

CATW-AP

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women - Asia Pacific 2004 to 2006
Evaluation of Programs

Contents

List of Acronyms 7

Definition of Terms 8

Executive Summary 8

I. Background 15

2. Frameworks 17

Rights-based programming 17

Women's Rights-Based approach to development framework 17

Effectiveness and Outcome 20

Methodologies 20

Methodology of the evaluators 20

3. Good practices in the Policy Advocacy, Campaigns, and Networking Program 21

The Campaigns 21

Bantay-Bugaw 31

Challenges and Recommendations 38

General conclusions on Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking Program 41

4. Good Practices on the Program on Education, Training and Organizational Development 43

The Young Men's Camp 44

Immediate Impact of the Young Men's Camp Project 52

Challenges and Recommendations 54

General conclusions on Program on Education,

Training and Organizational Development 55

5. The Program on Research, Documentation and Publication 57

ATW-AP researches 57

Challenges and recommendations in research 58

HURIDOCS-VAW: Standardization of a Gender-Sensitive and

Rights-Based Documentation System 59

Challenges and Recommendations 62

General conclusions on Research, Documentation and Publication 63

6. Good Practices in the Program on Empowerment of Survivors 65

General conclusions on Program on Empowerment of Survivors 70

7. Conclusion and lessons learned 73

Lessons Learned 74

Annex: Itinerary and List of Activities 77

7

List of acronyms

CATW-AP Coalition Against Trafficking in Women – Asia Pacific

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

CHR Commission on Human Rights

C/MSSD City/Municipal Social Services Department

CSWDO City Social Welfare and Development Office

DILG Department of Interior and Local Government

DOLE Department of Labor and Employment

DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Development

GAD Gender and Development

GA'S/GO'SV Government Agencies/Organizations

GST Gender Sensitivity training

HURIDOCS Human Rights Documentation System

IACAT Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking

ICPD International Convention on Population and Development

IEC Information, Education and Communication

LGU/LGA Local Government Unit/Agency			
LTO Land Transportation Office			
NBI National Bureau of Investigation			
NCR National Capital Region			
NGO'S Non-governmental Organizations			
NOVA Network Opposed to Violence against Women Migrants			
PNP Philippine National Police			
RA Republic Act			
TOT Training of Trainers			
UN CRC United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children			
UN ODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime			
VAW Violence against Women			
WESADEF Western Samar Development Foundation			
YMC	Young	Men's	Camp

8

Definition of terms

The local government units in the philippines

Region – A sub-national administrative unit comprising of several provinces having more or less homogenous characteristics, such as ethnic origin of inhabitants, dialect spoken, agricultural produce, etc.

Province – The largest unit in the political structure of the Philippines. It consists, in varying numbers, of municipalities and, in some cases, of component cities. Its functions and duties in relation to its component cities and municipalities are generally coordinative and supervisory.

City – There are three classes of cities in the Philippines: the highly urbanized, the independent component cities which are independent of the province, and the component cities which are part of the provinces where they are located and subject to their administrative supervision. (see City Classification)

Municipality – Is a political corporate body endowed with the facilities of a municipal corporation, exercised by and through the municipal government in conformity with law. It is a subsidiary of the province that consists of a number of barangays within its territorial boundaries, one of which is the seat of government found at the town proper(poblacion).

Barangay - The smallest political unit into which cities and municipalities in the Philippines are divided. It is the basic unit of the Philippine political system. It consists of less than 1,000 inhabitants residing within the territorial limit of a city or municipality and administered by a set of elective officials, headed by a barangay chairman (punong barangay).

Executive Summary

This evaluation was carried out to document the good practices, lessons learned, immediate impact, challenges and recommendations of the programs of the Coalition against Trafficking in Women – Asia Pacific's (CATW-AP) in addressing trafficking and prostitution. The evaluators adopted the rights-based programming framework and women's rights developmental approach framework which adhere to three principles: the accountability of the government and its agencies, the participation of civil society, particularly women, men and children, and equity/

9

non-discrimination. Applying these frameworks, the evaluators sought to determine how CATW-AP, through its programs and services, has contributed in changing people's lives, especially the lives of women and girl children, by making the Philippine government and its agencies, to fulfill its obligations to women and girl children and at the same time, empowering the latter to demand for their rights from and hold the former accountable.

CATW-AP has four programs: Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking Program; Education, Training and Organizational Development Program; Research, Documentation and Publication Program; and the Empowerment of Survivors Program.

The projects and activities of the Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking Program resulted to policy changes at the national and local levels, primary of which is the passage of the Anti-Trafficking Law. These victories are due to the strategy of enabling individuals, organizations, barangays, and NGOs in order to participate in bringing about societal change and the multi-pronged and audience-based strategies employed by CATW-AP such as strong media work, building partnerships with individual legislators and government agencies, and the other activities mentioned earlier.

CATW-AP's feminist analysis of the issues of trafficking and prostitution, that is, the selling and buying of women and children's bodies creates the trafficking phenomenon, wherein trafficking is the means to ensure the supply of women and children's bodies for the prostitution industry. As such, trafficking and prostitution is one and the same. It posits that any act of using women and children's bodies for profit is a flagrant violation of women/children's rights as well as a system of violence against women and children. Factors like poverty, gender inequality and a history of abuse contributed to women and children's vulnerability to trafficking and prostitution, in which such context of vulnerability and lack of choices for women are being exploited by buyers and capitalists in the industry. Within this frame, trafficking is not limited to acts that constitute physical force, but also include those that exploit vulnerabilities brought about by socio-economic, political and gender inequalities. CATW-AP's feminist perspective on trafficking and prostitution is very evident under this program as well as consistently echoed in other programs. Further, CATW-AP's feminist perspective that connected the issues of trafficking and prostitution to poverty, globalization, militarism, and labor issues resulted to clear and reliable messages delivered in the campaigns, in the press statements, conferences and education activities. The participation of survivors in mobilizations, press conferences, and forums was crucial in lending credibility to the core messages. CATW-AP helped empower the survivors through

10

organizing, education and mobilization throughout this program.

The Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking Program also set up Bantay-Bugaw or Traffickers - Watch in 13 high-risk barangays and in five cities in the country. The Bantay-Bugaw (pimp/trafficker-watch) mechanism is rooted in the concept of mobilizing aware and skilled communities to cooperate with local government in monitoring and preventing possible trafficking activities at the local level, as well as providing assistance to victims and prosecuting cases against perpetrators.

CATW-AP's efforts in advocacy and campaigns had earlier led to the passing of the Anti-Trafficking Bill into law in 2003. Currently, CATW-AP is working towards the passing of the Anti-Prostitution Bill and for the proper implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Law. CATW-AP's advocacy at the local level had resulted to Anti-Prostitution ordinance in Quezon City.

The CATW-AP's innovative strategies in addressing the issues of trafficking and prostitution had led to their high profile in international campaigns. CATW-AP was asked by NGO partners in other countries to participate in conferences and campaigns to provide input derived from the experiences in the Philippines. For example, the government of Sweden has requested CATW-AP to speak at a UN session on its project addressing the demand side. CATW-AP's participation in various international forums has contributed in movements to revise anti-trafficking or prostitution laws towards criminalizing the «buyers» and the traffickers, and two prime examples are Norway and India. CATW-AP also held a regional meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand in August 2006 in which survivors from all over the region and Coalition members sent a strong message in that prostitution is no doubt exploitative countering the pro-sex work position. The conference also contributed much to strengthening frameworks and analysis of the Coalition.

The successful projects and activities of this program at the local and international levels were also facilitated by the support given by the other programs of CATW-AP: campaigns were made

credible by solid research, the survivors were given constant support and education to equip them with knowledge and skills in advocacy; and young men from the Young Men's Camps were present to lend support to the survivors, share their experiences, and challenge other men to stop patronizing prostitution. Education and training is a critical component in enabling members, partner NGO's and government agencies to effectively push for the anti-trafficking law and implement it.

The Young Men's Camp is a project under the Program on Education, Training and

There are two Bantay-Bugaw barangays in Calbayog City, two in Zamboanga City, nine in Quezon City. There are also Bantay-Bugaw projects with five cities: Quezon City, and Olongapo City in Luzon, Calbayog City in Samar in the Visayas, and Zamboanga City and Tawi-Tawi in Mindanao.

11

Organizational Development of CATW-AP. This preventive education project aims to change the sexual attitudes and practices of boys and young men that contribute to trafficking for sexual exploitation. A total of six camps were conducted, 356 young males in 14 regions participated which resulted to series of echo-forums by the graduates that educated 4,075 more young men in various parts of the country. The camps tackled topics that include: an introduction to gender issues, prostitution, and reconstructing male sexuality. This innovative strategy aimed to transform socially constructed notions held by men about masculinity and women, leading to the unequal and exploitative relationship between men and women. The young men were helped to reflect on their everyday relationships with girls and women. The experience resulted to the young men becoming aware of the root causes of prostitution; to changes in their attitude towards prostituted women - from blaming women in prostitution to empathizing with their victimization and exploitation; and to becoming advocates of women's rights. A pre- and post-test is done to assess the immediate impact of the camps. The challenges here are gauging the impact in the long-term and sustainability. It is recommended that the modules used in the camps with the lessons learned from the experience be published.

The Program on Education, Training and Organizational Development also continued to provide technical support to CATW-AP members, partner NGOs, local governments on gender sensitivity and the Anti-Trafficking Law, and other NGOs in the region. The education activities provided to survivors is a comprehensive package to develop the leadership, organizing and financial capabilities of survivors. The Regional Conference mentioned under the Policy Advocacy Program contributed to the organizational development of CATW-AP national and regional members through learning from the exchange of country experiences, sharpening of framework and collective discussion and analysis of current issues.

The Research, Documentation and Publication Program provided data and information integral to the success of the other programs. The study called the National Diagnosis of the Situation on Trafficking was the basis for choosing the pilot areas for the Bantay Bugaw project and contributed to the development of the young men's camps. Two current researches: «Research on Pornography» and «Indigenous Peoples, Moro Peoples and Trafficking» are responsive to the gaps in the situational analysis which needed to be addressed in order to develop more appropriate strategies in addressing trafficking and prostitution. The issue here is the delay on both researches but was addressed by hiring a consultant.

The «Standardized Documentation of Cases of Violence against Women (VAW), Particularly Trafficking» project is an offshoot of the HURIDOCs I (Human

12

Rights Documentation System) which was implemented by the CATW-AP in 2000-2001. The overall objective of the project is to document cases of trafficking and prostitution through a gender-responsive human rights computer program (Windows Events System or WinEVSys) towards strengthening information and understanding of the dynamics of sexual exploitation. This is being implemented in partnership with 30 CATW-AP partners, particularly survivors' groups and women's organizations working on the issue of Violence Against Women, migration, health/sexual and reproductive rights, trafficking and prostitution, including child prostitution. The

survivors and the network partners played key roles in re-designing the HURIDOCS to be gender-responsive. One significant problem faced by the project during implementation is the varying level of computer literacy among survivors and women NGOs that resulted to differing quality of data gathered and data-retrieval is not so user-friendly. These were addressed by assigning a program staff to assist the survivors and the reviewing of the software. Aside from the HURIDOCS training provided to survivors and women NGOs, CATW-AP also gave resource assistance through computer provision to survivors' groups and women NGOs and modest financial support to documentalists.

The Empowerment of Survivors Program is a comprehensive and holistic program designed to respond to the survivors' healing and empowerment. Together with CATW-AP members and partner NGOs, the following services were provided to respond to the short and long-term needs of survivors: counseling, legal assistance, education and scholarships, health services, livelihood services, training services, referrals to job placement agencies, and repatriation and rescue services. Aside from the provision of services to survivors, CATW-AP also sourced out funds for survivors' groups to start their own alternative livelihoods. CATW-AP's work with survivors is unique because helping survivors become social actors is a part of their psychosocial healing. Survivors work with CATW-AP in raising their awareness on relevant social and gender issues, equipping them with skills in analysis, problem solving, advocacy, and documentation, and in organizing other survivors. Becoming social actors – participating and making a clear impact on the social events and policy – contributes significantly to healing because it helps re-establish positive self image and connections with people. Sustainability issues of the organizations set up by survivors were addressed by piloting livelihood projects, for example, the cafeteria business for Bagong Kamalayan Collective, Inc. Recommendations include documenting the experiences of CATW-AP and the survivors in organizing and case work and regularizing national consultations with the survivors.

13

General conclusions and lessons learned

CATW-AP's programs are comprehensive and have addressed the various aspects of trafficking and prostitution – prevention, protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, and re-integration of survivors. The package of services provided by the various programs complemented each other and the synergy of these could create greater impact in the long-term. The survivors, CATW-AP members and partners and the young men camp graduates played key roles in the implementation of the Programs.

The comprehensiveness of the programs has created an enabling mechanism to prevent and address the issue of trafficking and prostitution. Viewed from the rights-based framework, the programs have contributed to strengthening the capabilities of both the national and local government officials and its agencies in order to perform their duties in preventing trafficking and prostitution, protecting victims/survivors and potential victims, enforcing the law, and prosecuting the perpetrators. Similarly, the programs have contributed in empowering people – the survivors, the Coalition members and partners and the young men and women to demand from the government and its agencies to enact and enforce laws, and to protect women and girls from trafficking and sexual exploitation. The programs also provided the opportunity for both the government and the people (CATW-AP members, partners and survivors) to work together in the campaigns, advocacy and implementation of projects.

Lessons learned stressed the importance of documenting the plans, experiences, and insights in developing the knowledge base of the organization. This is important for CATW-AP which focuses on using awareness of issues and acquiring frameworks for analysis – knowledge – in effecting changes in attitudes, behavior, national policies and programs. The documentation of the efforts and lessons learned also needs to be shared for local and regional exchange.

Publishing these in a medium in which partners and communities can benefit is important so as to continue the spread of knowledge that would be crucial in effecting change.

The capacity building of the government and its agencies on relevant issues such as trafficking and gender sensitivity proved to be appropriate and strategic. Key government officials and their agencies, especially at the local levels, became motivated and changed by the training courses that they initiated policy change and were vigilant in the implementation of the law. Another lesson learned was that «ladderized» /modular training courses will help sustain changes in attitudes and behavior and the community-based initiatives. It is inarguable that these training courses led to changes in lives and views but CATW-AP aims to change

14

attitudes and influence life choices. It takes more than one training course to effectively and meaningfully effect change in behavior, local culture and norms. The short training courses will help facilitate understanding and appreciation of the concepts discussed, follow-up and address any questions that come up from the participants. It will also become a venue for supervised application of what was learned and a place to discuss the difficulties encountered among peers and colleagues with advice and input from the facilitators.

Lastly, the active and meaningful participation of survivors, members and partners ensured the success and sustainability of the projects and programs. True to the rights-based framework, CATW-AP empowered them to be partners in the projects and programs. They are currently active participants in implementing a number of campaigns such as advocating for the Anti-Prostitution Bill and projects such as Bantay Bugaw and Young Men's Camps. However, their participation can be expanded to planning, monitoring and evaluation by equipping them with the necessary skills and capacities. This further strengthened their sense of ownership and thus contributes to the sustainability of the projects.

15

1

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women

Background

CATW-AP Philippines is part of the international alliance of Coalition Against Trafficking in Women that was launched in October 1988 during the First Global Conference Against Trafficking in Women, attended by over 500 women from different countries in New York, United States.

CATW-AP initiated activities and programs together with its partner organizations and networks in the Asia-Pacific region since 1993. The initiatives focused on promoting women's human rights and assisting victims of trafficking, prostitution, and all forms of male violence against women and girls. The CATW-AP is the network that has the strongest presence in a developing country and region, and is characterized by its growing influence in the areas of policy and legal change at the national and regional levels. Its chapter in the Philippines has the largest membership in the region compared to other member countries in Asia.

Alternative Network for Bicol Women
Bagong Kamalayan
BATIS-AWARE
BIDLISIW
Buklod Center
Center for Overseas Workers (COW)
Conspectus Foundation
DAWN
DAWN Foundation-Bacolod

Development of Peoples's Foundation
DSWP
EBGAN
Freedom from Debt Coalition-Woman's Desk
GWave
Ima Foundation
ISSA
KAKAMMPI
Kalayaan
Kanlungan
Lawig Bubai
Lihok-Pilipina
Nagkakaisang Kababaihan ng Angeles City
Saligan
Samaritana
SIDLAKAN
Talikala
TISAKA
TW-MAE-W
Women's Crisis Center
WomanHealth Pilippines
WomenLEAD
And ten individual members

CATW-Philippines members

16

With the wealth of experience and lessons, it is time to take stock of CATW-AP's gains in the Philippines in order to document its learning for replication in other countries and to be able to move to greater heights. It is also important to note the challenges that CATW-AP is facing concurrent with the victories. An evaluation of its comprehensive work will be instructive not only for CATW-AP itself but other organizations fighting sexual exploitation, especially trafficking and prostitution.

Evaluation Objectives

As stated in the TOR, the review will assess:

The impact of CATW-AP's programs and projects in the Philippines to the trafficking situation in the Philippines, to the different stakeholders such as survivors, the demand side and other stakeholders identified, and to global and national efforts against trafficking and sexual exploitation.

The extent that project objectives were achieved and what were the unexpected results (positive/negative).

The challenges faced in the running of the project and how they have been dealt with, the future challenges and how can they be met.

The efficiency in the use of resources and the organization of the project. How has the cooperation and the division of labor between CATW-AP and CATW International worked and to what extent has it benefited the project?.

The process by which the CATW-AP staff implemented the programs.

To what extent the youth, the survivors and other stakeholders have been involved in the project.

The lessons learned and insights gained from the experiences and to what extent they are transferable to other projects/initiatives; and Recommendations to improve future implementation and organization.

17

In order to help facilitate the data gathering and analysis of the findings, the following frameworks were employed:

Rights-based programming

The three main principles in Human Rights-based approach are: accountability of the government and its agencies who are obligated to fulfill human and children's rights, participation of those with rights such as women and children, and equity/non-discrimination. The duty of a rights-based agency is to contribute to the realization of women and children's human rights by compelling the government and its agencies to meet their obligations, and by empowering women and children to claim their entitlements.

The approach also encourages increased accountability of the government and its agencies to fulfill, protect, and uphold human, women's and children's rights while at the same time, strengthening the capacity of the women and children to demand for their rights. Implicit in this approach is the active and meaningful participation of children, young people, women and men. It entails working with other agencies, and if need be, influencing them, towards common rights-based goals. The approach aims for changes in the lives of children, women and men brought about by rights-based policies, better services and access to services and institutions, changes in attitudes that uphold non-discrimination, increased venues and opportunities to participate in all matters that affect the people. Equity and justice are sought to be fulfilled with the changes that were installed.

2 Frameworks

18

Women's Rights-Based approach to development framework

Drawing out from the rights-based approach previously discussed, a women's rights-based approach to development initiatives is based on international human rights standards which is directed towards the promotion and protection of women's rights towards the over-all goal of gender equality. Essentially, it incorporates the principles, norms and standards of the international human rights instruments that promote gender equality, in particular, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In line with the Beijing Platform for Action (PfA), a women's rights-based approach to development initiatives posits the goal of gender equality which means equal rights, opportunities, and obligations of women and men, and an increased potential for both women and men to influence, participate and benefit from development processes. Its thrust on gender equality is premised on the following: (1) equality is a matter of human right; and (2) equality is a pre-condition for effective and sustainable people-centered development.

The women's rights-based approach to development initiatives employs a two-pronged strategy: one, its development programs or projects contribute to the empowerment of women through claim-making; and two, it strengthens the government and its agencies' capacities to fulfill their obligations of enabling women to realized their rights. Consequently, employing this two-pronged strategy, a program or project could effect changes in the legal, political, social, and economic structures towards the improvement in women's lives as manifested in changes in attitudes

19

towards women, women's empowerment and the realization of women's rights in all spheres - reproductive, productive and community management/politics.

In addition, women's participation and the process of women's empowerment are central elements in the women's rights-based approach to a program or project. Women's

empowerment, at the operational level, is measured in terms of changes in the areas of women's welfare, access, conscientization, participation, and control. As such, assessment Of a program or project based on changes in these five areas helps determine the extent to which the program or project has contributed to the process of empowering women.

Welfare. It refers to the material welfare and economic status of women, relative to men. The welfare level of assessing women's condition in a women's rights-based program or project would be concerned with the improvement in the current level of welfare needs and economic conditions of women.

Access. It refers to women's access to resources as a step to women's development. Women's lack of access to resources is viewed as a result of systemic discrimination in society. Access may include access to resources, information, skills and knowledge that would contribute to women's awareness of their present subordinated situation.

Conscientization. This level involves the development of one's ability to critically analyze gender inequality in society and recognizing discriminatory and stereotyped practices and attitudes towards women. In particular, it focuses on the extent to which education or other capability building efforts contribute to the process of women's conscientization as well as changes in awareness among men on the root causes of women's subordination and exploitation, as in the case of trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Participation. It refers to women's collective action to address women's subordination and exploitation. It is a crucial stage in the process of women' empowerment as it enables them to collectively analyze issues affecting them and developing their collective commitment to action in changing their situation. It is largely concerned with achieving participation in decision-making. At the level of program/project implementation, participation of women should manifest in their active participation at the level of conceptualization, implementation and evaluation of the program or project.

Control. At the level of control, the gender gap is manifested as the unequal power relations between men and women. To achieve equality of control means a balance of power between women and men, in which neither one is in a position of dominance. Instead, women have power alongside men to influence

20

their lives and that of society. At the program or project level, increased control means the extent to which development efforts subsequently enabled women to take control over their own lives in such matters as decision-making, participation and resources. At the same time, it is concerned with determining the extent to which the program or project enabled women partners/beneficiaries to take control over the program or project's decision-making and process.

Effectiveness and Outcomes

The evaluation intends to gauge the effectiveness and impact of the programs and services of CATW-AP. This is done through gathering of data on the impact that the programs had on policy, programs, and lives of women and children (impact), the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, appropriateness and sustainability of the projects, and their coverage. The programs and activities were also analyzed as to whether these were women's and children's human rights-based and if they resulted in meaningful participation of CATW-AP's members, partners and survivors.

Methodologies

Methodology of the evaluators:

Review and analysis of project documents:

Project proposals
 Narrative and financial reports
 Training and participants' evaluation
 Project activity reports
 Published documents
 Participation, observation, and conduct of interviews of members in project activities such as:
 Interviews with young men in the Camp
 Interviews with members of the Coalition; victims-survivors, and key partner agencies
 Focused Group Discussions with CATW-AP staff

This program is the center of CATW-AP's activities. The activities in this program are venues where the Secretariat works with the member organizations, survivors, NGO, GO, and local government partners, law enforcers, communities, and young women and men. This is a rich ground for lessons and processes that can be replicated.

21

The Campaigns

1. Survivors are involved in the campaigns from planning, implementation, and evaluation at the international, regional, and national levels.

In CATW-AP's work in campaigns, survivors are critical actors in all phases in programming – from planning to evaluation. The survivors also have the credibility and the authority to speak of the harmful impact of sexual exploitation. This is especially important in countering the prostitution campaigns all over the world that have more resources at their disposal.

CATW-AP and the survivors discuss and decide together on the tasks and roles of the survivors in planning, implementation, and evaluation. Capacities, psychosocial condition, and the nature of needed support are considered. Through the processes of involving the survivors, they have evolved into advocates and activists and have become integral to CATW-AP. Survivors are board members; they participate in program planning sessions; they have tasks in implementing the plans and a few examples are testifying in gatherings and mobilizations and some choose to join marches against relevant issues; setting up Bantay-Bugaw areas; reaching out and organizing other survivors.

3

Good practices in the Policy Advocacy, Campaigns, and Networking Program

CATW-AP is instrumental in drafting and in the advocacy to pass the Anti-trafficking law that is consistent with the UN protocol on Trafficking in protecting victims regardless of consent, and in addressing the demand side, by punishing buyers. It is now sitting as the women's representative in the official inter-agency body monitoring the implementation of the law.

22

In the drafting of the Anti-Prostitution Bill in 2004, the survivors were part of the discussions and dialogues in its development. It was filed in both the Congress and the Senate. It was passed in the lower house but not in the Senate. The campaign suffered a set back since the

Senatorial elections will be held in May 2007 with the bill being passed. This entails continued lobbying with the new Senators who will be elected.

CATW-AP and the survivors also actively campaigned at the regional level. They participated in the CATW-AP regional meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand on August 29-31, 2006. Thailand was specifically chosen as a venue due to the strong presence of «pro-sex work forces» in the country. The CATW-AP core message of the conference aimed to counter the pro-sex work position with messages that prostitution is exploitative.

The conference also aimed to present and discuss feminist alternatives on addressing the demand side of trafficking; empowering and organizing survivors; and challenging states, social movements and media. There was active parti

In the regional and international campaigns the CATW-AP and the survivors were involved in:

At the UN level, advocacy for the development of national, regional and international instruments addressing the issues of prostitution, trafficking and all forms of sexual exploitation;

Campaign for the ratification of the UN Optional Protocol on Trafficking of Persons Especially Women and Children, the Optional Protocol of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the UN Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families;

Active participation in critical UN International Conferences such as the Beijing Conference on Women, ICPD, Vienna Conference on Human Rights, and the World Conference Against Racism.

The national and local campaigns are:

The passing of the Anti-Trafficking law in 2003.

Campaign for the passage of the Anti-Prostitution bill.

Campaign in support of victim and survivors of trafficking and sexual exploitation;Subic Rape Case.

Dialogue at the national level with the frontline government agencies concerned. with trafficking toward preventive and curative measures against trafficking and prostitution;

Campaigns on the issue of military prostitution in the Asia Pacific region, bride trade, sex tourism and other discriminatory and oppressive practices against women worldwide;

Advocacy for pro-women legislation and policies on prostitution, trafficking and all forms of Violence Against Women (VAW).

23

Participation of three survivors from the Philippines and India who shared their life experiences and CATW-AP leaders and members shared country experiences. This led to enriching and sharpening the feminist framework and analysis of CATW-AP at the regional level that guided the country programs respectively in the following years.

2. The importance of holistic, programmatic and systematic support for survivors before, during and after the campaigns.

Though the women did survive harrowing experiences, they needed holistic support in order to be able to actively take part in campaigns. Working with the survivors is a long process that involves helping the women overcome the psychosocial effects of being in prostitution, building their self-esteem and self-reliance and preparing them to share their stories if they choose to do so. CATW-AP took no shortcuts in helping survivors heal and in turn become social actors.

Under the Empowerment of Survivors Program of CATW-AP, the survivors had to go through psychosocial support in the form of counselling to facilitate healing. This happens not only during casework but also throughout all the planning and programming processes and activities involved in the campaigns. In order to help them understand and appreciate the issues at hand, a curriculum was developed to help survivors with the important concepts and contexts.

For

CATW-AP Strategic Directions

Address the Demand Side

Push for Legislation against Buyers and Business; Protection of Women and Children.

Education of Young Men, Social Movements, Media.

Meeting of Moslem Leaders to Address the Demand.

Research on Pornography.

Support the Empowerment of Survivors

Exchange Visits in Asia.
Regional Meeting of Survivors in India.
Sharing/Documentation of Good Practices on Reintegration.
Making visible victimization of Indigenous Women and Children.
Strengthening of Alliances with Social Movements (Anti-war,
Anti-globalization)
Education work.
Development of Common Discourse.
Challenge to Issue Statements against Legalization and Policies against Buying.
Challenge to Corporations.

24

For example, the issue of trafficking and prostitution is not only rooted in patriarchy but also on socio-economic, political and cultural factors present in the Philippine society. The processes involved facilitated the development of the survivors into advocates and integral partners and members of CATW-AP. The following topics are discussed:

Gender sensitivity, training and violence against women

Women's human rights

Sexuality and Reproductive Rights

Economic and political issues

Prostitution and trafficking

What is notable is the partnership of the survivors and CATW-AP in organizing the survivors in order to set up their own organization or collective. Examples of these are BUKLOD in Olongapo City and the Bagong Kamalayan (New Consciousness) Collective, Inc. in Quezon City. The survivors' organizations not only provide peer support to survivors but also active initiators and participants in campaigns. These organizations, through CATW-AP, were given training so that they will be able to develop into strong non-government organizations that are capable of launching advocacy campaigns on their own. The training includes:

Organizing

Financial Management

Setting up and running a cooperative

Peer counseling

Self-defense

Training of trainers

In the campaign for the passage of the Anti-Trafficking Law in 2003, the survivors, armed with knowledge and skills worked along side CATW-AP throughout campaign that took a few years. A clear impact of this strategy is that BUKLOD, a survivor organization in Olongapo is initiating campaigns on its own in close coordination with the local government. It had launched various activities to raise awareness on trafficking and in campaigning to replicate Bantay Bugaw in Olongapo city. A recent victory was scored with the local government that finally acknowledged the need for Bantay Bugaw (Traffickers/Pimp Watch) in their areas after years of denial on the presence of prostitution and trafficking in the city. Alma Bulawan, President of BUKLOD, was recently in a press conference announcing that the Bantay Bugaw will be set up in the city starting March 14,

25

2007. In the long struggle for recognition and victory, CATW-AP's role was to provide training, provide feedback on proposals, provide some resources and small funding for activities, and attend press conference.

Another observable change was on the testimonies given by survivors in mobilizations and press conferences. CATW-AP has noticed that these have gone beyond personal experiences – survivors have now begun telling «herstories» that are connected to the socio-economic context and issues at hand with clear messages and action points.

3. The active participation member organizations and other partners in the campaigns is being complemented by CATW-AP through enabling activities aimed to equip them in launching their own campaign activities.

In planning, the CATW-AP Secretariat ensures participatory and feminist processes. A brainstorming session with the core group is conducted and the results will be presented to the members for discussion and further planning. This ensures that the members are all part of the advocacy plan and activities.

CATW-AP and its members acknowledged that in working with survivors, with grassroots communities, NGOs, and policy makers there is a need to develop an understanding on the issues involved and the socio-cultural and economic causes; to further hone skills in advocacy and networking; and improve methodologies in working with survivors. Thus, CATW-AP provided technical support to the members, particularly on advocacy skills and the knowledge on the issues involved.

4. The participation of young men who attended the Camps in campaigns helped send the message that «men can be allies.»

The issue of prostitution and trafficking often exposes the exploitative and demeaning activities of men in our society. It is not the aim of CATW-AP's campaigns to send out «anti-men» messages but instead, a strong message was sent by involving young men in the campaign activities of CATW-AP locally and at the international level. Young men have participated in mobilizations by giving testimonies about the changes in their lives. Eight young men participated as guests on CATW-AP's radio program to talk about how they want change personally and the prevalent «macho» culture. They issued a challenge to other men to stop buying women in prostitution. A young man, Lester Anonuevo, was invited to speak in Oslo, Norway at the National Telethon Campaign against Trafficking during the International No Prostitution Day on October 5, 2006. He also wrote

26

«Reflections by a Reconstructed Male» which was published in the CATW-AP newsletter.

The participation of young men in campaigns deeply touched the survivors who shared that they have always seen men as abusive and as the enemy. They never thought they could be strong allies. This also helped in their healing as working with these young men helped them begin to trust men again.

5. Innovation in strategies in addressing the issues of trafficking and prostitution led to CATW-AP's high profile in international campaigns.

CATW International has campaigns and projects on Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for Sexual Exploitation, Prostitution Law Reform, Human Rights Advocacy, Curbing Male Demand for Prostitution and Human Rights Documentation Project. CATW-AP has developed new strategies such as the young men's camps aimed to address the demand for prostitution, the campaigns for the Anti-Trafficking law and the Anti-Prostitution law, and the community-based Bantay Bugaw (Trafficker/Pimp Watch) projects. Due to these accomplishments CATW-AP has been asked by NGO partners and counterparts in other countries to participate in conferences and campaigns in order to provide input derived from the experiences in the Philippines. The government of Sweden has requested CATW-AP to speak at a UN session on Anti-Prostitution policies and addressing the demand. CATW-AP's participation in various international forums has contributed in the revision of prostitution laws that now criminalizes the «buyers» and the traffickers and two prime examples are Norway and Korea. In Norway, CATW-AP was invited to present the educational strategies to the Ministry of Women and Family and to other women's groups. India and other South East Asian countries are now reviewing their respective Anti-trafficking laws and this review also aims to lead to punishing the traffickers and buyers.

6. Various advocacy strategies were used depending on the audience

Advocacy strategies combined both «quiet» and «loud» strategies. Quiet advocacy are «personal persuasion» techniques used when one-on-one conversations or with small groups are more productive. Though this strategy is more persuasive, it reaches a small number of people and requires more time. Loud advocacy consists of strategies and activities that are used to reach wider audiences. These aim to raise awareness about issues and are considered cost-effective considering the number of people these activities reach.

In the advocacy for the Anti-Trafficking Bill, CATW-AP approached legislators individually to discuss the issue and the draft law. Initially, CATW-AP conducted

27

«investigations» and identified potential allies among the legislators. The Secretariat together with the survivors approached the staff of Senators and Representatives first in order to convince them of the importance of the issue and the law thus gaining their support that facilitated direct access to the legislators themselves. Round table discussions for legislators and their staff were conducted for better understanding and appreciation of the issue and the draft.

This quiet strategy was complemented by loud mobilization initiated and spearheaded by CATW-AP, its members, survivors and their families, and moreover partners who were not members of the Coalition. Nationwide forums on the issue were also conducted by CATW-AP to raise awareness and garner more support. CATW-AP was also notable in its work with the Media. CATW-AP has become the organization that the media refers to in terms of expertise on the issues on prostitution and trafficking. They have been very visible in TV and print media of local and national dailies also because of their initiative to call press conferences on current events that fall under their campaign mandate. Timing is of the essence in calling press conferences and press releases and CATW-AP has had the knack for it. In media work, the survivors who feel ready and able to participate as speakers and resource persons in press conferences are interviewed for their statements and analysis of an issue or event. Below are some examples of articles from the Philippine Daily Inquirer and press release from the Coalition members.

CATW-AP also has a weekly radio program in one of the leading local station DZRH where various issues that affect women are discussed. Listeners can call or send text messages to ask questions and express their views about the topics being discussed. The talk show has also become a venue for reporting abuse and referrals of cases to partners.

7. Active participation in coalitions and networks that address relevant social issues also promotes and raises the awareness of the member NGOs and the public on the connections of prostitution and trafficking to socio-economic issues such as globalization and militarism.

CATW-AP has actively been part of alliances and coalitions against policies and issues that are detrimental to the Filipino people such as unfair labor laws, US militarism, anti-terrorism measures, escalation of armed conflict in provincial areas and globalization. In CATW-AP's analysis, all of these social issues play a part in perpetuating prostitution and trafficking as the impact of these policies and events in people's lives will push them into circumstances where they will be at-risk from traffickers and the sex industry. The following are the coalitions

28

where CATW-AP belongs to:

Labor groups such as the Alliance of Progressive Labor;

Welga ng Kababaihan (Women's Strike) which is a Philippine network of women's groups against violence against women, globalization and militarism;

World March of Women which is an international network of feminist organizations against poverty and violence against women;

Stop-the-War Coalition, a strong anti-US-militarism group;

Stop-the-New-Round which is network against the WTO and globalization policies;

AMEND, network of migrants' rights groups against deregulation of recruitment in the Philippines; and

NOVA (Network Opposed to Violence Against women migrant workers) is a network of women's groups fighting abuse against women migrants and trafficking. One of the activities of CATW-AP with NOVA is on attending the trial of Ben Lim, a trafficker of Filipino women to Malaysia and Japan.

The Multi-Sectoral Network against Trafficking (MSNAT). CATW-AP and Visayan Forum (Coalition Member) held an orientation on the Anti-Trafficking law among local executives and legislative officials in Northern and Western Samar and on developing a handbook on the experience on the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Law.

It is notable that CATW-AP is maintaining strong links with labor groups and the strongest collaboration to date is with the Alliance of Progressive Labor. Members of the Alliance of Progressive Labor have received gender sensitivity training and discussions on prostitution and trafficking from CATW-AP. Due to the deeper appreciation of the issues, the Alliance itself has included the issues of trafficking and migration in their own campaigns and activities, and most importantly, it educates its male members to stop the buying of women and resonates this call at the international level, through international labor federations. CATW-AP's strategy of linking up with other social movements helps ensure long-term efforts in fighting against sexual exploitation.

8. The Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking Program is complemented by the other CATW-AP programs in addressing the issue of trafficking

CATW-AP understands that the issue of trafficking is complex and is rooted on the socio-economic and cultural contexts. Thus, addressing the issue must be from various fronts. CATW-AP's strategy in addressing trafficking is reflected in the

29

inter-connectedness of their programs, projects, and activities. Thus, the campaign activities and projects are closely linked to the other programs as seen in the illustration below:

Changes in people's lives

30

Primary in identifying and developing the strategies is a clear understanding of the issue. CATW-AP's analysis stresses the connection of trafficking with the issue of globalization. CATW-AP thus makes it a point to understand globalization, its effects to societies and economies and the lives of ordinary peoples. This knowledge is shared with members and the survivors. There were also concrete efforts to advocate against globalization and militarism and this was seen in CATW-AP's involvement in mass mobilizations with coalitions and networks. Globalization is only one of the issues that are connected or linked to trafficking and other issues on gender and sexual exploitation. As was discussed earlier in the campaigns, CATW-AP was also involved in various social issues where they participated actively in awareness raising and advocacy.

It must be stressed that campaign strategies were made more effective due to the solid data presented which resulted from CATW-AP's research and HURIDOCS documentation. These pertinent data were also instrumental in developing recommendations, which again lent credibility to the campaigns by presenting alternatives instead of only focusing on lambasting inept government agencies and legislators, which was the usual way some campaigns are run.

CATW-AP also participates in networks such as the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) that aims to raise awareness on the national, regional, and provincial on trafficking and strengthen networks among concerned organizations. IACAT adapted the HURIDOCS or the documentation software for use by government agencies. CATW-AP is also participating in the campaign to activate the local IACAT nationwide.

CATW-AP also maintains that recovery and healing needs to be holistic and thus would involve various organizations, individuals, networks and government agencies. Developing

programs that provide support to survivors is important especially in complementing awareness raising and advocacy. Heightened public awareness of an issue often results to more reports of abuses to concerned government and non-government agencies. Thus, CATW-AP maintains an active and effective referral network that could provide support and assistance to survivors and initiate and implement efforts in prevention.

In order to ensure that the support given to survivors, prevention and campaign strategies are appropriate and effective, CATW-AP conducts documentation and research. CATW-AP also ensures that capacity-building for survivors, staff, member organizations, national and local government, law enforcement and communities is integrated in all activities and programs.

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B
31

Bantay Bugaw (Trafficker/ Pimp Watch)

1. Identification of the pilot areas were based on solid research on the incidence of trafficking and in consultation with the local government

CATW-AP initiated contact with NGOs, people's organizations and barangay officials in the pilot areas. The pilot areas were chosen upon consultation with the local government units and on research conducted by CATW-AP. The pilot barangays in Calbayog City, Samar were identified as communities where a number of women and children were trafficked. Also the communities were part of the route that traffickers use to bring their victims to the urban centers. Barangay Carmen was even a former «pit stop» for traffickers. There were also certain attitude and beliefs that «encouraged» young women and girls to actively seek out recruiters or readily agree to recruiters. There are women from the community who come back married to wealthy foreigners and build large houses. This creates a belief that a way out of poverty was to find and marry a foreigner. This resulted to mothers grooming their daughters to work in urban centers or in cities frequented by foreigners and in encouraging girls to find a «boyfriend» through the Internet. Daughters grow up dreaming to marry a foreigner. Such dominant mind set among community members posed a problem to implementers of the Bantay Bugaw project.

Impact of the Campaigns

Survivors are empowered as social actors that can participate in bringing about change in the society. Their participation and being able to work with various NGOs, government agencies, the media and young men have helped in their healing by improving their self-esteem and re-establishing trust.

Campaigns and policy advocacy resulted to national laws and local ordinances that protect women and children from trafficking and punish buyers and traffickers. (Please refer to the discussion on the Impact of Bantay Bugaw Projects on page 28 for the local ordinances passed.)

Partners in coalitions and networks on social-issues have come to appreciate the connection of these issues to prostitution and trafficking.

Participation in international conferences, campaigns, and special events in various European and Asian countries where CATW-AP shared innovative strategies in education and campaigns developed and applied in the Philippines have resulted to policy change or review of Anti-Prostitution laws.

32

2. Linking up with existing networks in the area facilitates the development of systems and procedures for Bantay Bugaw and in raising awareness on the project and the issue of trafficking

Prior to the implementation of the project at the local levels, CATW-AP tapped existing networks and individual contacts to facilitate entry to the areas. In Calbayog for example, CATW-AP has linked up with an existing network, the Bantay Abuso Network (Abuse Watch Network) that resulted to the integration of the Bantay Bugaw project into the BAN structure and functions (e.g. trafficking issues were part of the weekly radio program of BAN). Integrating the project to existing programs and structures at the local level not only facilitate the smooth adoption of the project but strengthened the sense of ownership of the project by the community.

3. Establish strong partnerships and empower the local government units to implement the law and initiate prevention measures

Prior to the implementation of the project at the local level, CATW-AP approached key persons in the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to discuss and advocate the concept of the Bantay Bugaw as well as to garner support and endorsement of the project. As the DSWD saw the importance of community-based efforts in preventing trafficking, the project was endorsed to the respective pilot areas through the Bureau of Social Technology which also provided contacts of agencies that can provide support services to victims/survivors.

CATW-AP also linked with the Department of Labor and Employment in order to address the economic needs of the survivors of trafficking and to help prevent women being at-risk or susceptible to the false offers of recruiters/traffickers.

In Calbayog, nine workshops on the issue on trafficking and the new Anti-Trafficking law were conducted with barangay officials and tanods (community

CATW-AP in the Philippines has Bantay Bugaw projects in high-risk areas of the country to build the capacities of local people to prevent and respond to possible trafficking cases. The Bantay-Bugaw Mechanism is rooted in the concept of mobilizing aware and skilled communities to cooperate with local government in monitoring possible trafficking activities in the local level. It mandated the establishment that will facilitate the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking law.

Initially there were two bangray pilot areas in Samar and two in Zamboanga. After the success of the pilot areas NGO's and people's organizations began to request CATW-AP to set-up Bantay Bugaw areas: nine barangays in Quezon City were established and Bantay-Bugaw projects were set-up at city-wide levels in five cities: Quezon city in Samar in the Visayas, and Zamboanga City and Tawi-Tawi in Mindanao. (A total of 13 barangays and five cities nationwide)

The evaluation team visited Calabayog City, Samar and conducted interviews with key partners in the local government units and the two pilot barangays.

33

watch); NGOs, members of the religious community, and teachers; and members of the civil society and other concerned citizens.

CATW-AP worked with the existing Bantay Abuso Network (Abuse Watch Network) that resulted to the integration of Bantay Bugaw into the Network's structure and responsibilities. CATW-AP was able to mobilize dedicated and concerned government and barangay officials who were already active in the Bantay Abuso Network. This was crucial in the fast organization and mobilization of local resources.

4. Empower the barangays to implement the project on their own

In implementing the Bantay Bugaw project, the CATW works closely with the local government units (LGUs) that include the City Social Services and Development (CSSD), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Mayor's Office to ensure that local policies on prevention of trafficking and protection of children and women be passed and be implemented. The partnership between CATW and the LGUs was forged through a Memorandum of Agreement signed at the start of the project. In the course of project implementation, the local government officials were able to comply with the responsibilities they committed to do, in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement, as evidence in the passage of ordinances on prevention of trafficking in their respective cities and barangays.

In Barangay Carmen, in 2004, 40 cases of trafficking were reported. This increased to 90 cases at the end of 2006. This reflects that the reporting system, mobilization and training of communities and people, and the awareness raising activities are appropriate and effective. Another example is the Quezon City Ordinance SP 1516, counterparts of the Local Anti-Prostitution Task Force will be established in barangays where prostitution is rampant.

5. Working with law enforcers

The primary effort and challenge in law enforcement (particularly of RA 9208) is changing the culture and attitude that is prevalent among law enforcers. According to Col. Magtanggol Gatdula, Police Senior Superintendent of the Quezon City Police District, raising awareness about the law among law enforcers is not enough – their beliefs and their corresponding attitudes towards prostituted women is not easy to change. The police often arrest the women on charges of «vagrancy.» The police regularly charge prostituted women for «vagrancy» because this is the least

complicated of petty crimes when it comes to filing and booking. This becomes a situation where the women are vulnerable to further abuse and exploitation by those who were supposed to uphold the law. Extortion and «sex in exchange for freedom» is common practice. It is systematic and ingrained. According to the new Anti-Trafficking law, it is now prohibited to charge prostituted women for vagrancy. He even noted that barangay tanods have to be reached by these training courses on gender and trafficking because they too arrest women and bring them to the police.

Col. Gatdula noted that they have already conducted several training courses on trafficking, gender, and women's rights but the changes that these are effecting are slow. He has appointed an officer to ensure that training courses are conducted regularly. Col. Gatdula is also personally monitoring the implementation and enforcement of RA 9208 by patrolling Quezon Ave (a known «pick-up place» where men in cars or taxis would talk to pimps and arrange time and fees) regularly. In the interview, he said that during his recent patrol he noticed that the pimps and prostituted women along Quezon Ave were «not afraid» of the presence of a patrol car. Nobody ran or budged from their spots. He said that this showed that the pimps were still doing deals with the police and thus they were not afraid of them. In turn, this reflected that not only are they trying to change attitudes in the police, they must also address the corruption among their ranks.

He notes that they rely on CATW-AP to provide technical input on the training courses that they organize. They do not work regularly with the Quezon City Gender and Development because he felt that GAD lacks resources and CATW-AP's knowledge of the issues and the laws are more comprehensive because of the experience in working with multisectoral agencies and national advocacies.

In Calbayog City, Col. Isaias Tonog, Police Superintendent, the Bantay Bugaw and the Bantay Abuso Network were instrumental in the enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking law. Bantay Bugaw key people provide information on the issue of trafficking and more importantly they also provide «surveillance» information often providing the information from the barangays and on video bars employing minors. Based on police reports on arrests and rescues made, the PNP believes that they have enforced the law on their level but Col. Tonog noted that when it came to persecuting traffickers in the courts, there have been difficulties because he alleged that traffickers pay the families of victims/survivors PhP 10,000 to 20,000 for dropping all charges against them. Also when rescued children are returned to their families, they go find work again. Lastly, he also warned that efforts to enforce the Anti-trafficking law might die down because of «ningas

35

cogon» (An attitude of enthusiasm of implementing new plans and laws only during the early phases. Enthusiasm and vigilance die down after interest has died down too).

6. Translate IEC materials to the local language

In support of the project, CATW produced information materials to increase community awareness on the issue. Among materials produced were primers on the new anti-trafficking law with a national situationer on the issue culled from the diagnostic action research. The primers were produced in local languages such as Waray, Chavacano, Tagalog, Cebuano, Bicolano and English, the first four languages being the ones used in the pilot areas. Likewise, posters calling on the community people to report possible cases of trafficking to barangay/village officials were also produced. To determine the impact of these posters, they were pre-tested among community people in the respective areas and then produced in the vernacular.

Jean Enriquez, Analou Calix and Khateja Katoon

36

Impact of the Bantay Bugaw Project

1. As a result of the activities conducted to establish Bantay Bugaw in Calbayog, its dedicated partners had conducted the following activities:

Orientation of graduating high school students on trafficking and the dangers involved. These orientations are organized together by the Local Government Units, school, and barangay with CATW-AP providing technical input

and snacks. The orientations use creative methodologies such as role play to encourage the young people to participate and listen.

The Road Show Campaign. In February 26 to March 1, 2006, the Local Government Units, national government agencies and local civil society conducted various activities to raise awareness on the issue trafficking. A caravan or parade went around the city in order to raise awareness on the issue of trafficking. Orientation workshops were conducted for direct service providers, law enforcers, and the city's lawyers.

Pamphlets on RA 9208 were translated into the local language and distributed widely. This helped in raising the awareness and appreciation on RA 9208 since it was easily understandable. These pamphlets were distributed generally to mothers and young women.

A local radio program aired every Saturday (Radio Natin [Our Radio]) run by the Bantay Abuso Network is now committed to raise awareness of the Bantay Bugaw's activities and on the issue of trafficking. The anchors talk about updates and they continually remind listeners about the characteristics of recruiters, the frequent end destinations, the modus operandi, and to be vigilant of strangers and individuals who often visit their communities. According to Mayor Sarmiento of Calbayog City, most of those who listen to the show (which is aired on the AM bandwidth) are those who live far from the city centers. This exactly targeted those who were at-risk of being victimized by traffickers.

Local partners (members of the Bantay Abuso Network, Bantay Bugaw, and LGU) oriented the Protestant Church when pastors asked about the issue upon seeing posters on trafficking. The partners enthusiastically linked with the Protestant Church and trained the Pastors. The Pastors and missionaries make it a point to go door to door even in communities far from the city center. The pastors promised to bring the issue to their areas and discuss it with families that they visit.

The Philippine National Police (PNP), Barangay Officials, and field offices of the Social Services Department (SSD) conduct checkpoints and they often check suspicious vehicles (such as large utility vehicles or buses with passengers all of which are women). Barangay officials and SSD staff would even conduct their own investigation and surveillance usually going beyond the call of duty to ensure that traffickers are stopped. In line with these activities, the LGU and the PNP linked and worked with NGOs (such as the Visayan Forum which monitors ports in key areas) and law enforcers from other provinces. Thus, if traffickers were spotted and slipped though, other provinces could prepare to apprehend the alleged traffickers and conduct rescue operations.

The City Social Services Department (CSSD) field office won a District Award preventing the trafficking of three young women in cooperation with the PNP. The CSSD have received word that there were two escaped trafficked young people who were recruited, promised jobs, and were imprisoned in a room with no TV and all their mobile phones were confiscated. The CSSD saw the whole operation even staying with the police in the checkpoints to ensure that those who were victimized were immediately protected. The CSSD's awareness on trafficking and the RA9208 initially came from a seminar/orientation on trafficking given by CATW-AP two years

37

ago. They also received other training courses from other NGOs and organizations such as USAID and UNODC.

2. A number of local policies that ensure the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking law were passed in the Bantay Bugaw areas. Vice Mayor Beng Climaco of Zamboanga worked closely with CATW-AP in conducting training courses and orientations on the anti-trafficking and anti-violence against women and children. In Calbayog City the following ordinances were enacted:

Ordinance on the Regulating Recruitment Activities in Calbayog for Employment Within and Outside the City Limits as a Measure of Prevention of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons Especially of Women and children and Providing Penalties for the Violation Thereof

Ordinance Regulating the Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of Internet Cafes, Video Game Shops and other Computer related Amusement and Entertainment Centers and Providing Penalties for the Violation Thereof

The local government in Quezon City in Metro Manila, also a Bantay Bugaw pilot area. CATW-AP in partnership with the local government and law enforcers passed Ordinance number SP 1516, S-2005 «An Ordinance Addressing the System of Prostitution, Imposing Penalties on its Perpetrators, Providing Protective Measures, and Support Services for the Prostituted Persons, and for other Purposes.» The memorandum explicitly states that the pimps and the «customers» are punishable by law. The local ordinance also directed the establishment of a Local Anti-Prostitution Task Force that would address the needs of the victims-survivors, set-up health and counseling centers in appropriate areas. Moreover, the task force is tasked to develop and implement a training program for law enforcers, public prosecutors, judges, government lawyers, government health care providers, social workers, and barangay officials.

3. Key officers in law enforcement became effective and steadfast allies in the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking law. In Quezon City, this is reflected on the decrease in the number vagrancy cases filed. «Vagrancy» is most common charge for women arrested in prostitution since this is easily processed. According to Col. Gatdula, he is personally discouraging the filing of cases against women by visiting the precincts under his jurisdiction and checking the reports filed by the policemen. Such hands-on strategy on the strict implementation of the law has resulted to policemen charging the pimps/traffickers and buyers instead of the women. He maintains that the system is ensured that even if he is not around to supervise, the changes he helped install would still be in place.

4. The first conviction under the Ant-Trafficking Law was in Zamboanga City – a Bantay Bugaw pilot area. A press release from the Department of Justice on December 7, 2005 stated: «Sentenced by the Zamboanga City RTC to

suffer two life imprisonment sentences were Hadja Jarma Lalli y Purih, Ronnie Aringoy y Masion and Nestor Relampagos. They were also ordered to pay a total fine of Ph 2,500,000.00 in damages. The case stemmed from the recruitment of a 23-year-old woman from Zamboanga City for a work in Sandakan, Malaysia as a restaurant entertainer but landed as prostitute in Malaysia. The victim was forced or sold to customers for sex against her will without compensation.»

38

Challenges and Recommendations

Addressing the root causes

All of the key informants in the Bantay Bugaw Network recommended that efforts be taken to address the root cause of trafficking – poverty. The Mayor has mentioned a number of income generating activities and capacity building activities to address the poverty in the city. CATW-AP acknowledges that socio-economic realities are large factors to consider in the issue of trafficking. This is reflected in their analysis of trafficking and on their campaign activities against policies detrimental to the socio-economic well-being of Filipinos. It is understood that the recommendations from the partners and key informants is not in the mandate of CATW-AP as an organization. CATW-AP has been working with the Department of Labor and Employment to help address this issue. CATW-AP does not encourage ties with the business sector since most of those in this sector are tied to multinational companies or are practicing unfair labor practices. CATW-AP advocates instead for the development of local sustainable employment and the use of Gender and Development fund of the local government in assisting survivors.

Programmed and institutionalized training courses

Training orientations on trafficking should be conducted in more barangays. The strategy of doing community-based discussions on the issue was effective but the challenge is to be able to conduct more. The CSSD is conducting various orientation/training activities in the communities on parenthood and health but the usual problem encountered was getting people to come to the workshops. The social workers and even the Mayor suggested that in order to motivate the people to come such as having five kilos of rice raffled off at the end of the training. It may be an effective strategy but it may create a culture where people will always expect material compensation for doing community activities. It may stunt the development of the spirit of volunteerism. Currently the barangays and LGUs are still dependent of CATW-AP for technical input on trafficking issues and on RA 9208. Increasing the number of orientation may mean that CATW-AP will not be able to address all requests.

These two issues could be addressed by:

Developing core-groups of parents and young people in the barangays who will help in inviting and encouraging the community-members to come to the meetings. The core-group should be composed of the representatives of the

39

different sectors in the community. The existing Bantay Abuso Network could be tapped in organizing these groups. CATW-AP's role is to provide training for organizing if necessary; provide Training of Trainers (TOTs), and to facilitate strategic planning in establishing these regular community-based orientation workshops.

A local pool of trainers should be developed as the Bantay Bugaw and the PNP-Calbayog are still dependent on CATW-AP for inputs specific to RA 9208 and on trafficking. Again, the Bantay Abuso Network could be tapped for trainers.

Improving IEC Materials

The translation of the materials on RA9208 by CATW-AP was in itself a good strategy to ensure not only awareness of the law but also appreciation of it. However, there is room for improvement. Make more IEC materials that target various audiences such as parents,

barangay officials and tanod, young people, law enforcers, social workers and teachers. Based on the target audience, the IEC materials or primers should focus on:

Law enforcers – on the technical aspect of how to implement enforcing the law

Barangay officials – on how to be vigilant and identify potential recruiters

Social Workers – on how to provide care and protection to victim/survivors

For young people and parents – stories on what happened to those victimized by recruiters and a question and answer portion on the law and trafficking issues.

It was also recommended that film showing in the barangays is an effective means of raising awareness on the issue of trafficking and getting people interested enough to come voluntarily, stay on and discuss the movie or documentary that they saw.

Documentation of strategies

The Bantay Bugaw initiatives in Calbayog City were greatly facilitated by the existence of the Bantay Abuso Network, the other NGOs already working in the area such as WESADEV, UN agencies, and a local government dedicated to preventing trafficking and abuse. The processes that were used must be synthesized. Overall, the entire experience of CATW-AP in establishing Bantay Bugaw Networks could be systematized in:

General principles used such as community-organizing and participatory rights;

Methodologies and processes that worked in areas where there is strong LGU

40

support and where there are existing networks and NGOs that could be tapped and included in setting up

Methodologies and processes that are effective in areas where there are no existing networks/NGOs or a less than enthusiastic LGU

Activities/modules used should be systematically documented.

The experience stressed the importance of coordination and cooperation of all government agencies and the NGOs in the areas. One agency cannot do all that must be done alone. In line with this, the importance of raising the awareness of all those involved on the issue must be stressed in the strategies for setting up a Bantay Bugaw Network.

The monitoring of the pilot barangays should have systemic documentation. To address this, there must be a more programmatic monitoring process with standard tools.

Institutionalizing work with law-enforcers

The experiences of the Philippine National Police on enforcing the law on anti-trafficking stressed the need for all government agencies to work together in preventing and addressing trafficking and prostitution. Interviews with key people from the police force stressed that aside from the usual partners such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the local government units, the following need to be actively involved and their capacities strengthened:

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) need to be strengthened in terms of understanding and appreciation of the law, on the capacity to give orientations on trafficking, and on monitoring the enforcement of the law.

The Land Transportation Office (LTO) need to be oriented on the issue too in order for them to be able to prevent the proliferation of colorum (illegal or not registered) vehicles or those illegally operating as passenger and utility vehicles as they are used by traffickers and recruiters to bring their victims from the sources to the city centers.

The city fiscals and judges need to be oriented on the issue of trafficking in order for them to be able to have a better understanding and appreciation of the social root causes and effects on the victim/survivors. This will hopefully guide them in making rights decisions. There have been alleged reports of corruption among the lawyers and judges being paid off by traffickers.

The City or Municipal Social Services Department should not only be active in the recovery and reintegration of the victims/survivors but also in assisting and

providing psychosocial support during the legal battle. There are a number of cases where the families of the victim/survivors were instrumental in dropping charges against traffickers. This was due to many factors such as fear of reprisal, settling the case out of court is much more practical than going through the long and tedious justice system, or that the families do not really see anything wrong with finding work illegally. This is all rooted to the lack of support to the victims/survivors and their families during legal battles. For this, the CSSD social workers might need specialized training courses on paralegal services and how to support families going through legal battles.

The connection of law enforcement and rehabilitation centers or institutions where victims/survivors are housed before family reunification needs to be strengthened and established. Enforcement of the law means more rescues and thus the need for centers become evident as noted by the Calbayog PNP. The local centers need to be strengthened in their capacity to answer the specific needs and situations of those who were trafficked.

Inter-provincial cooperation need to be strengthened among PNP, C/MSSD, and NGOs. It has been proven time and again that this has been effective in rescuing trafficked persons but needs to be systematically strengthened and partnerships to be formalized.

Training courses on gender and issues that affect women and children must be institutionalized if changes in attitudes and values of the majority of law enforcers are envisioned. Currently, CATW-AP provides technical support but the link between the local Gender and Development (GAD) City Office need to be strengthened and local capacities for training need to be developed within the PNP and GAD.

General conclusions on Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking Program

The efforts of the program in campaigns, awareness raising and media work has resulted to policy change at the national and local level primary of which is the Anti-Trafficking Law. (Please refer to the «Impact of Bantay Bugaw projects» for local laws that were passed partly due to the lobbying of CATW-AP that was earlier discussed.) These victories are due to the strategy of enabling individuals, organizations, barangays, and NGOs in order to participate in bringing about societal change and the multi-pronged and audience-based strategies employed by CATW-AP such as strong media work, building partnerships with individual legislators and government agencies, and the other activities mentioned earlier.

42

CATW-AP's analysis of the issues and research resulted to clear and reliable messages delivered in the campaigns and in the press statements and conferences. Moreover, it is CATW-AP's partnership with and the active participation of survivors, members, young men, and coalitions in the campaigns that ensured success, credibility, and wider coverage.

The Coalition has also done much in leading and mobilizing its members and partners in working towards the passage of the Anti-Trafficking Law (RA 9208) in 2003. Now, CATW-AP is faced with the challenge of ensuring the enforcement of RA 9208 as well as identifying gaps in the implementation of the law. Monitoring the implementation of the law, particularly making the government and its agencies (at the local and national levels) accountable, is an enormous task and thus the advocacy work of CATW-AP needs to continue as strongly as it was during the struggle in having the Anti-Trafficking law passed.

The CATW-AP's innovations in strategies in policy advocacy and campaigns have contributed to the review and revision of prostitution laws in Norway and Korea. Currently prostitution laws in both countries now criminalize the «buyers» and the traffickers.

Bantay Bugaw is an effective strategy in addressing policy development and implementation at the grassroots level. The biggest challenge in the Anti-Trafficking law is still its implementation as in the Bantay Bugaw areas this was addressed by the communities

themselves, in partnership with NGOs, local law enforcers and local government agencies. The partnership that CATW-AP facilitated in forming has proven that together they could prevent trafficking, intercept trafficking operations, rescue victims/survivors, and provide support to victims/survivors. The partnerships would not be as strong as it is now if CATW-AP has not enabled the actors through the raising their awareness of the issues and building their capacities.

43

Education and Organizational Development

The Program has conducted education and training activities to various groups that include survivors, local government officials and law enforcers in Bantay Bugaw areas, young men, CATW-AP members and network partners.

The education and training activities provided to survivors consisted of a package of seminars (see discussion under Program on Networkin on Campaigns, p. 17-18). This education package aims to raise the survivors' level of awareness on the issue of trafficking, sexual exploitation and their rights; and to enhance their leadership and organizing capabilities.

Under the Bantay Bugaw Program, education activities and seminars were given to enhance the capability of government agencies, officials and law enforcers in addressing and handling cases of trafficking, assisting victims and strengthening their preventive strategies and programs. In addition, «one-shot» community seminars were provided among community people, high school students and media people to raise their awareness on the patterns of trafficking and analysis of its root cause, orientation on the Anti-Trafficking Law in order to identify community-based strategies to prevent and handle instances of trafficking.

As results of these seminars, government agencies, especially those in

4

Good Practices on the Program on Education, Training and Organizational Development

44

the Bantay Bugaw areas had integrated sex trafficking issues in their respective programs. Unlawful arrests and abuse of women and children by law enforcers during «clean ups» were also minimized. Local policy makers have replicated and created ordinances to complement the Anti-Trafficking Law and to strengthen its implementation in their respective areas. Labor groups and other social movements have incorporated the issues of trafficking and prostitution in their programs and advocacy work.

CATW-AP had also conducted education activities and exchange visits which enabled its members at the national and regional level to come together, to share experiences and strategies in policy advocacy, campaigns, education work, and empowerment of survivors. These education activities helped to develop the organizational capacities of members and partners and served as venues for CATW-AP, members and partners to level off on analysis, position and strategies in addressing the issues of trafficking and prostitution. At the regional level, CATW-AP had conducted a Regional Conference (please see the Program on Policy Advocac for the details), exchange visits and dissemination of the HURIDOCS WinEVSysVAW to other groups in Asia.

Likewise, its Young Men's Camps have made impacts on the personal lives of young men. The experiences of the Camps are worth noting for the rich lessons that can be replicated in other programs.

The Young Men's Camp

The Young Men's Camp is a core project under the Program on Education, Training and Organizational Development of CATW-AP. This preventive education project aims to change the sexual attitudes and practices of boys and young men that contribute to trafficking for sexual exploitation. Its specific objectives are: (1) to change the attitude and behavior of men who purchase or who are potential buyers of women in commercial sexual exploitation; (2) to address gender roles

Article nine of the new UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the UN convention Against Transnational Organized Crime calls upon countries to take or strengthen legislative or other measures to discourage this demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of women and children. In response to this call, CATW-AP targets young men in schools and communities where demand for prostitution flourishes, to change the sexual attitudes and practices of boys that result in trafficking for sexual exploitation.

45

and the male construction of sexuality that facilitates the male demand for prostitution and that promotes trafficking; (3) to target young men at risk for buying women and girls in commercial sex venues; (4) to educate men about the harm of trafficking and prostitution to the women involved, to families, to society and to themselves, and (5) to educate young women who are also bombarded by media messages promoting the sexualization of women.

The Young Men's Camp project is both a preventive and transformative strategy as it focuses on changing sexual attitudes and behaviors. Each camp is designed as a three-day activity to be conducted six times within the 2004-2006 period. The expected results of the project are: (1) to educate young men in 12 regions about trafficking and sexual exploitation; and (2) to raise young men's awareness of the harm of prostitution and trafficking and the impact of male sexual attitude and practices in the abuse of women. The expected outcomes are action points that would enable young men to be part of the solution in redefining male sexuality and combat sexual exploitation of women.

1. The Young Men's Camp is a preventive education strategy addressing the demand side of trafficking and prostitution while transforming the personal lives of young men.

On the basis of its position that trafficking and prostitution is a demand and supply scheme that capitalizes on the vulnerability of women, CATW-AP developed the Young Men's Camp project to particularly focus at the micro level – the individuals. CATW-AP views that change in the individual is an important component, when coupled with policy advocacy will contribute to social transformation. As such, CATW-AP gives simultaneous effort to individual and policy advocacy. The rationale for the Young Men's Camp project is to address gaps in current intervention programs that ignore or avoid addressing the demand side for trafficking and prostitution. It is also CATW-AP's response to Article 9 of the new UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children that calls upon countries to take or strengthen legislative or other measures to discourage this demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of women and children¹³.

It is an education strategy that aims to address the demand side by influencing a small population of young men to examine their attitudes and practices towards rethinking a new concept of masculinity and taking action to change their attitudes and practices. The strategy takes the form of a series of training camps for young men. Each camp has expected

participants of around 60 with ages from 16 to 21. As young men developed awareness not to buy women, they also became

46

advocates as they challenged other men to practice a new notion of masculinity that does not exploit women and promote violence against women, and served as support system to survivors in their campaigns and advocacy work.

2. Participation is a key feature in the process of organizing the Young Men's Camps.

The three-day Young Men's Camp Project has five key components: (1) the development of teaching materials; (2) the actual conduct of the Camp; (3) Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops; (4) the Camp assessments, and (5) support to follow-up activities conducted by Camp graduates. In the conduct of these key components, the project has tapped CATW-AP members and partners, survivors, experts, and young men graduates to participate in the planning, implementation and assessments in the various activities of the project.

A. Development of Teaching/Learning Materials

In developing materials for the Camps, the Program staff relied heavily on the researches conducted by the CATW-AP Research, Documentation and Publication unit. The researches, publication, and information, education and communication (IEC) of the unit significantly contributed to the successful implementation of the Young Men's Camps. These researches were the sources of information for the Camp facilitators as well as for the participants' handouts. CATW-AP members, survivors, experts, and the young men graduates took part in developing these materials.

In implementing the Camps, the project has developed the following materials: Additional instructional materials for facilitators (i.e. the four flipcharts on prostitution with core messages) were developed; the module design and the pre-/post-test instrument were revised in 2004.

Flipcharts on male sexuality and on VAW were developed in 2005.

A video entitled, «First Time,» written and directed by a young male student, that depicts how young men go through male rites-of-passage using women in prostitution to become «real men.»

The Young Men's Camp module, based on the focus group discussions held in communities in Valenzuela City and Caloocan City and in four schools in Manila, Quezon City and Dumaguete City.

47

These training materials, particularly the module, have undergone the meticulous process of discussions, critiques and consultations before finalization. Series of consultations, workshops and round table discussions with experts and survivors were conducted to enhance the design and methodology of the module. These processes have resulted to a final module covering a wide array of topics in three major sections:

«Introduction to Gender Issues» includes topics on the concepts of sex and gender; gender division of labor; gender issues such as stereotyping, economic marginalization, political subordination, multiple burdens, Violence Against Women; patriarchy; and a ritual of commitment.

«Prostitution» covers such topics as the social construction of sexuality; male sexuality and prostitution, the actors in prostitution, and how patriarchy, capitalism and racism mediate in prostitution.

«Reconstructing Male Sexuality» covers the topics on the images of real men and empowering relationships, and on setting commitments.

B. The Actual Conduct of the Young Men's Camps

The three-day Camp's objectives were: (1) to enable young men to critique the social construction of male sexuality; (2) to envision a different role for men - that of working against the sexual exploitation of girls and women; and (3) to challenge other young men to a different standard of manhood.

The young men participants were divided into three workshop groups under the name of Filipino male heroes – Rizal, Jacinto and Bonifacio. A team composed of a female and a male facilitator and a documentor facilitated each workshop group. The team came from program staff and CATW-AP members and partners. Student facilitators who were graduates of previous Camps assisted each team. Although the participants worked in separate groups, they came together during plenary to consolidate their learning and during the panel where a survivor gave testimony of her victimization. The survivor's testimony served as highlight of the Camp as it emotionally affected the participants. According to the Camp participants and graduates interviewed, the testimony had the most impact on them as learners and as males because the issue of prostitution and trafficking was given a human face through the survivor's story.

The workshop was capped by a cultural presentation of each group, portraying their visions of a gender-fair relationship and a canvass bag-painting session was done as visual representations of their personal commitment to stop trafficking and prostitution. At the end of the camp, the graduates identified action points that they

48

would conduct as follow up activities such as forums, echo workshops and informal group discussions.

C. Training of Trainers

In preparing the facilitators for the Camp, CATW-AP conducted Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops to hone the facilitation skills of Camp facilitators and selected Camp graduates who are being developed to become student facilitators. From 2004 to 2006, six TOTs were conducted and were attended by 60 adult and student facilitators.

These TOT workshops provided venues for both the adult and student facilitators for deepening their framework on trafficking and sexual exploitation of women. Through these workshops, the facilitators were not only given a clear gender analysis of prostitution and the link between patriarchal construction of male sexuality and the demand for prostitution but also deepened their awareness of the link of prostitution to other structural issues like globalization and militarism. Particularly for the student facilitators, these workshops not only taught them skills in facilitation but also enhanced their skills in organizing and leadership.

D. Camp assessments

To further enhance the conduct of the Young Men's Camps, CATW-AP employed some built-in processes and structures to draw out lessons and insights out of the Camp experience. One such mechanism was the Camp assessment. Within the 3-year period, two Camp assessments were conducted. Likewise, pre-and post-test assessments were conducted for every camp to assess changes in knowledge and perceptions among camp graduates.

To assess the Camps, CATW-AP has developed a two-pronged evaluation strategy: the first strategy was focused on the outputs (i.e. pre-and post-test assessment measuring changes in knowledge and attitudes of graduates in regard to male sexuality and sexual exploitation) while the second focused on measuring the immediate impact of the Camps on the graduates. In both strategies, the active participation of young men was noted.

E. Support to follow-up activities of Camp graduates

As an expression of their commitment to address the issue of trafficking and prostitution and to challenge the dominant notion of masculinity, the Camp graduates identified action points that they will pursue in their respective communities and schools. These action points were in the form of follow-up activities consisting of one-day forums/fora and echo workshops.

49

These activities were organized by the Camp graduates themselves with support from CATW-AP staff and survivors. The format of the forums consisted of a panel where three speakers – a survivor who gave testimony, a Camp graduate, who shared his Camp experience and its impact on his personal life, and a CATW-AP staff who provided the feminist perspective on the issues discussed, particularly sharing the framework in understanding prostitution as a form of violence against women (VAW) and as a product of male exercise of power over women, and the push factors in prostitution, primarily, the traditional definition of masculinity and the lack of economic and political rights of women. In addition to the panel, the infomercial, «First Time» was shown at the end of the forum.

Aside from support to follow up activities of Camp graduates, CATW-AP assisted them in providing materials on the issues of trafficking and prostitution for their theses and other school-related activities.

To sum up, these follow-up forums conducted by Camp graduates had educated a total of 4,075 young males in various parts of the country. If these initiatives of graduates will be sustained and additional education sessions for these «re-echo» and «follow up forums» attendees will be continued, the project could truly create a critical mass of gender-sensitive young men all over the country.

3. Innovative strategies used in organizing Young Men's Camps are effective in empowering young men.

A. Reaching the majority of young men through schools and networks

Prior to the conduct of the Camps, CATW-AP staff established contacts, either with individuals or organizations, in various schools and communities to assist them in identifying youth leaders as potential Camp participants. CATW-AP members played key roles in identifying contacts or potential participants. However, in areas where there were no members, CATW-AP linked up with the local Sangguniang Pangkabataan (Youth Committee).

At the least, 3-4 student leaders were invited as potential Camp participants. To ensure peer support, CATW-AP employed the strategy of inviting young men from schools and communities in the same area.

B. Creative and feminist pedagogies are effective in educating young men

In terms of methodology, the Camp used popular education methodologies and feminist processes that include visual arts/painting, games, structured learning exercises, role playing, tableaux, video showing, personal narratives/testimonials, and rituals, targeting both the cognitive and affective domains of the learners,

50

eventually, creating opportunities for reflections on the issues as these affect them on a personal level.

The infomercial «First Time» was used alongside other methodologies as teaching tools in the Camps. Both facilitators and participants acknowledged these methodologies as potent tools as they enabled the young men to examine and reflect on the construction of male identities, particularly the sexual subjugation of women and the demand for women in prostitution. Likewise, these methodologies were non-threatening and fun-laden which provided them space for personal reflection and analysis and enabled them to be non-defensive.

C. Tapping the graduates as student facilitators in the Camp is a strategy in honing their leadership capacity and facilitation skills.

The involvement of selected graduates from the previous camps as junior facilitators served two purposes. First, the strategy created a link from one camp to the next, thereby, providing the continuity of the Camps as an integral whole. Second, it provided an opportunity for the graduates to hone their capabilities in facilitation and eventually to prepare them for continuing the program in their respective localities. It also helped them in developing their leadership skills and capabilities.

D. Having a male-female team as Camp facilitators is an effective strategy in educating young men.

The female-male facilitators tandem was part of the education design where the male facilitator provided a male model who is critical of traditional standards of masculinity and who could speak with authority about gender issues from a male perspective while the young female facilitator provided the feminist framework and analysis of the issues at hand and at the same time, served as a voice of women's experiences, particularly on the impact of gender issues on women.

4. The significant roles of Coalition members, partners, survivors, and graduates in the Camp Project.

Members of the Coalition and its network partners, the survivors and the young men graduates were the key stakeholders and partners in the entire project cycle of the Young Men's Camps. From the conceptualization of the project, the Coalition members who were members of the Board were involved in the design of the project. During project implementation, Coalition members, either as individuals or organizations' representatives, were involved in the preparatory phase of the project – as primary contacts who assisted the program staff in

51

identifying potential participants and as facilitators and documenters during the Camps. Survivors participated as resource persons during the Camps and follow-up forums conducted by the graduates. Lastly, the involvement of the Camp graduates was very significant especially, in enhancing and revising the module design, in the actual conduct of the camps and as student facilitators.

5. The importance of monitoring changes and emerging impact of the Project.

A. The pre- and post-tests served as tools in gauging changes in knowledge and attitudes among Camp graduates

To determine changes in the participants' understanding, perceptions and knowledge about sexuality and gender issues, they were given pre and post- tests during the Camps. The instrument used for the tests was adopted from a 40-question instrument developed by Dr. William Snell Jr. using a scale on «stereotype of male sexuality.» However, after the first Camp, the CATW-AP staff expanded it to comprehensively cover other sexuality issues and came up

with a revised shorter version with only 10 questions. This improvement was a result of CATW-AP's conscious effort to build on the lessons and assessment of previous camps to further enhance the implementation of future Camp workshops.

Below are some of the feedbacks and insights of the Camp graduates as a result of the three-day Camp:

«I have developed a positive attitude towards women. There should be equality between men and women. I learned that prostituted women should not be discriminated and instead be helped.»

«I learned the difference between men and women as well as the legal rights of women.»

«I learned how a real man should act – with a sense of equality, respect and be open – minded. I also learned communication skills in communicating with men and with women.»

«I learned to respect and care for women and be open-minded on issues concerning women and on love.»

«I learned to be sensitive to the issues of women.»

52

«I learned to be sensitive, to be fair and to value everybody.»

«I learned to respect the opposite sex, the third sex and the males.»

«I am willing to accept constructive change within myself.»

«I want to promote equality, be an advocate and make a difference in the lives of women.»

«Prostituted women should be respected and be compassionate to women.»

«I have this inner drive to work toward cultural change, gradually yet possible. I am still hopeful for a cultural change.»

6. The use of ICT as complementary tool in monitoring and follow-up of graduates.

In monitoring the changes in terms of sexual attitudes among camp graduates, CATW-AP had utilized modern technology such as text messaging and the Internet. The graduates created an e-group where graduates and CATW staff could communicate and get updates from each other. Although camp graduates came from various parts of the country, distance did not deter them from regularly communicating with each other as their access to ICT technology had facilitated continuous interactions, information sharing and peer support system. However, not all graduates have access to the technology.

Immediate Impact of the Young Men's Camp Project

Based on interviews among Camp graduates, the most salient cognitive, behavioral and attitudinal changes as immediate effects of the project on them include the following:

1

Changes in awareness and perceptions

Awareness of the victimization of women in prostitution;

Awareness that the males can be both part of the problem and solution to the issue of trafficking and prostitution

Awareness that by not buying sex they help prevent prostitution;

Awareness that men are not superior to women, thus, women are to be respected

53

Awareness that prostitution has to be stopped since it victimizes and exploits women and children and change should start from them

Awareness that women are human beings that have to be respected and can be good leaders as well

Awareness that both women and men have leadership capabilities

2

Changes in attitude and behavior towards women

They learn to respect and uphold women's rights by treating their girlfriend as well as their female friends and classmates with respect;

Taking part in doing household chores to ease the multiple burden of their mothers, sisters, and women relatives;

Changes in attitude toward prostituted women - from blaming women in prostitution to empathizing with their victimization and exploitation while getting angry at the injustices done to them as well as taking actions as advocates of women's rights

3

Concrete actions taken to address the issue of trafficking and prostitution

Educated their friends in school and communities about the issue of trafficking and prostitution through role modeling, informal discussions and during daily conversations

Disseminated the information they learned in the camps to their immediate families, especially encouraging their fathers to treat their mothers with respect

Discouraged their friends from patronizing cyber-sex cafes and from watching and reading pornographic materials

Conducted follow-up activities like initiating forums and reecho workshops in their respective schools and communities

Organized small group discussions among friends, co-members in their student councils and school organizations

Putting into practice their new notion of masculinity to serve as role models to other young men and being conscious not to give in to pressures to the dominant social expectations

Participated in mobilizations and speak-outs

The above changes expressed by the Camp graduates are clear indications of the effects of the project on them at the personal level and could be considered as immediate impact manifesting at this point. However, the long-term impacts of the project in terms of changes in sexual attitude and behavior of young men are not yet discernable at this point because the time is quite short to observe long-term adoption of behavior and attitude among the graduates.

4

Changes in survivors' attitudes towards men.

The survivors, particularly those who gave testimonies have also expressed changes in their attitude and perceptions towards men. Due to their victimization and abused by men, they have the tendency to hate them. But based on their experiences with young men in the camps, they were able to realize that not all men are abusive and victimize women. Likewise, they realized that young men could be allies in advocating women's rights and gender equality. And seeing men as potential allies and advocates against trafficking and prostitution, their hopes remain high that change is possible.

54

Challenges and Recommendations

There is a need to develop monitoring and evaluation indicators to assess attitudinal and behavioral changes and impacts

Tools for monitoring changes among the graduates included pre and post- tests during the camps, establishment of an e-group and text messaging. However, these monitoring mechanisms employed in the project are not sufficient to monitor changes in behavior and attitudes over time. It is also difficult to determine the effects and impact of the project when indicators are not in place. Thus, it is recommended that the Program develop a monitoring and evaluation system with indicators to measure effects and impacts.

As to date, CATW-AP has tapped a consultant to develop an instrument that would measure changes in attitude and behavior of graduates over time.

Replication of the Camp project by Coalition members and partner addresses the issue of sustainability

As shown in the data on results/outcomes of the follow-up activities conducted by the camp graduates in their respective areas, they were able to educate quite a large number of young men. These follow-up activities serve as multiplier effect in reaching out to more young men as well as a mechanism to expand the camp activities. If these follow-up activities could be sustained over time, a large number of young men could be educated and as a multiplier effect could cover the whole country, thus, creating greater coverage and greater number of young men reached and eventually, bigger impact. Given this possible outcome, sustaining follow up activities as well as the continuous launching of young men's camps would be an important strategy.

In particular, CATW-AP can tap its members and partners as resources in sustaining the Camp project through:

Replication of the Camps by the Coalition members and partners who have the resources and CATW-AP secretariat can assist in building the capabilities of these members and partners to run the camp project; and

Collaboration or co-sponsorship between CATW-AP and any member or partner where cost and resources are shared;

These strategies can be further reinforced by providing the members and partners a documentation of CATW-AP's experiences in conducting the camps. The documentation can serve as a resource and model in the implementation of future camps. As such, it is recommended that the rich experiences of the Young Men's Camp Project have to be documented and published.

55

General conclusions on Education, Training and Organizational Development Program

CATW-AP has provided education activities to its national and regional members, network partners, government officials and implementers, survivors and young men. Especially for members and survivors, CATW-AP provided them continued and sustained education to develop their organizational capabilities. These education initiatives were instrumental in developing a unified analysis, position and strategies in addressing trafficking and prostitution among its members and partners. In particular, the education activities provided by CATW-AP to survivors helped the latter in developing their leadership capabilities as well as their organizational skills to organize their own ranks and sustained their organizations and advocacy work. LGUs and its officials and implementers who benefited from CATW-AP's orientation seminars were able to develop their awareness on the Anti-Trafficking Law and strengthen their skills in implementing the law and handling cases of trafficking. The Young Men's Camp contributed in changing the sexual attitudes and practices of young men, sharpening their analysis of prostitution and the construction of male sexuality, providing them with a clear perspective of the issues, and enabling them to connect the issues of trafficking and sexual exploitation with other structural issues like globalization and militarism.

Overall, the strength of these education activities lies in CATW-AP's sharp feminist perspective and analysis of trafficking and prostitution- that is, the selling and buying of women and children's bodies creates the trafficking phenomenon, wherein trafficking is the means to ensure the supply of women and children's bodies for the prostitution industry. As such, CATW-AP posits that trafficking and prostitution is one and the same. The act of using women and children's bodies for profit is a flagrant violation of women/children's rights as well as a system of violence against women and children. Factors like poverty, gender inequality and a history of abuse contributed to women and children's vulnerability to trafficking and prostitution, in which such context of vulnerability and lack of choices for women are being exploited by buyers and capitalists in the industry. Within this frame, trafficking is not limited to acts that constitute physical force, but also include those that exploit vulnerabilities brought about by socio-economic, political and gender inequalities.

CATW-AP's feminist perspective is very evident under this program and is consistently echoed in other programs. It is through this feminist perspective and analysis that CATW-AP finds the link between trafficking and prostitution with the issues of poverty, globalization, militarism, and labor. Consequently, the feminist perspective puts forth in the content of CATW-AP's education modules for its members, partners, survivors, and young men participants sharpened the latter's

56

analysis of the issues and thus, enabling them to have a clear framework and unified position regarding the issues of trafficking and prostitution, and making them see the link between the issues of trafficking and prostitution with other structural issues.

As a good practice highlighted under this program, the Young Men's Camp, in particular, is an innovative and transformative education strategy to address the demand side of prostitution. As a preventive strategy, it discourages the demand for prostitution by focusing on young men in schools and communities who constitute a high percentage of actual and potential buyers of women in the sex industry. Unlike most NGOs working on the issue of trafficking and prostitution that focus on the victims, this project is trailblazing as it focuses on the demand side instead.

The focus on youth leaders as direct beneficiaries of the project is another strong point of the strategy. As school and community leaders, they have bigger constituency where the follow up activities and echo workshops they have conducted would ensure a multiplier effect, especially when done on a sustained manner.

The changes expressed by the Camp graduates are clear indications of the effects of the project on its direct partner beneficiaries, however, the impact of the project in terms of long-term changes in attitude and behavior are not yet discernable at this point because the time is quite short to observe permanent adoption of behavior and attitude among the graduates. At this point, the project has produced a small population of gender-aware and gender-fair young men. Over time, when this new behavior adopted by Camp graduates will be sustained and follow up activities will be regularly conducted in various parts of the country, the project can create a critical mass of young men practicing new notions of masculinity. Since conducting follow up activities also requires resources, the challenge now lies on how CATW-AP can assist the graduates in sustaining their education initiatives.

More so, without a clear programmatic support mechanism for the graduates to fully practice the new behavior, how would they withstand the pressures of peers, family and community's expectations of traditional masculinity from them? As of now, the initiative of CATW-AP to regularly communicate with graduates through the e-group and text messages are not sufficient. As such, there is a need for the project to explore other means or strategies to support them in practicing their new behavior.

57

CATW-AP researches

CATW-AP's researches are integral to the other programs and are aimed to further develop strategies and expand areas of concern.

CATW-AP conducted a National Diagnosis of the Situation on Trafficking that employed the following methodologies: key informants interviews from local government agencies and NGOs; focus group discussions with young men and women; and statistical analysis through the HURIDOCS. This research was the basis for choosing the pilot areas for the Bantay Bugaw project and contributed to the development of the young men's camps.

Since 2004 to 2006 CATW-AP has conducted two major on-going researches:

Research on Pornography – in 2004, CATW-AP initiated a review of literature on pornography.

The objectives were to establish that pornography is violence against women and to identify the effects of pornography on one's sexuality and being. In May 2006, based on the revised concept paper, the objectives were revised:

To provide an overview of existing concepts, theories, methods, and measures as applied to pornography, pornography and young people's sexuality, pornography and violence against women in psychological literature.

To recommend approaches, concepts, elements, methods and measures from psychological literature that can be useful to CATW-AP's research on pornography.

The Program on Research, Documentation and Publication

58

Indigenous peoples (IPs), Moro peoples and Trafficking Research – based on a concept paper developed in November 2005, the objectives of the research were: to describe the pattern of trafficking in IP and Moro women, including but not limited to destination, mode of recruitment and description of the demand; to identify the push factors and root causes of trafficking among IP and Moro women, identifying their vulnerability from a feminist perspective and issues of displacement; to come up with an initial baseline data that the Coalition may possibly use in its advocacy; and to develop recommendations on prevention.

The methodologies for these researches aim to be participatory ensuring that the indigenous people as focus of the study are involved as direct sources of information and on confirming the data gathered and initial analysis.

Both of the researches have been on-going since 2004, the research on pornography has initially begun its review of literature and the study on trafficking has begun building its baseline data of Ifugao, Benguet and Tawi-tawi. Though the initial data gathered has helped in CATW-AP's advocacy work and the establishment of the Bantay Bugaw in Tawi-Tawi, both researches have suffered from major delays primarily due to lack of human resources.

Challenges and recommendations in research

Addressing the delays in research projects

Through 2004 and 2006, major delays were the biggest obstacle in the conduct of the major researches in CATW-AP. Delays were caused by the heavy work load of the research coordinator who was also active in the program on education and training. This was addressed by hiring a consultant for one of the projects who could focus solely on the research and would ensure that it will be finished and packaged professionally. What could facilitate the hiring of able and competent consultants is creating a pool of consultants that can be tapped. This could simply be a directory of professionals/researchers who have initially been identified and known as individuals who adhere to the feminist frameworks and processes. They could be contacted and asked if they are interested to join the pool of consultants.

The program staff and the survivors could also benefit in training courses on participatory action and right-based research focusing on development of tools for data gathering and analysis both on quantitative and qualitative research. Since CATW-AP's programs are closely interlinked, the understanding of research processes and being equipped with skills in research could be beneficial in program planning and implementation in the long run.

59

Documentation and Publication

There is a need to synthesize and package CATW-AP's lessons learned. For example, it is time to package and publish the modules and processes involved in the Young Men's camps as a facilitator's/trainer's handbook. The Bantay Bugaw experience should also be published. Publishing these would result in institutionalizing the methodologies and modules that were developed by CATW-AP with the support of its members and partners. The process of developing the publications should include the meaningful participation of the women and children and thus it could be a valuable document that would empower them to echo what they

have learned or to implement activities. This would help ensure that they have the correct information to share and frameworks at hand.

HURIDOCS-VAW: Standardization of a Gender-Sensitive and Rights-Based Documentation System

The “Standardized Documentation of Cases of Violence against Women (VAW), Particularly Trafficking” is a core project under the Program on Research, Documentation and Publication. It is an offshoot of the HURIDOCS I (Human Rights Documentation System) which was implemented by the Coalition in 2000-2001 and supported by DANIDA and KULU. This project was developed to systematize documentation of VAW cases while improving on the old HURIDOCS 1.

The overall objective of the project is to document cases of trafficking and prostitution through a gender-responsive human rights computer program (HURIDOCS), towards strengthening information and understanding of the dynamics of sexual exploitation. Among the expected results/outcomes of the project are: (1) a sustained and systematic documentation of gender-based violence; (2) education and advocacy materials produced and disseminated utilizing data gathered by NGO partners from the CATW documentation project; (3) developed a network of NGOs in the Philippines that will utilize a common standard format in the documentation of VAW; (4) a core of trainers developed to help sustain the project at the local level; and (5) enhanced capacity of partners in documentation of cases.

The results of the Project will be used in developing a profile of trafficking and prostitution in the Philippines (internal trafficking) and an information kit on trafficking and prostitution will be produced to provide background, discussion points and recommendations in addressing the issues. Below are some of the good practices in the HURIDOCS project.

60

1. The scope of reach of CATW-AP’s members and partners was maximized to ensure the widest possible coverage of the HURIDOCS documentation of trafficking cases.

Through series of consultations with survivors’ groups and women NGOs in the Philippines and all over Asia, CATW-AP has developed a standardized documentation format, incorporating gender-responsive terminologies of women’s human rights violations and legal standards relevant to trafficking and prostitution in the original HURIDOCS that focuses only on civil liberties and political rights.

In the Philippines, the project has expanded from ten network partners in HURIDOCS 1, to 30 in this current project. Most of these partners are survivors’ groups and women NGOs working on the issues of VAW, migration, health/sexual and reproductive rights, trafficking and prostitution, including child prostitution.

The expansion of partners was based on the rationale that it would be empowering to women when a large number of them understand, use and take control of the technology. Aside from women’s groups in the Philippines, CATW-AP has also provided training on HURIDOCS-VAW documentation to 150 women’s groups and organizations in Asia, particularly in Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, and Pakistan.

2. The HURIDOCS Project is an empowering experience for survivors by equipping them with skills in documentation while enabling them to take control over the technology.

The survivors’ groups and women NGOs played active roles in the conceptualization, implementation and management of the documentation project. For CATW-AP, it is a political position to let women take control over technology and in the process demystifies the

technology. As the women managed the documentation project, CATW-AP on its part, has provided resource assistance through issuance of computers and financial support to documentalists from the HURIDOCS partners.

In developing the HURIDOCS to be gender-responsive, CATW-AP relied on the experiences of survivors as guide and bases in coming up with a VAW-focused and gender-responsive HURIDOCS. While CATW-AP serves as catalyst that provided the technology, the skills, financial resource, and the opportunity for women to use the technology, the network partners, on the other hand, further enhanced the system as they apply it to their respective lines of work. As a result, the network partners have generated data on specific issues like migration, child prostitution, reproductive health, etc. Through CATW-AP's partnership with these women's groups, the gender-responsive HURIDOCS-VAW was developed, though it still needs finer tuning to make it simpler and more women-friendly.

61

Through this project, data on gender-based issues are now accessible.

The varying levels of computer literacy among survivors and women's groups posed as deterrent as it resulted to differing quality of data gathered. To address this gap, CATW-AP hired a technical person to assist the partners.

3. The availability and accessibility of data on VAW helped survivors and women partners in their campaign and policy advocacy work.

Aside from imparting skills to survivors and women's groups in using the HURIDOCS, the statistics and information generated by the system had been used as a platform for the passage of local ordinances to prevent VAW as well as the passage of the Anti-Trafficking Law. Based on interviews with network members who were beneficiaries of the HURIDOCS training, the documentation system introduced by the project is a big help in building a databank of specific cases of VAW in the country. At the same time, cases of VAW are now accessible to other groups and NGOs for use in their education, campaigns and lobbying work. Particularly for CATW-AP members working on VAW issues, the project has helped them in improving their casework on VAW as well as in systematizing their recording of cases. They also noted that information generated by the HURIDOCS provided them with a clearer and updated trend of the VAW situation in the country, especially cases of trafficking.

Impact of the Program

It developed the capability of the survivors' groups to gather, analyze and use the data and information generated from the documentation system

It enhanced the capability of women's groups and NGOs in the Philippines and other parts of Asia in developing and using the gender-responsive documentation system that documents cases of prostitution and trafficking and other cases of VAW violations among women migrants, children and lesbians.

The system generated a national situation of VAW cases in the Philippines through the profile of victims, perpetrators and interventions; it also generated indicative data on the prevalence and magnitude of VAW cases in the country and other parts of Asia.

Data generated were utilized in the drafting of local ordinances on VAW and lobbying for the passage of the Anti-trafficking Law in the Philippines and advocacy work in other parts of Asia.

Women's groups and other organizations have easy access and retrieval of information on VAW cases for use in their advocacy, lobby, public information and education work

The Inter-Agency Committee against Trafficking (IACAT) adapted the documentation software for use by government agencies.

62

Since CATW-AP's partners in this project are using the HURIDOCS, most likely, data on VAW are more accessible to the public, especially in areas where these partners operate.

Challenges and Recommendations

«Fine-tuning» the HURIDOCS to make it more women-friendly

Both local and regional network partners of CATW-AP have utilized the gender-responsive HURIDOCS in documenting cases of VAW violations and in generating data for their counseling, lobbying and advocacy work. Though the partners made use of the system, still, they have expressed the need to further «fine tune» it to be more women-friendly. The following strategies are recommended:

Regular consultation and sharing of experiences in using the HURIDOCS among women partners to develop mechanism towards making the documentation system more women-friendly. The hiring of a consultant to assist the women was a good move for CATW-AP.

Sharing the HURIDOCS technology to other women organizations outside the region is a service that CATW-AP could provide to other women's groups, thus, expanding the number of women users and making data accessible to many women.

Strategies for sustaining the Project

From an original 10 partners, the project has expanded to 30 partners who were trained to document cases of VAW. Given the number and location of these partners in different areas of the country, they can be instrumental in the popularization of the HURIDOCS and dissemination of data on VAW. Aside from being sources of data on VAW cases, these partners can be a mechanism in sustaining the project. Likewise, the strategy of organizing a network of documentalists operating across the country could be another mechanism for sustaining the project.

63

General conclusions on Research, Documentation and Publication Program

Based on the objectives of CATW-AP's researches, their relevance in promoting the advocacy of CATW-AP and in improving the programs is indisputable. Considering that the partial data gathered has contributed much to the programs, CATW-AP must therefore focus on finishing the researches that have been started.

On HURIDOCS, the active role of survivors and women's groups in the project is a good strategy in empowering women. By systematizing and managing the statistics and data on VAW generated by the HURIDOCS, they are in a way taking control of the documentation process as well as the technology. The adoption of the HURIDOCS by various groups and organizations, both inside and outside CATW-AP's partners and networks is a good indicator of its relevance as a project: it capacitated the survivors to take on leadership roles and be in control of a technology (computer and software) that was once denied to women; for CATW-AP's partners in the Philippines and Asia, the HURIDOCS has equipped them with a strong database on VAW that could be a good source of information for their advocacy, campaigns and lobbying work; for other women's groups and NGOs, cases of VAW in the country was made accessible through the project.

64 65

CATW-AP has a long tradition of working with survivors of trafficking and sexual exploitation. Its core membership is predominantly composed of survivors' groups even since its inception. For more than a decade of working with survivors, it has culled a rich experience of organizing and building the capabilities of survivors' groups. Among the highlights of its work with survivors include: provision of direct socio-economic and health service support to survivors and their children; and supported the first self-organized National Consultation of Survivors of trafficking and Prostitution which was attended by 40 survivors.

To fully serve the survivors, CATW-AP initiated the pilot project, «Support Program for the Empowerment of Survivors,» which was conceptualized as a re-integration program that provides a comprehensive package of services.

1. Provision of a comprehensive package of services that supports and empowers survivors

The Support Program for the Empowerment of Survivors is a comprehensive package of services that responds to needs of survivors in all aspects of empowering them. This support system is translated into a matrix of services that respond to particular needs of survivors that include: (1) counseling; (2) legal assistance; (3) education and scholarships; (4) health services; (5) livelihood services; (6) training services; (7) referrals to job placement agencies; and, (8) repatriation and rescue services.

As a complete package of services, it responded to both short and long-term needs of survivors. Support for short-term needs provided to survivors

6

Good Practices in the Program on Empowerment of Survivors

66

The program includes health, repatriation and rescue services. For those who decided to get out of the prostitution industry were provided with a package of support in the form of job referrals, education and scholarship grants, education and awareness raising activities, etc. This package of support responded mainly to the needs of survivors towards re-integration.

1. The survivors play a key role in the Program

CATW-AP, the survivors and the network of service providers are the stakeholders in the Program, however, the survivors played the key role: as core members of the Board of CATW-AP, they are actively involved in the planning, setting direction or thrusts and implementing projects and activities. The Support Program was conceptualized based on the expressed needs of survivors and its components and implementation strategies were designed based on inputs from survivors. And finally, the implementation of the Program was further enhanced through planning, consultation and assessment with survivors' groups. Likewise, recommendations from the groups are much given consideration and incorporated in the Program.

2. Establishment of a network of service providers to render a comprehensive package of services to survivors

In order to respond to a range of needs of survivors, the Program has organized a network of service providers to provide legal, medical, psychosocial, counseling, and job referrals to survivors. As partner, CATW-AP provided education and consciousness-raising activities to the network to enhance its services to survivors. These education activities primarily aim to enhance the knowledge of the service providers about women's rights and gender issues; and to appreciate and gain understanding of CATW-AP's position and framework on trafficking and prostitution. In working hand in hand with survivors' groups and CATW-AP, the network of service providers have expressed the following changes in their services: (1) improved quality of

services to survivors; and (2) increased level of knowledge of service providers on gender-related issues, particularly on trafficking and prostitution as well as on laws related to trafficking.

3. Building the capabilities of the survivors to organize their ranks

The Program developed the capabilities of survivors towards organizing their ranks through formation of a support group for survivors and those who are still in the sex industry. To prepare the survivors for this task, the Program provided capability-building activities to hone their skills in education, advocacy, organizing work and leadership capabilities.

67

The Program's core strategy in building the survivors' capabilities is consciousness-raising which includes a package of educational sessions tackling gender awareness, VAW, organizing, women's human rights, sexuality and reproductive rights, economic and political issues, and trafficking and prostitution. These consciousness raising-activities were complemented with skills training in paralegal (e.g. filing in court, affidavit making), HURIDOCS documentation, financial management, and peer counseling. This education package aimed to deepen the survivors' analysis of the issue of trafficking and prostitution and its link to other structural issues like globalization and militarism, in particular, the analysis on how globalization and militarism promoted and created the demand for sexual exploitation of women and children.

Because of the enhanced awareness and capacities developed among survivors' groups, they acquired in-depth understanding and analysis of prostitution and trafficking that transcended viewing their experiences as personal victimization but rather as agents of change. As a result, survivors' groups are now in the forefront of advocacy, mobilizations and struggles against the issues of trafficking and sexual exploitation. As examples, BUKLOD, one of the survivor's groups was at the forefront of the campaign in the Subic rape case while Bagong Kamalayan Collective, Inc. has been active in campaigns and advocacy work ranging from writing letters to legislators to support the passage of the Anti-Trafficking law and the Anti-Prostitution bill to advocacy work pressuring government agencies to provide alternative economic options for women in prostitution.

Another salient outcome of the Program, the survivors were able to develop a counselling module especially for prostituted women. This module will be used in a Trainers' Training for survivors' groups to facilitate their own peer counselling services. To further complement the survivors' initiatives, CATW-AP lent them support to organize a National Consultation of survivors. In addition, CATW-AP also sourced out funds for survivors' economic initiatives, such as the Cafeteria project.

4. Creating space for growth and nurturance

Aside from the support services provided by the Program to survivors, the commitment of CATW-AP staff and the nurturing relationship extended to the survivors were some of the reasons that strengthened the survivors' decision to start a new life out of prostitution.²⁰ For most of the survivors interviewed, the Program has provided them with options and a new vision of life. To cite Nika's words during an interview, she said that, «without the care and nurturing hands of CATW-AP, I might still be in the streets by now». For Liza, the CATW-AP

68

Program enabled her to pick up the pieces of her broken life and made it whole again. For most of them, the Program was not only about provision of services but more importantly, helped them in re-building their personal lives and creating a community of women among survivors and non-survivors as well. «It is a hand-holding relationship between CATW-AP and the survivors,» as Jean Enriquez, CATW Executive Director, succinctly described the relationship.

6. Establishing a mechanism for sustainability of the Program

At present, the Program is working in partnership with Bagong Kamalayan Collective, Inc. to implement a pilot project that would provide alternative livelihood (catering business) for survivors who have been trafficked and in prostitution. The economic component of the Program was developed based on the expressed need of the survivors to open a catering service, given the survivors' skills in food preparation and cooking. This expressed need was given priority by CATW-AP during its organizational planning and was incorporated into CATW-AP's Program for the Empowerment of Survivors. At the time of the evaluation, the food-catering project was still at the preparatory phase, i.e. preparation for the feasibility study to determine the viability of the project.

Impact of the Program

At the individual and collective levels, the following are the benefits for the survivors brought about by the Program in terms of concrete improvement:

Survivors' empowerment indicated by the following:

Personal Level:

Developed a deep and clear understanding and analysis of the issue of prostitution that resulted in a strong position to address its demand side.

Increased awareness to promote women's rights and to work to end trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children.

Transcended the feeling of being victims and now see themselves as agents and advocates of change.

Capability to protect self from abuse due to knowledge of their rights and the law

Feeling of safety and comfort being part of a survivor's organization.

Improved level of self esteem and self-worth.

Survivors turned into advocates/activists and support-group for other survivors. and those who are still in the sex industry (i.e. rescue others who are trafficked and those still in the industry).

Collective Level

69

Challenges and Recommendations

During program implementation, CATW-AP has not encountered any major problem; however, the viability of the survivors' cafeteria business is a new challenge for the Program.

The Program has provided a range of services to survivors in support to their re-integration and as a result, has produced the above impact on survivors and service providers as well. For both survivors and service providers, they find the Program beneficial to them. Given CATW-AP's contribution in empowering women, the following are recommended to further enhance the Program:

Documenting the experience of CATW-AP in organizing and working with survivors' groups.

Since CATW-AP has long been working with survivors and has supported in organizing them, it is now time to cull lessons from the experience by documenting them.

Documenting CATW-AP members' experiences in implementing re-integration programs for survivors.

Survivors groups that are members and network partners of CATW-AP like BUKAL, Buklod Center and Talikala have long experiences in working with, providing assistance to and organizing survivors. In particular, their re-integration programs have long been established. As such, the rich experiences and good practices of these organizations need to be documented. The documentation of their experience could be used as resource for other groups with existing re-integration programs

Enhanced and sustained political advocacy work: survivors made statements calling for policies that would protect victims and create programs and economic options for women.

At the network and partners' level, the following are the changes that can be discernable at this point:

Improved quality of services for survivors.

Increased level of knowledge of service providers in relation to issues.

70

or for those who are planning to establish one.

Facilitate the regular coming together of survivors through conferences and consultations.

These consultations and conferences could be done annually in this way the sharing of experiences could motivate other survivors to organize in areas with no survivors' groups yet.

General conclusions on the Program on Empowerment of Survivors

The Program provided a comprehensive package of services to survivors addressing the different domains of their lives: economic, education, health, legal and political.

The Program when viewed from the levels of empowerment framework (see the women's rights based framework, p.18), was holistic as it responded to all these aspects of empowerment - welfare, access, conscientization, participation and control.

In the area of welfare, the program provided a package of services that address the economic, psychosocial, health and educational needs of survivors. This comprehensive package of services served as an enabling mechanism for survivors to gain access to resources like education, health, legal and economic support, that were previously unavailable to them because of poverty. In the aspect of conscientization, the program has provided education activities that honed not only the survivors' organizing and leadership capabilities but also helped in raising their awareness and sharpening their analysis of trafficking and prostitution. An increased in awareness of the issues enabled the survivors to have a clearer and deeper understanding of the issues and their links to other structural problems (i.e. globalization and militarism) and the importance of addressing the demand side of prostitution.

Equipped with a clear and firm grasp of the issues of trafficking and prostitution as a result of the conscientization activities provided by CATW-AP, the survivors actively participated in campaigns and lobbying work to end the sexual exploitation of women and were in the frontline in organizing their ranks to collectively improve their situation and lent support to those who are still in the sex industry. And finally, many of these survivors who were assisted by the Program are now in control of their lives as manifested in their plans and actions: many of them have plans to start a new life, pursue higher education and finish a course, renew ties with their families, facilitate the healing and counseling of their

71

children, plan for their future and, look forward to having a career in the future.

In summary, the Program is a comprehensive one that simultaneously addressed all aspects of the survivors' powerlessness. Each component of the Program has contributed in facilitating women's empowerment - from the provision of welfare support to enabling women take control over their lives. Although the sustainability of the Program still posed as challenge to CATW-AP, the greatest impact that the Program has made is the transformation of women in prostitution from being survivors to becoming agents and advocates for social change.

72 73

The overall design of CATW-AP's programs is a comprehensive one that addressed the various aspects of trafficking and prostitution – prevention, protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, and re-integration of survivors. The package of services provided by the various Programs of CATW-AP complemented each other and the synergy of these if sustained could create greater impact in the long-term. The survivors, CATW-AP members and partners and

young men graduates had played key roles in the various phases of the Programs – conceptualisation, planning, implementation, and evaluation.

The Programs were implemented as planned and the expected outputs were achieved. CATW-AP members, partners, survivors and young men found these programs beneficial and relevant – by facilitating the transformation of the lives of survivors and young men; and by enhancing the work and services of members and partners in addressing the issues of trafficking and prostitution.

The comprehensiveness of the programs has created an enabling mechanism to prevent and address the issue of trafficking and prostitution. However, improvements on the technical aspect of Project management have to be done (i.e. output/effect/impact indicators to track down progress of the programs; installation of a monitoring system that would track the progress of the indicators set, installation of a sustainability mechanism as part of the design of the programs/projects).

Viewed from the rights-based framework, the programs have strengthened the capabilities of both the national and local government units and officials in order to perform their duties in preventing trafficking and prostitution, protecting victims and potential victims, enforcing the law, and prosecuting the perpetrators, which were evident in the Bantay Bugaw project. These programs also enhanced

7

Conclusion and lessons learned

74

the capabilities of CATW-AP members, partners and service providers to improve and expand their programs and services for survivors and their children. The programs also empowered women and men, especially the survivors, CATW-AP members and partners and young men, to demand from the government and its agencies to enact and enforce laws to protect women against trafficking and prostitution and to provide quality social services to survivors. The programs also provided the stakeholders (i.e., survivors, CATW-AP members and partners, and the government and its agencies) opportunities to work together in campaigns, advocacy and implementation of projects addressing the issues of trafficking and prostitution.

In terms of measuring CATW-AP's contribution in empowering women and working towards gender equality, its programs complementarily contributed toward these goals. From a women's rights-based perspective of empowering women, the evaluation has found that CATW-AP's programs have contributed towards women's empowerment as manifested in the goals, assumptions and processes of its programs. As observed, the principles of women's participation and the emphasis on empowerment processes were central considerations in all the programs. Each of the four programs has contributed towards the various aspects of women's empowerment – from welfare to control over their lives. The synergy of these programs has created impacts in the lives of survivors and women in prostitution.

Lessons Learned

1. Documenting the plans, experiences, and lessons learned is important in developing the knowledge base of CATW-AP.

Documentation is a crucial component in developing the knowledge base of an organization. This is important for CATW-AP which focuses on using awareness of issues and acquiring frameworks for analysis – knowledge – in effecting changes in attitudes, behavior, national policies and programs. Documenting activities is vital in analyzing what worked and what did not; programming for the continuity of the projects; monitoring the changes in the situation and the needs of the children and the communities; and ensuring the activities in line with the principles of the CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action and the UN CRC.

Due to the workload of CATW-AP staff, documentation of the activities implemented is not given enough attention. This resulted to log frame plans that did not fully capture the project outcomes and indicators and in documentations that did not fully capture what occurred and the lessons learned. This *does not*

75

imply that CATW-AP has no clear plans or planning processes. Although there is a clear understanding among the coordinators and the staff on goals, outcomes, and indicators; implementation strategies and processes; and tasking but documentation of these were uneven – in some projects these were all clearly stated but in others the indicators and activities were mixed together.

The documentation of the efforts and lessons learned also needs to be shared for local and regional exchange. Publishing these in a medium where partners and communities can benefit is important so as to continue the spread of knowledge that would be crucial in effecting change.

2. Capacity building of the government and its agencies on relevant issues such as trafficking and gender sensitivity proved to be appropriate and strategic.

This approach was meaningfully applied and the Program on Policy Advocacy, Campaigns and Networking is the prime example for this. For example, in Bantay Bugaw incumbent local government officials, social services, and law enforcers – the government and its agencies were effectively equipped with necessary knowledge and skills to understand and address the issue of trafficking and prostitution. They were motivated and changed by the training courses. As a result, they initiated policy change and were vigilant in the implementation of the law. This was crucial in the success of the community-based Bantay Bugaw projects.

3. «Ladderized» /modular training courses will sustain changes in attitudes and behavior and the community-based initiatives.

As reflected in the experiences in Bantay Bugaw and among the partners in various local government officials and law enforcers, the training courses are often one-shot and needs-based. It is inarguable that these training courses led to changes in lives and views but CATW-AP aims to change behavior, practice and choices – they aim to change the prevalent way of life based on a patriarchal culture. It takes more than one training course to effectively and meaningfully effect change in attitudes and behavior and making this in the long-term part of the local culture and norms. There were follow-ups and partnerships were maintained and strengthened but feedback from the Quezon City Police Chief and partners interviewed in Calbayog City noted that training and education needed to be more programmatic.

The content of the one-shot training courses could be divided into modules that will be implemented over a period of time, for example six months. The short training courses will help facilitate understanding and appreciation of the

76

concepts discussed, follow-up and address any questions that come up from the participants. It will also become a venue for supervised application of what was learned and a

place to discuss the difficulties encountered among peers and colleagues with advice and input from the facilitators.

The camp graduates who were trained as facilitators will also benefit from a ladderized/modular training course. A step-by-step course will help develop their knowledge and skills up to a point where they could be tapped as volunteer resource persons in their areas.

4. The active and meaningful participation of women and children ensured the success and sustainability of the projects.

True to the rights-based framework, CATW-AP empowered victims/survivors, young men, barangay and local government officials to be partners in the projects and programs. They are currently active participants in implementing a number of projects such as Bantay Bugaw and Young Men's Camps. The participation of the members, partners and young men can be expanded to planning, monitoring and evaluation by equipping them with the necessary skills and capacities. This will further strengthen their sense of ownership and thus contribute to the sustainability of the projects.