This *Human Trafficking Snapshot* was developed to provide background for practitioners who want to conduct counter trafficking activities in Philippines.

The *Human Trafficking Snapshot* serves the following purposes, to:

1. Identify key Trafficking in Persons (TIP) trends, including priority target audiences by geography, age, gender, ethnicity and so forth;
2. Provide media consumption data;
3. Provide an information resource for the counter-trafficking sector and local IOM X partners to ensure consistency of messaging across all related activities;
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WHAT IS IOM X?

IOM X is the International Organization of Migration’s (IOM) innovative campaign to encourage safe migration and public action to stop exploitation and human trafficking. The campaign leverages the power and popularity of media and technology to inspire young people and their communities to act against human trafficking – the buying and selling of people for the purpose of exploitation – which is happening in every country in the world today. The campaign is produced in partnership with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and works closely with celebrities, private sector partners, government agencies, NGOs and youth groups across Asia Pacific.

HOW IS THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING SNAPSHOT USED?

The *Human Trafficking Snapshot* is a strategic document used by IOM X to guide the development of key messages and calls-to-action for the prevention of specific country-related TIP themes/issues of IOM X video programmes and activities.

IOM X’s process of creating video programmes and activities involves the use of the Human Trafficking Snapshot and in-country consultations with partners and IOM staff to identify the priority TIP theme/issue in the country. The identified issue and media consumption information is then further analyzed through the application of the Communication for Development (C4D) strategic planning tool. The key output of this process is a briefing document, which outlines key messages and specific calls-to-action to be shared both internally and with relevant partners such as production houses and co-implementing organizations.

Not all information presented in this snapshot is IOM data. To compile this snapshot, IOM X conducted a desk review by consulting an array of sources, including information from governments, international organizations, (I)NGOs and local and international media sources. The snapshot uses the most up-to-date information available.
INTRODUCTION

The Republic of the Philippines is considered one of Southeast Asia’s most vibrant media markets, but endemic corruption that robs the poor of key public goods and services, compounded by one of the longest protracted conflicts, significant socioeconomic gaps between urban and rural populations, and being especially prone to natural disasters, all pose hurdles to the country’s further development.

Conflict and natural disasters have also increased displacement and vulnerabilities, which have allowed people to be lured into unsafe migration routes and exploitative practices. The Philippines is a source country and, to a much lesser extent, a destination and transit country for men, women and children subjected to trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

The Philippines is an active member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

PHILIPPINES DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>100,981,437 (2015 est.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban vs. Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban: 44.4% of total population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural: 55.6% of total population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2015 est.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Trends</td>
<td>Approximately 53% of the population is under 25 (2016 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>21.6% (2015 est.) of the population lives below the poverty line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>5.9% (2016 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment</td>
<td>16.3% (Jan 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Unemployment (ages 15-24)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 13.9% (2016 est.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male: 12.7% Female: 15.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religions</td>
<td>Catholic 80.6%, Muslim 5.6%, Iglesia ni Cristo 2.7%, Protestant 1.2%, Aglipay 1%, other 8.9% (2010 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Groups</td>
<td>Tagalog 24.4%, Bisaya/Binisaya 11.4%, Cebuano 9.9%, Ilocano 8.8%, Hiligaynon/Ilonggo 8.4%, Bikol 6.8%, Waray 3.9%, Other 26.9% (2010 census)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Filipino (official; based on Tagalog) and English (official); eight major local languages - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango and Pangasinan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>Total population: 97.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male: 97.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female: 97.6% (2010 est.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: World Bank Philippines Profile, Philippine Statistics Authority
Although Filipinos are the world’s second largest population of migrants living abroad, the Filipino diaspora recorded its high point in 2011 with 10.4 million Filipinos living and working abroad (it must be noted that the government did not always systematically document outmigration). This trend is slowly reversing; in 2016 the number of overseas Filipinos reduced to approximately 9.4 million. Yet given the government’s policies and structures for labour migration, there is a strong flow of outward migration, primarily to countries in the Middle East such as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain.

For over 40 years – up until 2016 – labour migration from the Philippines was constantly growing, and more than doubled in the past 10 years. This was partially because the government, beginning during the Marcos dictatorship in 1970s, systematically pushed for outward labour migration. Additionally, a high demand for workers and a lack of opportunities in the Philippines has helped create a migration culture to take form. Employment abroad is a top aspiration for young Filipinos. The majority of the documented labour migrants come from Metro Manila, Cavite, Batangas, Pangasinan, Cebu, Maguindanao and Laguna. The majority of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) are women, and they are generally younger than the men who migrate. Most of them work in the service and production industries, and the top occupation is domestic work. In the Philippines, approximately 1,300 private recruitment agencies are involved in recruiting men and women for overseas employment. Marriage migration is a big part of this outflow, especially to Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan Province of China.

Immigration to the Philippines is relatively small, with most people coming from China and the Republic of Korea. The inflow of students for university education in English language is growing. Internal migration in the Philippines is a fundamental part of “rural livelihood strategies and rural transformation and not only to escape poor rural areas.” Internal displacements due to conflict and natural disasters are also major causes of internal migration.
## Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States Trafficking in Persons Report Tier Ranking</th>
<th>Tier 1 – Government fully meets the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s (TVPA) minimum standards. This includes implementing policies concerning the 3 Ps (Prosecution, Protection and Prevention).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Slavery Index</td>
<td>30 of 167 – This index ranks 167 countries based on the proportion of population that is estimated to be in modern slavery. Low ranks indicate a higher prevalence and risk of modern slavery in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>The Philippines is a source country for about 26 countries and territories including Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Europe, the United States and various countries in the Middle East.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>Men, women, and children are trafficked from rural to urban areas including Manila, Cebu, City of Angeles, the cities of Mindanao, and tourist destinations such as Boracay, Olongapo, Puerta Galera and Surigao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries involving trafficking</td>
<td>Agriculture, fishing and maritime industries, domestic work, small-scale factory work, forced begging, commercial sexual exploitation, engineering, nursing, shipping and janitorial services are known to involve trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims</td>
<td>Men, women and children are all vulnerable to human trafficking. Filipino migrant workers, both domestically and abroad, who become victims of trafficking are often subjected to violence, threats, inhumane living conditions, non-payment of salaries and the withholding of travel and identity documents. A significant number of these migrants work as domestic workers who face rape, physical violence and sexual abuse. Typhoon Haiyan, in 2013 caused widespread damage in the impoverished provinces of Cebu, Leyte and Samar, resulting in the displacement of more than 4 million Filipinos. It has been documented that this massive displacement has led to human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), particularly Tawi-Tawi and Maguindanao, has the highest share of trafficking interceptions and return sites of cross-border trafficking victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffickers</td>
<td>Traffickers, at times in partnership with organized crime syndicates and corrupt government officials, recruit family and friends from villages and urban neighbourhoods, sometimes masquerading as representatives of government-registered employment agencies. Traffickers are also increasingly using email and social networking sites to fraudulently recruit Filipinos for overseas work. Fraudulent recruitment practices and the institutionalized practice of paying recruitment fees leave workers vulnerable to forced labour, debt bondage and forced sexual exploitation. Recruiters also use student, intern and exchange program visas to circumvent the Philippines government and receiving countries’ regulatory frameworks for foreign workers. Recruiters and traffickers utilize budget airlines, inter-island ferries and barges, buses, small private boats and even chartered flights to transport their victims domestically and internationally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRENDS

TREND #1: TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY GIRLS, FOR CYBERSEX

WHAT?
Due to high Internet connectivity, an increasing number of children have been coerced into performing sexual acts in front of webcams or mobile phones. These acts are broadcast live to sexual predators around the world. One ‘sex show’ can cost USD 20 to USD 150.\(^{11}\)

It is estimated that there are tens of thousands of children being exploited and abused in cybersex dens across the Philippines. According to the UN and FBI, at any given time there are 750,000 predators online.\(^{12}\)

WHERE?
Victims are trafficked from and to Manila, Cebu and Mindanao.

HOW ARE VICTIMS RECRUITED?
Usually family members (parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, etc.), neighbours or family friends recruit children. Often parents believe that because paedophiles are not actually touching their children that it is not real abuse.\(^{13}\)

WHO IS AT RISK?
Boys and girls are particularly at-risk for cybersex, especially in Cebu, Manila and Mindanao.

TREND #2: TRAFFICKING OF MEN AND BOYS FOR FORCED LABOUR

WHAT?
Exploitative industries often include fishing, construction and agricultural sectors.\(^{14}\) Victims trafficked for forced labour usually work excessive hours, have their identification documents confiscated, are subjected to contract switching or do not have any written contracts.\(^{15}\) Victims of forced labour often fall into debt bondage due to excessive recruitment fees. Infrequent wage payments, and wage deductions are commonplace. Reasons for wage deductions include repayment of wage advances, food and drinking water, leave days and accommodation.\(^{16}\)

Filipino boys and men are trafficked and deployed through Singapore to work on Taiwan Province of China fishing vessels.\(^{17}\) Working conditions for Filipinos on fishing boats are extremely difficult. Fishers face 18-20 hour workdays, live in cramped quarters, face drinking water shortages and are required to work even when they are fatigued or ill.\(^{18}\)

Forced labour victims on palm oil plantations lack protective gear when applying pesticides.\(^{19}\)

Those exploited in the construction industry often face a wide array of abuse, including excessive overtime. Work related injuries due to heavy lifting are common.\(^{20}\)
**HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRENDS**

WHERE?
Victims are trafficked from Luzon, Aklan, Isabella, Nueva Viscaya, Nueva Ecija, Metro Manila, Cavite, Palawan, Iloilo, Cebu, Davao, Zamboanga and Tawi-Tawi to Taiwan Province of China, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong SAR and the Middle East (particularly Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar).

HOW ARE VICTIMS RECRUITED?
Many Filipino men are promised jobs abroad by recruiters, but when they arrive they are exploited, suffer from violence and poor working conditions. Findings strongly indicate that abusive and exploitative recruitment and broker practices continue to play a significant role in facilitating trafficking for purposes of forced or exploitative labour. Filipino men are recruited into the fishing industry directly through recruiters or through friends, contacts, or even newspaper advertisements. Recruiters prey on Filipino men’s desires to improve their economic circumstances and fulfil their roles as the male breadwinners, a key part of Filipino masculinity.

There are also emergent forms of recruitment including facilitation through travel agencies, student exchange programmes and existing support services provided by NGOs for migrant Filipino workers.

WHO IS AT RISK?
Many men and boys are vulnerable due to factors such as a lack of education on employment rights, which results in migrant workers falling prey to unscrupulous employers and human traffickers.

TREND #3: TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR DOMESTIC WORK

WHAT?
Domestic work is one of the most important sources of employment for Filipina women both domestically and abroad. Trafficked domestic workers are offered good salaries by recruiters but then often end up working in exploitative situations. They may be paid far less than promised or have recruitment fees deducted from their salaries. Additionally, victims sometimes have their passports confiscated and their freedom of movement restricted. Many work excessive hours with few breaks and no days off. Some lack adequate food and living conditions and face verbal abuse. In extreme cases, victims are subjected to physical and sexual abuse.

In what is a widely accepted practice in the Philippines, children are also recruited to work as domestic workers in urban centres and rural areas. They often receive no salary and have their school expenses paid for by their employers. Child domestic workers can be on call 24 hours a day, expected to perform tasks such as childcare, and can be severely punished for their mistakes.
WHERE?
Victims are internally trafficked from Sultan Kudarat and Davao to Metro Manila and Cebu. Those trafficked across borders go from Metro Manila to the Middle East (especially Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Hong Kong SAR and Malaysia).

HOW ARE VICTIMS RECRUITED?
Traffickers engage in numerous techniques to deceive victims and give them false hope. Illegal processes for overseas recruitment include contract switching and overcharging for administration and processing fees, as well as forcing victims to sign contracts in foreign languages. While recruiting children for domestic work in the Philippines, recruiters pay their parents cash advances and children then find themselves in situations of bonded labour.

WHO IS AT RISK?
Filipino women and children are most at risk.

TREND #4: TRAFFICKING WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

WHAT?
Young women are often lured abroad by promises of jobs as waitresses, domestic workers and hotel staff. Often the women travel as tourists to other Asian countries but are then forced into sex work.

Child sexual exploitation is increasingly occurring in private residences and is facilitated by taxi drivers who have knowledge of clandestine locations.

WHERE?
Victims are internally trafficked from Metro Manila, Metro Cebu, various city slums and rural areas to Manila, Angeles City, Cebu, Boracay, Olongapo and Puerto Galera. Cross-border trafficking victims come from Davao and Zamboanga del Sur. These victims are exploited in Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, South Korea and Japan, as well as the Middle East, Europe and North America.

HOW ARE VICTIMS RECRUITED?
Traffickers tend to be Filipino and increasingly include women. Internal or domestic traffickers tend to be politically well connected and work alongside organized crime groups. In some cases, traffickers utilize local recruiters, posing as government-registered employment agencies, to deceive victims.
Recent developments in recruitment techniques (and the transportation of victims abroad) involve using student, intern and exchange programme visas to deceive governments and skirt regulatory frameworks for foreign workers.38

The Internet is also used to lure young teenage girls into sexually exploitative conditions, as well to exploit them through this channel.

**WHO IS AT RISK?**
The most vulnerable to trafficking within the sex industry are women and girls between 14 and 17 years old.

**TREND #5: TRAFFICKING FOR ORGAN REMOVAL**39,40

**WHAT?**
The Philippines was recognized as a hotspot in the world of trafficking for organ removal in 2005.41 Despite the introduction of laws criminalizing trafficking for organ removal in 2008, reports suggest that there has been a resurgence and that the problem persists, especially in rural communities.42

Traffic for organ removal can occur in three different ways. Firstly, victims can be forced or deceived into giving up an organ. Secondly, victims may formally or informally agree to sell an organ but are not paid at all or not paid the promised amount. Thirdly, a victim may be treated for an illness and have their organ removed in surgery without their knowledge or consent. People are permitted to legally donate their organs, but are not allowed to sell these.43

**WHERE?**
Victims are trafficked internally from Metro Manila, Quezon Province and other rural communities and slums to Manila. Their organs are then sold to recipients in Israel, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan Province of China and the Philippines.

**HOW ARE VICTIMS RECRUITED?**
Recruiters typically come from neighbouring areas and are linked to the victims through friends, relatives or acquaintances. Some agents actively recruit victims for trafficking syndicates.44 Victims are paid between USD 600-6,000 for their kidneys. However, the victims are responsible for their own medical care after the operation and many find that they are financially, and medically, worse off afterwards.45

Often victims are detained in ‘safe-houses’ before the operation so that the trafficking syndicate can prepare them for the operation and ensure that they are in peak health for the donation.46

**WHO IS AT RISK?**
Primarily Filipino men and some women from rural areas, who are living in poverty and lacking opportunities, are vulnerable to trafficking for organ removal. The promise of immediate financial gain encourages them to give up their kidneys.47
The Government of the Republic of the Philippines has taken significant steps to address the issue of human trafficking from a prevention, protection, prosecution and policy perspective. Some of the important steps include the following:

National and local actions

- The Philippines has passed legislation that contributes to anti-trafficking measures, which includes the following:
  - An Act Providing For Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, and For Other Purposes (1992)
  - Other Acts of Abuse (1992)
  - Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act (1995)
  - The Philippines Anti-Money Laundering Act (2001)
  - Cybercrime Prevention Act, which criminalizes cybersex (2012)
- Enactment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2003, which criminalizes all forms of trafficking for sexual and labour purposes.
- Enactment of the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012. This is an amendment to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 which allows the identities of suspected perpetrators to be shared with the media as a way to prevent other potential victims from doing business with them. It also officially includes illegal recruitment as a form of human trafficking.
- Establishment of an Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), chaired by the Department of Justice and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), to coordinate the 2012-2016 national plan to combat human trafficking.
- In 2015, IACAT carried out 36 trainings for more than 1,000 government officials, including investigators and prosecutors. Additionally, 280 anti-trafficking trainings were held that reached more than 7,300 government employees and over 11,000 civil society members (including students, hospitality staff, and bus and taxi drivers).
- An awareness campaign focusing specifically on cybercrime and online child sexual exploitation took place in Cebu; as part of this campaign 60,000 local residents received information on the topic.
Regional and global actions

- Signatory to the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance and Criminal Matters.\(^{54}\)

- Together with the Malaysian royal police, the Filipino regional police facilitated 24 courses on cross-border trafficking issues.\(^{55}\)

- With the support of NGOs, the DSWD operates 44 residential care facilities, providing victims with shelter, psychosocial support, medical services, legal assistance and vocational training. Additionally, officials opened a shelter for male Filipino trafficking victims in Saudi Arabia.\(^{56}\)

- In 2015, the budget of the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) was increased for carrying out anti-trafficking prevention campaigns. Community education programmes on human trafficking and safe migration were carried out in 24 provinces, reaching more than 6,300 people. A similar campaign was carried out in Hong Kong SAR for Filipino migrant workers there.\(^{57}\)

- The Philippines is the only country in Asia to ratify the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers (C189), which sets labour standards for domestic workers, including mandatory rest hours and minimum wage.

- In February 2017, the Filipino government ratified the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP).
Despite the strong action being taken by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to tackle internal and cross-border human trafficking, several challenges remain. These include the following:

- **Complicit law enforcement**: Law enforcement and other government actors are often seen to be complicit in the trafficking chain, undermining government efforts to address the issue. The lack of capacity to investigate, prosecute and criminally punish law enforcement officials complicit in human trafficking continues to hamper efforts made by the anti-trafficking sector.

- **Fear and lack of trust**: Escaped victims are often too scared to seek help from the police and public prosecutors because they are aware that members of law enforcement agencies are sometimes involved in trafficking networks and/or likely to deport them. The lack of trust in the assistance offered can be borne out of past trafficking-related experiences, the fear of being cheated again or reprisal by traffickers.58

- **Stigma**: Trafficking victims lack incentive to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers, in large part due to the negative repercussions of being identified as a trafficking victim.59 Being identified as a trafficking victim could mean that the individual has failed at migration when others in their community succeeded, leading to shame and embarrassment.60

- **Victim identification and reintegration**: Efforts to identify victims of forced labour (particularly children) need to be improved by increasing training efforts for immigration and labour department officials.61 Identified victims might receive some assistance but not the full package they require to move on from their trafficking experience and reintegrate into society.62 As a result, there is a high likelihood of the victims returning to the same (or similar) situation that made them vulnerable to trafficking in the first place. Additionally, protection for male victims—a growing population—is severely limited.63

- **Clandestine nature of crime**: Sexual exploitation of children and women in cybersex dens is particularly difficult to investigate. Using encrypted live streaming and storing pornographic materials on cloud servers leaves police with little evidence. Payments by perpetrators are also usually anonymous.64
# Media Context

The media context in Indonesia is more developed and open than in neighbouring Southeast Asian markets. Television penetration is essentially universal in the country. Combined with high mobile penetration rates and rapidly growing rates of Internet access, the media environment provides ample opportunities to utilize media platforms to engage relevant audiences on the issue of human trafficking. Diverse media platforms, including television, radio and social networks, have been utilized to affect political and social change, but little research has been done to assess impact. The potential passage of stricter press and censorship laws raise concerns about the future of media freedom.

## Media Penetration Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Penetration Rate</th>
<th>Rural vs. Urban</th>
<th>Relevent Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Television| 82.1%<sup>65</sup> (Household) | 92% vs. 70%<sup>66</sup> | Genres: Lunchtime game shows, soap operas  
Channels: ABS-CBN, GMA-7, MYX Philippines, TV5, ANC 24/7<sup>67</sup> |
|           | 11.4%<sup>68</sup> (Pay TV) | 29% vs. 16%<sup>69</sup> |  |
| Internet  | 49%<sup>70</sup> | 37% vs. 63% | In January 2016, Internet users in the Philippines spent the most time online of any country in Asia Pacific at 5.2 hours spent online via a laptop/desktop and 3.2 hours through a mobile device per day.<sup>71</sup>  
Social Media: In 2016 Facebook had 47 million users in the Philippines.<sup>72</sup> Twitter is the sixth most popular social network in the country.<sup>73</sup>  
Usage: 87% of Filipinos stream or download video content online; 47% view TV shows or movies online.<sup>74</sup> |
| Radio     | 85%<sup>75</sup> | 83% vs. 69%<sup>76</sup> | Radio vs. TV: While television has become more popular in most of the country, radio is still relied on for morning and breaking news.<sup>77</sup> More than 600 stations exist.<sup>78</sup> |
### MEDIA CONTEXT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Penetration Rate</th>
<th>Rural vs. Urban</th>
<th>Relevant Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phones</td>
<td>117%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>62% of users access the Internet via a mobile device. A significant volume of traffic on Facebook is reported to come from simple feature phones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>50% (newspaper)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>While print publications remain an important source of news in forming public opinion, sales have declined in recent years due to competition from television and the Internet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KEY RESOURCES

- **IOM Philippines** – This UN agency supports the Government of the Philippines in strengthening migration governance, promoting safe migration and facilitating development of policies and programmes that are in the interest of all migrants and society. Website: [http://www.iom.int/cms/philippines](http://www.iom.int/cms/philippines). Email: mnlops@iom.int
- **Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT)** – Mandated by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2003 to coordinate national efforts to protect the people from any threat of violence and exploitation, eliminate trafficking in persons, and mitigate pressures for involuntary migration and servitude of persons, not only to support trafficked persons but more importantly, to ensure their recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration into mainstream society. Website: [http://www.iacat.net/](http://www.iacat.net/). Telephone: (632) 523-8481 Local: 216
- **National Anti-trafficking Action line 1343** – A 24 hour/ 7 days a week helpline managed by IACAT. This number is not toll-free. When calling from outside Metro Manila, the number is (02) 1343. The helpline was set up to:
  1. Receive and respond to requests for assistance, inquiries and referrals from victims, their families and the public on matters related to cases of human trafficking, regardless of whether the crime was committed locally or internationally.
  2. Systematize the referral of cases to appropriate government agencies or non-government organizations as quickly as possible.
ENDNOTES

19 Verite, Palm Oil (N/A). Available from http://www.verite.org/Commodities/PalmOil.
40 Asia Against Child Trafficking, Empowering Communities to fight Organ Trafficking (2013).
41 Asia Against Child Trafficking, Empowering Communities to fight Organ Trafficking (2013).

44 Asia Against Child Trafficking, Empowering Communities to fight Organ Trafficking (2013).

45 Asia Against Child Trafficking, Empowering Communities to fight Organ Trafficking (2013).

46 Asia Against Child Trafficking, Empowering Communities to fight Organ Trafficking (2013).

47 Asia Against Child Trafficking, Empowering Communities to fight Organ Trafficking (2013).


54 ASEAN, ASEAN Responses to Trafficking in Persons (April 2006).


58 R. Surtees, UNIAP/Nexus Institute, After Trafficking: Experiences and Challenges in the (Re) integration of Trafficked Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Bangkok, 2013).


