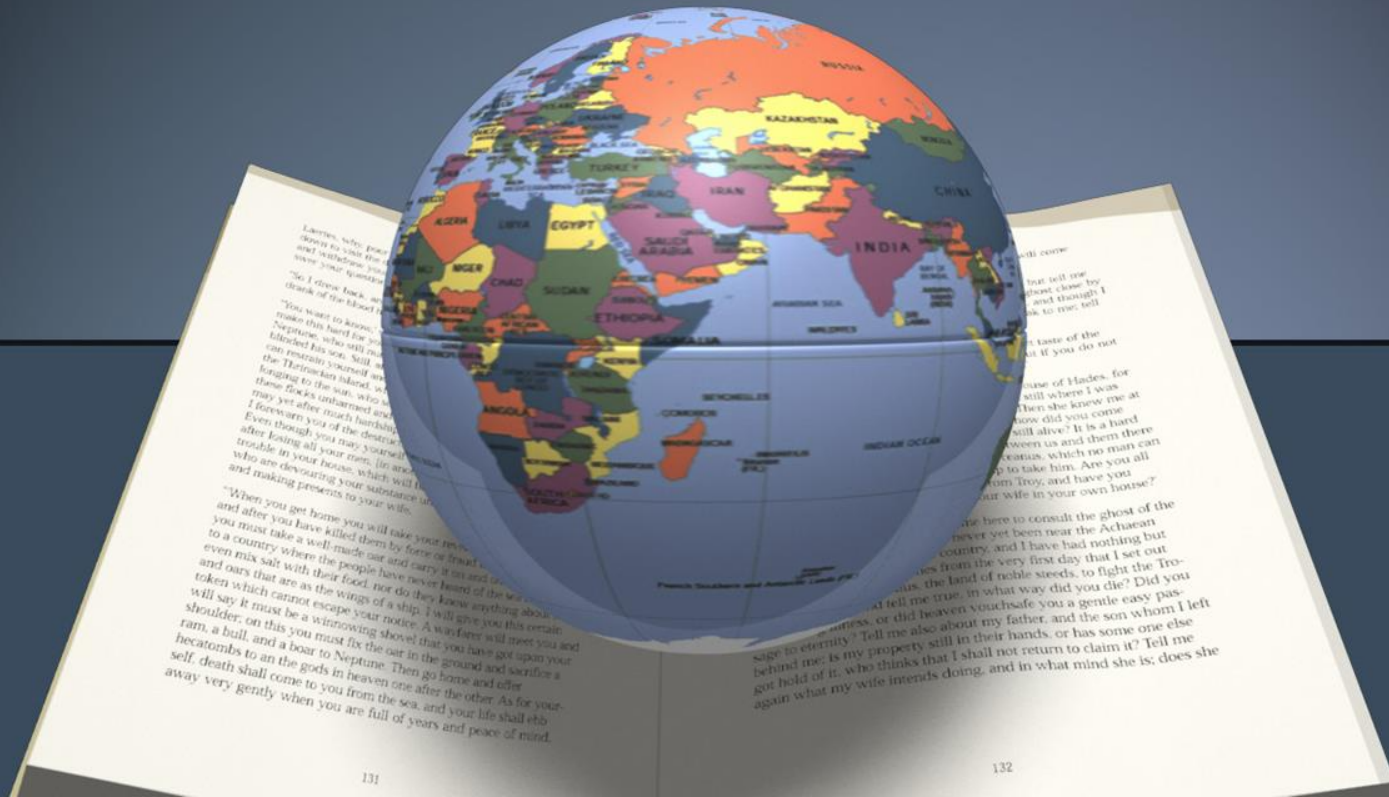




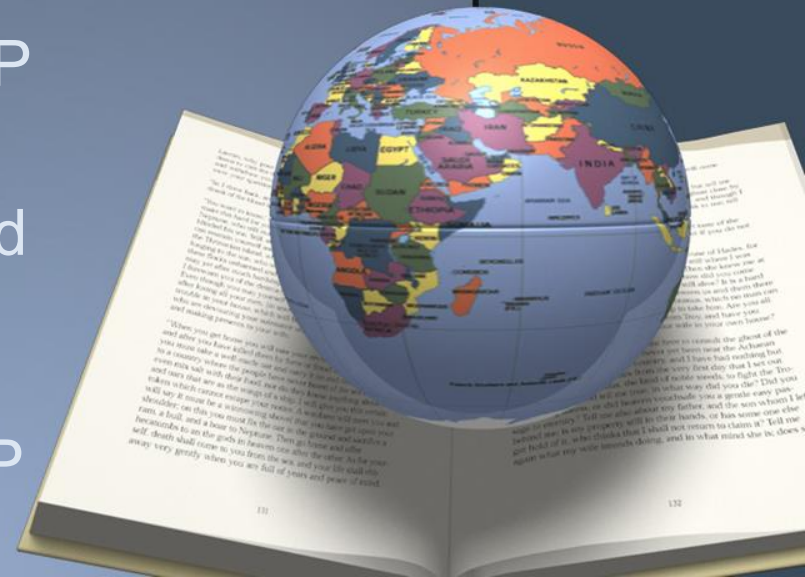
# PREVENTION

## Public Awareness and Education



# Assessment / Main Challenges

- Not limited to information or public awareness as it is not sufficient
- Create and strengthen research and information-sharing mechanisms among AMS and other key players and stakeholder
- No general understanding on TIP and basic human rights issues
- Natural disasters and heightened migration for various reasons especially labour lends so much to situations/opportunities for TIP



# Assessment / Main Challenges

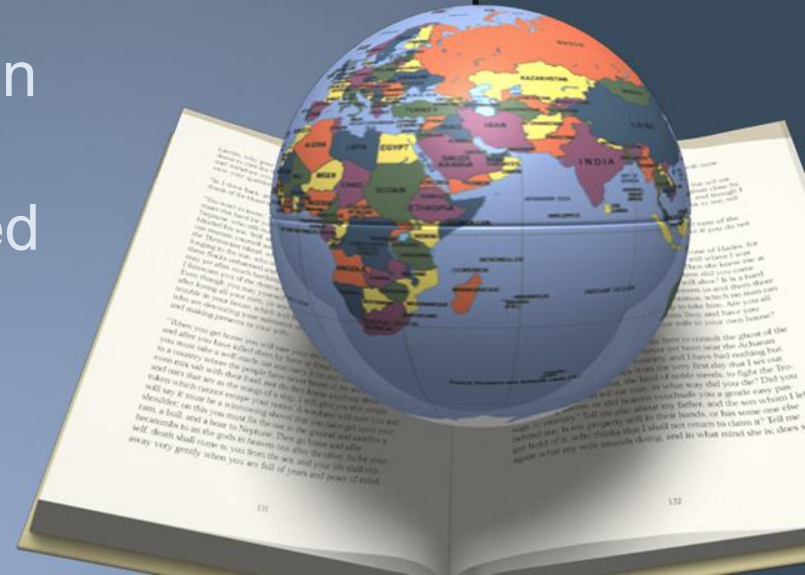


- There should be one regional approach on prevention and not only on a national approach.
- The challenge is how to bring about an ASEAN approach on TIP
- There should be more stringent border control measures



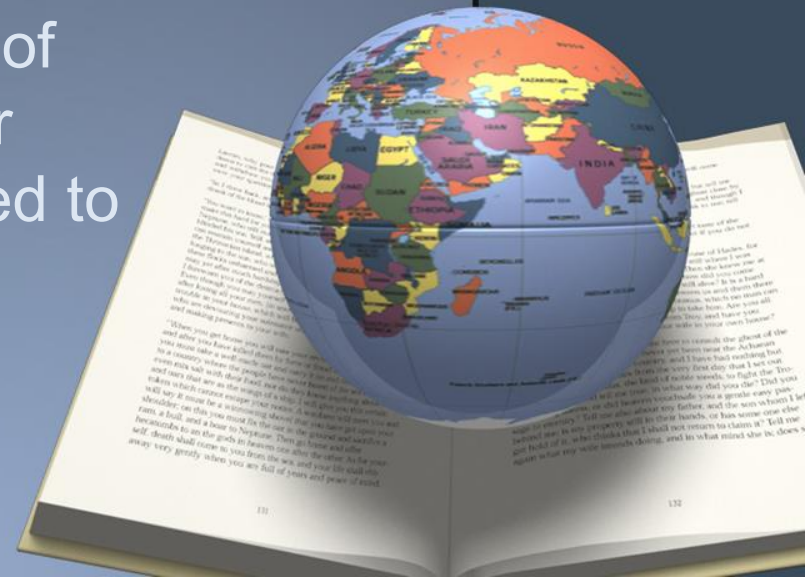
# Assessment / Main Challenges

- Anticipation of ASEAN 2015
- Responsibility on the prevention aspect lies on the source and destination countries
- The ASEAN Economic space in 2015 should not marginalize movement of any citizen, skilled or less skilled (i.e. programs in terms of training)



# Assessments/ Main Challenges

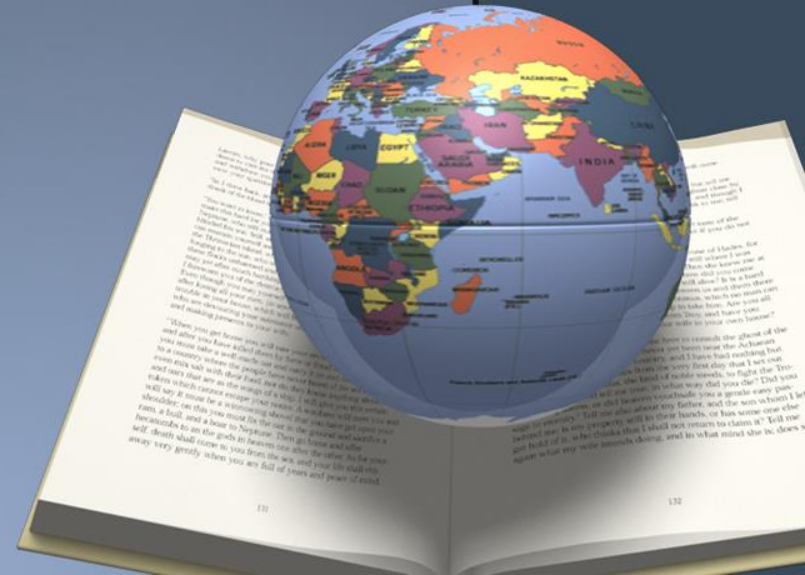
- Need for strong political will and top level national buy-in to adopt and implement rights-based approach anti-trafficking campaign
- Different countries have different priorities
- Barriers to ratification process of conventions, treaties and other international instruments related to TIP (i.e. conflict with domestic laws)





# Assessment / Main Challenges

- Academic background, economic conditions and situations and migration dynamics are key factors
- ASEAN 2015 focuses only on the movement of skilled workers in the region





# BEST PRACTICES

- Guidance and counselling programs to address the mail order bride issues (by Commission on Filipinos Overseas)
- Sending of Labor Attaches in the region
- Philippine Anti-trafficking Database (Philippines)
- Plan of Action by countries in the “Commit Process”
- Engagement of faith-based sector in the anti-trafficking efforts.





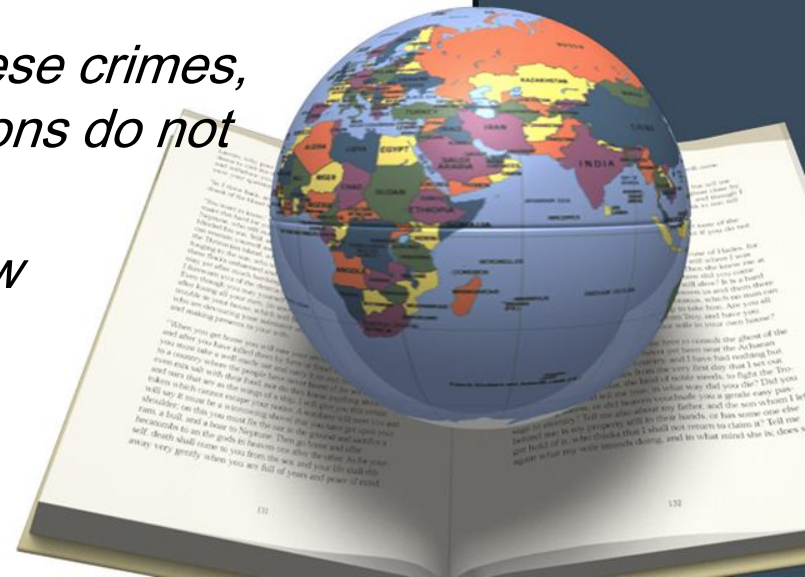
# Recommendations

1. Reference to the UNODC Definition of Prevention (Art. 31, UN Organized Crime Convention; Art. 1 and 3 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime)

*(a) Focus on criminalization of consistent core offenses;*

*(b) The development of responses to these crimes, ensuring companies and other legal persons do not escape criminal justice;*

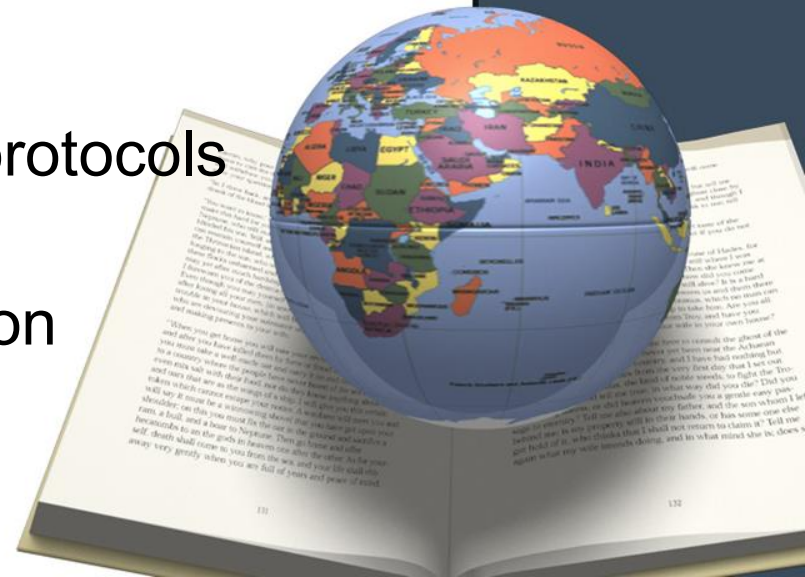
*(c) International cooperation between law enforcement and prosecution services.*





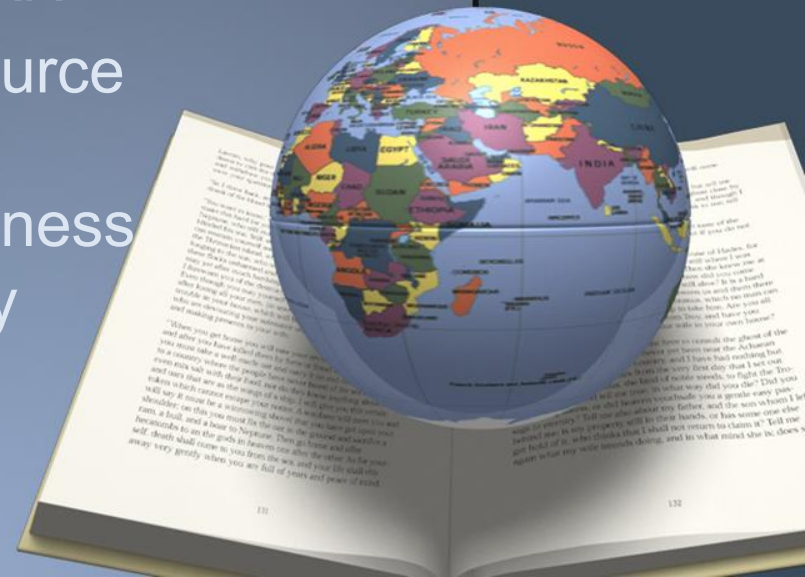
# Recommendations

2. Information sharing and creation of database system
3. Strong political buy-in, specifically convention, for all to have in AMS
4. Installation of labor and social welfare attaches in consular offices and foreign posts
5. A harmonized plan of action
6. More stringent border control protocols
7. Strong migration management mechanism as critical prevention strategy



# Recommendations

8. Regional approach to rehabilitation and reintegration programs and action plans to ensure victims from being re trafficked
9. All member states ratify the Palermo Protocol
10. Review the SHENGEN Model and determine applicability to ASEAN
11. AICHR continue to advisory source in development of ASEAN convention and interconnectedness not only on prevention, synergy among all





# Recommendations



11. Harmonization of immigration policies among AMS
12. Harmonization of immigration policies in source, transit and destination countries
13. Focus and highly-targeted messages
14. Address the demand side of trafficking network by positively engaging businesses and industries
15. Unskilled or less skilled labour should not be marginalized in the ASEAN 2015 “single economic space”
16. Good governance
17. Funding for NGOS
18. Inclusion or Partnership with Civil Society

