 2. **In all of these, the IACAT should put forward recommendations on how to effectively harmonize and streamline the functions of the various inter-agency mechanisms, existing policy coordinating bodies and its operating task forces to include the linkages between the international, national, and local counterparts.**

7. Barangay Violence Against Women (VAW) Desk was established through the RA No. 9710, otherwise known as the Magna Carta of Women (MCW). Pursuant thereto, a JMC No. 2010-2 of the DILG, DSWD, DOH, DEPED, and PCW was issued dated December 9, 2010. This JMC provides for the guidelines and procedures in the establishment of a VAW Desk in every barangay to ensure that all forms of violence against women cases are fully addressed in a gender-responsive manner. In 2017, DILG issued MC No. 2017-114 dated August 30, 2017 to guide the LGUs and other concerned entities in assessing the functionality of a Barangay VAW Desk.

Financial Resources for the Implementation of the Plan

Securing adequate funding is the primary consideration for the full and effective implementation of the Strat Plan. Given the recommended structure described above and illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, each KRA lead agency shall have its own detailed plan and resources to ensure effective and synchronized implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan. This will be determined in the preparation of the annual planning workshop.

The budget allocation should cover all known and potential sources of financial resources, including general obligation on the Government to provide an adequate budget for implementation:



Member-agencies and LGUs are thus, mandated and tasked to include funding for anti-trafficking initiatives and programs in their annual appropriations and GAD budgets. For utilization of GAD budgets, the IACAT needs to explore the possibility of issuing a policy that would complement the implementation of the Strat Plan by providing additional references in terms of identifying gender issues and gender-responsive programs, activities and projects (PAPs) related to trafficking. In case of insufficient budget from annual appropriations, it may be supplemented by grants from other funding sources such as funding assistance from external and internal donors including partner organizations and public-private partnership.

8. Section 165 Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of the R.A. No. 10364

9. Section 165, Ibid.

10. Section 170, Ibid.

11. Section 171, Ibid.

Why and how do we do MERL?

"Front end" of the MERL



MERL provides critical evidence and insights that can drive strategic decision - making and ongoing improvement. MERL has been deliberated early in the strategy cycle - developing the Theory of Change which articulates the intended outcomes. Thus, the Theory of Change informed the development of the MERLF. The implementation of a MERLF will help in the collection of correct data sets to provide practical insights into how actors track activities under the Strat Plan.

MERL is an integral component of the strategy cycle:

The first phase of a strategy is to decide what needs to be done differently.

What is the problem you are trying to address or opportunities you want to build on? This has been completed through extensive consultations and document review and has informed this Strat Plan 4.

The next phase of the cycle is to plan work and plan the MERL. This is done through the Annual Planning Cycle.



When you have an Annual plan, you set out to do the work and do the MERL work i.e. ensure that you are collecting the necessary data along with delivering activities.



Then you gather results of MERL together usually with a focus on communicating the results to stakeholders.

But the real benefit of MERL is for the IACAT members to reflect on the results of our work and to improve or adapt our strategy.

Key Questions for MERL indicators and KPI Targets

What has been done under the auspices of the Strat Plan 4?

Number of activities, number of participants, reach, cost?

KPI 1: More than 60% of planned activities have been funded and executed each year

KPI 2: By the end of 2025 shortfalls in planned activities and/or ACTIP obligations are identified

To what extent have the Strat Plan outcomes been achieved?

What policies/systems/capacity have been developed and implemented?

What difference has this made to prevention, protection, prosecution and collaboration and victim-survivors?

KPI 3: More than 50% of policies / systems developed are being implemented within 12 months of completion

KPI 4: Studies of priority areas demonstrate that implementation of new policies / systems / capacity building is making a positive difference to victim-survivors

What have we learned about what works to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute offenders?

Success factors?
Barriers?
Good practices?

KPI 5: Good practices and lessons learned are captured, shared and inform subsequent annual plans

How well have we collaborated, including with victim-survivors and partner agencies?

Instances of collaboration, outcomes of collaboration

KPI 6: Victim-survivors meaningfully contribute to the design, monitoring and evaluation of Strat Plan (reported annually)



APPENDIX A: STRAT PLAN CONSULTATION

Recommendations

Key Result Areas (KRA) 1 – Prevention and Advocacy

KEY OUTCOMES	RECOMMENDATIONS DURING CONSULTATIONS AND DOCUMENT REVIEW
1.1 Awareness and Advocacy Plan is in place that is tailored to all current and emerging forms of trafficking and all types of victims	• Develop a comprehensive and harmonize information and advocacy plan for prevention of TIP that is rights-based and evidence-informed (taking into consideration the findings and recommendations in the “Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions Study on Human Trafficking in the Philippines.”) • Engage victim-survivors in the design of ATIP advocacy and awareness campaigns and information dissemination against TIP in grassroots level. • Promote or invest on technology driven and digitalized campaigns. • Involvement of media in the ATIP campaign to enhance awareness and mobilize support. • Involve/engage/mobilize Private Sector (transport, hotels, businesses, etc.) in combating TIP through capacity building and advocacy campaign. • Strengthen information and awareness on TIP targeted to first-time job seekers, as well as campaign against illegal recruiters through employment agencies and/or hiring services. • Develop and implement programs aimed at reducing the demand for and awareness of the harmful impact of commercial sex acts, including child sex tourism and online child sexual exploitation. • Conduct of information dissemination campaigns and programs to create awareness across all segments of the society, particularly the parents and children, regarding the possible consequences of trafficking in persons or exploitation to the community. • Advocacy programs on organ donation particularly on transplantation to increase deceased donation.
1.2 Increased safe and inclusive migration/labor policies and practices	• Strengthen policies and laws on all forms of trafficking, including safe migration/labor. • Incentivize recruiters and industry players who diligently follow rights-based and ethical standards. • Enact and establish policies that will sustain counter-trafficking work to improve intervention during crisis situations, including working methodologies and mechanisms to crisis context.

	• Revisit, update, and institutionalize existing plans, policies, protocols, and mechanisms on the fishing sector. • Development of strategic action and implementation plan towards harmonization efforts and strict implementation of fishing related laws. • Lobby on the amendment of the anti-TIP Bill to prevent variance of interpretation on the provision re: organ trafficking and criminalize the complicity or gross negligence of doctors and other health professionals in organ trafficking, including inclusion of organ donation and transplantation in the Omnibus Health Guidelines.
1.3 ATIP messaging is rights-based, gender positive, inclusive, relevant and accessible	• Develop key and simple messages against TIP and distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in local dialect. • Develop awareness materials that are rights-based and evidence-informed.
1.4 Awareness programs are evidence based and targeted and adopted at LGU level	• Expand community-level interventions and awareness on ATIP to strengthen community systems for identifying, reporting, and responding to trafficking in persons and improve access to services for TIP victims at grassroots level, including all forms of trafficking. • Inventory of information campaigns done by all groups working against trafficking in persons. • Cohesive commemoration of the World Day Against Trafficking and International Day Against Trafficking both at national and local levels, including observance of the 18-day campaign to end all forms of violence against women including human trafficking from November 25 to December 12 per Proclamation 1172, s. 2012. • Expansion or institutionalization of the Barangay IACAT as major anti-trafficking awareness program in the local and barangay levels.
1.5 Good practices in prevention are included in strategy training and curriculum and shared widely	• Strengthen and replicate preventive measures to counter TIP through continuing the Taguig C.A.R.E.S (Community Awareness towards Resilient and Empowered Students) and other preventive programs proven to be effective. • Integration of TIP awareness and education in school modules to popularize and disseminate TIP prevention against all forms of TIP. • Integration of Gender Responsive Anti-Trafficking Modules in school curriculum.

	• Institutionalize orientation of key actors in fishing industry and strengthen the capacity of local law enforcers and front liners at sea on TIP related laws. • Review and enhancement of seminars on pre-employment, pre-departure, and post-arrival for Overseas Filipinos Workers.
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Key Result Areas (KRA) 2 – Protection and Reintegration

KEY OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED FROM THE CONSULTATIONS
2.1 Relevant agencies (govt and non govt) at local and national level refer, support, engage and empower TIP victim-survivors	• Continue to improve victim assistance programs and holistic delivery of community-based interventions and services to survivors and their families, including regular monitoring and evaluation of reintegrated survivors and their families. • Establish or enhance community based referral to increase access and quality of support and reintegration services (psychosocial support and economic empowerment including but not limited to entrepreneurship, cooperative development, and increase local job options). • Systematically engage victim-survivors in ATIP policy and program design, implementation and MERL, including institutionalization of National Survivors Summit. • Victim-Survivor Inclusion and Strategic Recommendations Against TIP on the Advisory Council on Migration and Development. • Increase capacity-building opportunities for non-government and government services providers.
2.2 Justice processes employ mechanisms that enhance victim's experience and rights	• Improve protective care services for TIP victims including rehabilitation for aftercare and assistance during trial. • Improve Survivor-Centered Approaches to recovery and reintegration. • Explore other remedies to improve measures on confiscation, seizures, and ward of damages/ victim compensation. • Implement policies in court that protect victim-survivors from further harm.

2.3 Appropriate housing, trauma informed care and psychosocial treatment and legal advice is available to victim-survivors	• Institutionalization of Trauma Informed Care (TIC) and Victim Focused Investigations trainings to all government stakeholder. • Improve trauma-informed case strategies and child protective measures to protect victims from re-traumatization. • Adapt cognitive-behavioral gender-based interventions for trafficked persons • Strengthen and expand the foster care and independent living program. • Interventions with victim-survivors of OSAEC must incorporate strategies to pro-actively address the availability of images on the internet. • Interventions which specifically address cognitive distortions and actively target shame will be more effective than other interventions given the higher levels of deception and self-objectification involved in OSAEC.
2.4 There are sufficient numbers of capable staff in the right positions and places to deliver high quality holistic services for victim-survivors	• Allocate more funds to implement and sustain protection and reintegration programs and increase the number of LGU's social workers and to address understaffing for aftercare. • Ensure budget allocation and other resources for the implementation of the Recovery and Reintegration Program for TIP (RRPTP) of the DSWD to the LGUs. • Provide increased support to government and NGO shelter programs or construction of government shelters that provide specialized shelter and psycho-social care for online sexual exploitation victims and a separate shelter for boys. • An in-depth analysis on the challenges affecting the service providers' capacity to provide services and interventions to trafficked victims, particularly children survivors on online sexual exploitation including recommendations to address these gaps and barriers. • Support for front-liners from mental health to legal assistance to addressing practical needs (liquidations): • Establish mental health support and programs for Prosecutors, LEAs, Judges, Social Workers • Full implementation of Magna Carta for Social Workers
2.5 Victim support includes meaningful income generation opportunities	• Expand government (LGUs) support for follow-up services for trafficking victims that facilitate reintegration, including increased access to job training and in-country employment.

Key Result Areas (KRA) 3 – Prosecution and Law Enforcement

KEY OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED FROM THE CONSULTATIONS
3.1 Victim-survivors are not arrested, punished or detained against their will.	• Revisit guidelines on rescue operations that would refrain arrest of victim-survivors during rescue. • Institutionalize trauma informed care and victim focused investigation training (including non-arrest/non-detention of victims). • Increase efforts to identify and assist child labor trafficking victims, including training to law enforcers, social service providers, and labor inspectors on indicators of labor trafficking. • Increase efforts to protect children demobilized from armed groups, including training for community members and military and law enforcement personnel on appropriate methods to protect children officially disengaged from armed groups and vigorously investigate allegations of abuse by officials.
3.2 Victim-survivors are afforded legal remedies and compensated regardless of whether they participate in legal proceedings.	• Improvement of the Victim Compensation access and implementation, including court-ordered restitution and compensation ordered through civil judgements. • Popularization of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) and Extradition Procedures. • Ensure protection to fish workers including legal assistance and compensation in the investigation and prosecution of cases filed against TIP in fishing.
3.3 Victim-Witnesses are supported throughout the justice process	• Institutionalization of Victim Coordination (ex. VWC) to assist anti-trafficking task forces and increase efforts to prevent re-traumatization caused by multiple interviews. • Implement policies in court that protect victim-survivors from further harm. • Expand the victim and witness protection program to cover an increased percentage of trafficking victims throughout criminal justice proceedings.

3.4 Criminal justice agencies have the knowledge, skills, resources and tools to effectively prosecute all forms of trafficking	• Strengthen criminal justice system to ensure speedy disposition of TIP cases including continued capacity-building of law enforcers, prosecutors, judges, and other key stakeholders and address delay in the criminal justice system to fast-track schedule of hearing. • Expand the use of investigative methods that reduce the number of victim interviews and collect corroborative evidence to reduce the reliance on victim testimony in court. • Policy guidance on the use of Video in Depth Interview (VIDI) during trial/ Greater clarity on Rules on Examination of Child Witness and increased multidisciplinary dialogue with judges on VIDI use. • Use lessons learned about success and remaining gaps in OSAEC cases identified from the Child Protection Compact (CPC) partnership to continue and expand upon progress for victim-centered investigation and prosecution practices. • Increase efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict perpetrators of trafficking, particularly complicity officials and labor traffickers. • Technology platforms should identify and implement means for proactive detection of live-streaming OSAEC. • Development of training module specific on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of organ trafficking cases, including open-source investigation, social media monitoring on organ selling, capacity-building for medical personnel on red-flags and the corresponding violation, and preparation of document defining triggers for referral to law enforcement. • Joint training on investigating and prosecuting used of children in armed conflict.
3.5 Systems and procedures that enhance inter-agency cooperation on prosecutions are established and effective	• Revisiting and expanding referral systems and structures and connecting them (inter-country, inter-agency, and inter task force) that would strengthen the prosecution and case build-up to include all forms of trafficking. • Evaluation, improvement, and popularization of inter-agency referral system (e.g. victims who are situated abroad and how to collaborate) • Establishment of Task Force Operations Manual including inter-Task Force referral system

	• Inclusion of TIP in the agenda of Justice Sector Coordinating Council (JSCC) and establishment of additional justice zones. • Entities from across sectors and stakeholders should collaborate to strengthen processes to identify and report potential trafficking in persons, including all other forms of trafficking. • Consistently implement the coordinated inter-agency response to providing services to returning Filipinos who experienced sex and labor trafficking overseas. • Creation of Anti-Organ Trafficking Cluster headed by the Department of Health (DOH) in-charge to develop an organ trafficking referral system that would strengthen the evaluation process of donors and other relevant programs and collaborative works in relation to addressing organ trafficking. • Intensify intelligence and prosecution support by scaling up the staffing and budget for its anti-trafficking law enforcement units, until they reach authorized levels at a minimum, including strengthening TIP task forces, dedicated TIP law enforcement units, and prosecution task forces assigned to TIP. • Increased budget for PNP-WCPC and NBI-AHTRAD • Increased budget for IACAT, Task Forces, and RIACATs • Monitor suspicious money transactions: • Continue closer and stronger collaboration between AMLC, Law Enforcement Agencies, and other Financial Intelligence Unites (FIU), including international cooperation, to identify subjects and financial flows related to child pornography. • Strengthen monitor and reporting system of AMLC on suspicious money transactions and continue to oversee/check compliance of financial institutions on AML regulations and assess their AML framework and practices related to CTIP to immediately suspend suspicious transactions. • Issue appropriate mandates/regulations on financial institutions to proactively flag transactions that are linked to TIP
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Key Result Areas (KRA) 4 – Partnership and Networking

KEY OUTCOMES	PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED FROM THE CONSULTATIONS
4.1 National and local networks and partnerships that improve prevention, protection and prosecution are established and effective	• Strengthen NGO, LGU, and National Government Agency (NGA) coordination in countering TIP. • Make sure national plans will be properly cascaded to the local level • Establishing or enhancing community-based referral mechanism and ensuring their linkage with local structures, task forces/LCAT-VAWCs. • Possible MOA with LGUs for the institutionalization of IACAT programs and activities • Institutionalization of anti-TIP budget at the LGU level (to prepare for devolution of DSWD functions) • Identify barangay level approach • Strengthen Local Service Providers networking capacity to increase network and partnership with local level including private sectors and NGOs. • Increasing LGU interventions, as well as functionality of the local/sub-regional structures leveraging on devolution as future strategy and setting stronger local commitments. • Security of tenure of front-liners and more IACAT plantilla positions both at the national and local level to ensure continuity of programs despite changes in political landscape. • Strengthen local mechanisms/structures to devolve programs.
4.2 International networks and collaboration on counter – TIP demonstrate results	• Mainstreaming and socialization of international legal instruments. • Translate research to policy
4.3 Priorities and strategies are discussed and agreed between relevant agencies	• Development of IACAT Annual Work Plan and conduct of regular review and reflection. • IACAT should develop (review the existing) guidelines on and provide technical and financial assistance to support multi-sector collaboration and information sharing.

4.4 The private sector is pro-actively involved in anti-trafficking efforts and compliance is strictly adhered to	• Strengthen multi-sectoral engagement and collaboration, including private sector through Corporate Social Responsibilities • Expansion of partnership to include non-traditional groups (Faith-based organizations, transportation, tourist) and communities at the grassroots level. • Inter-Agency coordination among key government agencies and tripartite participation (employer, fish works, and government agencies). • Develop anti-trafficking in persons guidelines and incorporate profiling for possible trafficking in persons victims or traffickers in the private sector's training modules. • Include in the corporate social responsibility to have zero tolerance trafficking in persons policy within companies and in its supply chain.
4.5 Monitoring, evaluation and learning provides all stakeholders with the information they need to make evidence based decisions.	• Technology-driven and digitalized data management to improve data management (collection, sharing, management, use) for evidence-based policy making and effective CTIP response. • Development of data collection system across IACAT and monitoring and evaluation program to combat trafficking in person both in national and local level including uniform monitoring template for TIP data. • Strengthen MERL and dedicated personnel and budget for research, including allocation of budget and utilization. • Review and monitor all existing counter trafficking in persons programs and guidelines to measure success.

APPENDIX B: STRAT PLAN CONSULTATION

Agencies Consulted

Department of Justice (DOJ)	Department of Tourism (DOT)	Philippine National Police (PNP)
Department of Social and Welfare Development (DSWD)	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)	Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA)	National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	Department of Agriculture (DA)	Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC)
Department of Education (DEPED)	Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime (OSETC)	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)	Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC)
Department of Transportation (DOTr)	Commission on Human Rights (CHR)	Department of Health (DOH)
Supreme Court (SC)	Operation Center (OpCen)	BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION (BI)
DOH's National Transplant and Ethics Committee	Cybercrime Investigation and Coordination Center (CICC)	Aklan Port Base Anti-Trafficking Task Force (APBATTF)
Victim Witness Coordinators (VWC)	National Inter-Agency Task Force Against Trafficking (NIATFAT)	National Capital Region Anti-Trafficking Task Force (NCRATTF)
Manila Harbor Task Force Against Trafficking (MHTFAT)	Regional Anti-Trafficking Task Forces 1-13	Philippine Information Agency (PIA)
Mactan Cebu Inter Agency Task Force Anti-Trafficking (MCIATFAT)	Puerto Princesa Anti-Trafficking Task Force (PPATTF)	Blas F. Ople Policy Center and Training Institute (Ople Center)
Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)	Zamboanga Sea Port Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ZSPATTF)	Coalition Against Trafficking in Women – Asia Pacific (CATWAP)
Department of Migrant Workers (DMW)	Cordillera Autonomous Region Anti-Trafficking Task Force (CATTF)	Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC)
National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP)	National Authority for Child Care (NACC)	International Justice Mission
World Vision Development Foundation, Inc.	Plan International Philippines	Save the Children Philippines

APPENDIX B: STRAT PLAN CONSULTATION

Agencies Consulted

National Youth Commission (NYC)	Buklod Women Empowerment	Philippine Travel Agencies Association
Philippine Association of Service Exporters, Inc. (PASEI)	Overseas Placement Association of the Philippines	Pilipino Manpower Agencies Accredited to Taiwan (PILMAT)
Kabalikat ng Migranteng Pilipino Inc. (KAMPI)	The Asia Foundation (TAF)	Cabuyao OFW Cooperation (CA-OFW CO)
Women's Legal and Human Rights Bureau Inc. (WLB)	Early Childhood Care and Development Council (ECCDC)	Miriam College – Social Work Department
Talikala Davao	President OFW Federation BulacAN	OFW Family Association – NCR
ECPAT Philippines	OFW Council of Leaders	OFW Watch
National Association of Travel Agencies	Empowered Women Survivors Collective (EWSC)	Rensol Recruitment and Consulting Inc.
Laura Vicuña Foundation	Babaeng Byahero	Bagong Kamalayan
Kapatiran Kaunlaran Foundation, Inc. (KKFI)	Samaritana Transformation Ministries, Inc.	Partnership for Development Assistance in the Philippines (PDAP)
Christian Blind Mission (CBM)	Center For Migrant Advocacy	PLDT and Smart
Philippine Employment Agencies and Associates for Corporate Employers in the Middle East (PEACEME)	Ministry of Transportation Communications (MOTC-BARMM)	Ministry of Labor and Employment – Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MOLE-BARMM)
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA-BARMM)	Bangsamoro Ports Management Authority (BPMA-BARMM)	Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD- BARMM)
Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG-BARMM)	Advocacy for the Welfare & Development of Muslim OCW's Inc.	Bangsamoro Exit Overseas Workers Association (BEOWA)
Bangsamoro Darul-IFTA' BARMM	Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC-BARMM)	League of Bangsamoro Organization
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	U.S. Department Of State
Local Government Units		
Victim-survivors		



