



THE STUDENTS' AWARENESS ON PREVENTION CAMPAIGN OF THE INTER AGENCY COUNCIL AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN TUGUEGARAO CITY

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Abstract: *This study aimed to determine the student's awareness on prevention campaign through the programs, activities, and projects of the inter agency council against trafficking (IACAT) in exterminating human trafficking. This study further investigated the level of awareness of the students on IACAT's prevention campaign on human trafficking and significant relationship between responses under level of awareness and effectiveness based on students' perception. This study involved 789 respondents composing of 223 student-respondents from the College of Teacher Education (CTED); 92 student-respondents from the College of Allied Health student-respondents from the College of Sciences (CAHS); 228 student-respondents from the College of Business, Entrepreneurship and Accountancy (CBEA); and 246 student-respondents from the College of Hotel Industry Management (CHIM). The respondents were chosen through random sampling technique. The study made used of the descriptive co relational research design to determine the awareness and effectiveness of IACAT prevention campaign. The major instrument used in gathering the*



data was the questionnaire. Interview and documentary analysis were also utilized. This study revealed a finding that students are partially aware of IACAT's prevention campaign through the conduct of seminars, media programs, used of social media applications and publication. Also, the degree of effectiveness of IACAT programs over the campaign against human trafficking plays a great factor to the awareness of the students. With IACAT's discharge of its roles and functions relative to campaigns against human trafficking needs greater intensification because complete awareness of students on cases of human trafficking is fully dependent on the ability of the IACAT. A better mapped out actions like revisiting, reconstructing and reorienting its activities, programs and projects is recommended in this study to make them more efficiently fitting to make students more aware on its campaign against human trafficking.

Keywords: *IACAT, awareness, human trafficking, inter-agency, campaign, follow through, medico-legal, prevention, profile, Republic Act 9208*

INTRODUCTION

It has been noted that a bigger chunk of men, women and even children around the globe fall prey to human traffickers whether for sexual exploitation, forced labor, domestic work or other purposes both within or beyond the borders of the country. This phenomenon has taken on such proportions that it can be named as a new and current form of slavery operating at both global and local levels. The third largest source of income for organized crimes is represented by trafficking in human beings (next to guns and drugs). It is a high-profit and low-risk enterprise that ranks it among the most lucrative forms of international organized crime. It is a sad and authentic reality that human trafficking is a very notable business which grows swiftly. This is one of the troublesome conflicts that the society is facing nowadays. Human trafficking is a serious crime and a multidimensional threat. It is based on how human traffickers treat human beings as private property or even commodity. The traffickers deprive the victims of the possibility of using their fundamental rights. Poverty is one of the causes that lead the people become victims to human trafficking. Individuals apply strategies to cope and overcome different challenges that put the people's continued existence at risk. Following the principle of livelihoods theory wherein the individuals adapt strategies to cope with the risk and vulnerabilities of life and as a result of the rising poverty and inequality affecting especially the underdeveloped and



developing world, those in that situation frequently utilize a wide variety of mechanism to provide means of subsistence for themselves and their families. These tools or mechanism sometimes resort to illegal activities. Added to this factor is the awareness measure which led the existence of our research.

Raising the level of public awareness about human trafficking and reducing the number of potential victims through various campaigns implemented by relevant institutions is important. Furthermore, the work of the inter-ministerial group under the Ministry of Internal Affairs has made our fight against trafficking, more effective. This group, composed of state institutions and civil society organizations, coordinates all anti-trafficking activities at the national level. Caritas Kosova, as part of this group, gives major contributions in the field of prevention and provides assistance in strengthening the capacity of shelters and reintegration of victims of trafficking. (Caritas Kosova, 2014)

The cruelty of human trafficking is such that victims' needs are often very diverse. That said, one can loosely categorize those needs into protective and legal measures. First, victims need to be rescued; then, they require psychosocial recovery, followed by repatriation or return, reintegration and then prevention from re-victimization. On the legal side, victims require assistance such as protection as witnesses, especially when assisting the State in prosecuting a trafficker, as well as legal aid. It is critical, however, to note that these areas of assistance cannot be regarded as quick fixes and require sustained work. Sadly, technical, financial and human resources are often lacking in the countries where this assistance is needed the most. Adding to this, in many instances the State cannot handle victims' needs alone, hence the recurring necessity for cooperation between all members of society. (Dr. Chutikul, 2010)

The areas include changing laws, increasing training for law enforcement, collaborating between agencies, and victim's interacting and cooperating with law enforcement.

Central to the prevention of human trafficking are well-defined laws making such exploitation illegal. Central aspects of good anti-trafficking laws include a broad definition of the concept of coercion; a well-articulated definition of trafficking; a mechanism of care for suspected victims; explicit relief for trafficking victims; specific protection for child victims; and legal access for the victims (U.S. Department of State, 2004, pp.13-16; Newton, et al, 2008, p.76).



Changes in current prostitution laws may assist in the identification of victims. Niemi (2010) emphasized the importance in the wording used in anti-trafficking laws and prostitution laws, suggesting a toughening of current prostitution laws relating to the buyers of sexual services, instead of focusing on prostitution as a commercial transaction. She also suggests identifying children and women as exploited victims, which would recognize the buyer as a part of the exploitation (along with the trafficker). This would carry more serious consequences and, it is hoped, curb the demand for services. Perkins (n.d., p.3) argues anti-trafficking campaigns only increase the exploitation of sex workers and add to the discrimination against them. She suggests decriminalizing sex work and making it a legitimate profession would reduce the exploitation factor greatly by empowering those who choose sex work and highlighting those who do not. Parmentier (2010, p.99) echoed this idea, but warned such legislation could have unintended consequences.

Moshoula Capous Pallaver, Ph.D. (2007) is a renowned scholar at a faculty at California State University in Social Work and Social Research from Portland University in the year 2010. She specializes in feminist theories, anti-oppression, social justice, sex work and immigration among others. In one of her works, "A Critique of the Global Trafficking and Global Policy," she talks about the features that the TVPA emphasizes, which are prevention, protection, and prosecution or the three Ps. She focused on the feature of prevention where she discusses how the US demands from other countries to make preventive actions to end human trafficking. Furthermore, she discussed that the US observed and assessed the countries on their respective human trafficking campaigns. These assessments are then published annually through their TIP report. She further stated that these assessments are ranked into a Tier system, which significantly shows the effectiveness of the strategies that the various nations have taken up. Also, she discusses that these rankings highlight the US as an imperialist and a hegemonic power not just with the issue of human trafficking but, in other areas as well. This is highlighted especially on the trend that the countries placed on the Tier 3 ranking of the TIP report are those that have fewer interactions or are not in "good terms" with the country. From her study, it is clear that the US is the dominant power in the international sphere. She mentions that it regulates the activities of other countries especially if it affects their own security or self-interest. Hence the US invests itself in issues like human trafficking. Hence, she states that the US uses its power to encourage countries



to follow US interests. Countries, on the other hand, are obliged to follow the mandates of the US out of fear of the consequences that may follow if they do not comply. Furthermore, she discusses that the ranking system shows some sign of biases. Those that have been known to be important allies of the US are mainly placed on the Tier 1 and Tier 2 rankings, while those that are not in favor with the superpower are placed in the lower ranking. For example, she mentions that Venezuela, North Korea, Iran, and Russia are countries which have ill relations with the US and are ranked at Tier 3 in the TIP report.

Several researchers contend the creation of anti-trafficking laws and reformation of prostitution laws would only be successful if victims and others at risk for exploitation could be accurately identified and treated no differently than they would treat any other victim of a crime (Northeastern University Institute on Race and Justice, 2008; Newton, et al., 2008; Perrin, 2010).

Along the same line of thinking, Newton further suggests law enforcement personnel protect victims and provide services like those for mental and physical health, as these types of nurturing environments could help convince victims to testify against offenders. Mitchell, et al., (2010, p.33) recommend making community resources such as bystander mobilization, prevention education, safe houses, victim resources, specialist interviewers and investigators available. Harrington (2008) noted victims are often treated as 'innocent' and prostitutes are treated 'guilty,' which creates a barrier in identifying true victims. The barrier arises in the form of victims being fearful law enforcement will treat them as prostitutes and charge them with crimes. Halter (2010) reinforced the idea and suggested an ad campaign to emphasize victim support instead of criminal prosecution for prostitutes. Another prevention strategy might be increasing the collaboration among law enforcement agencies on a regional, federal, and international level. Human trafficking involves the movement of people between a point of origin and a point of destination, thus involving numerous jurisdictions and requiring the cooperation of multiple police agencies. Newton, et al.

(2008, p.77) suggest local law enforcement agencies cooperate with federal authorities in flushing out offenders. Wilson and Dalton (2008, p.307) cite the successful collaboration made by the Toledo Police Department and federal agents to step in to tackle the problem



more efficiently and boldly, which has ultimately produced successful results in reducing the incidence of human trafficking in that jurisdiction.

Overall, there are numerous barriers facing law enforcement when designing prevention strategies. The elusive and complicated nature of the crime makes detection difficult and effective steps to prevention unclear. Multiple aspects of the complex social/political/economic situation must be addressed for a prevention strategy to be successful. Through the creation and revision of laws, increased training, collaborative efforts, and victim considerations, human trafficking can be prevented on local and global levels.

Human trafficking is now prone in Cagayan which Tuguegarao City is one of their targets. Every year, they arrest such lawbreakers committing this kind of crime. The continuous growing of human trafficking made police officers and other government agencies to formulate a strategy to forestall this phenomenon. Different departments that concerns human trafficking keep on improving and seek solutions for this. They always attend conferences, campaigns and forums to expand their knowledge to come up an effective strategy to raise awareness to the society. The most common strategy used by the agencies is campaign on different universities.

Human trafficking has ravaging shock or impact on the victims, who often suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and families and even death. Youths that are supposed to be at school are forced to have sex, work long hours under precarious conditions, sold for illegal adaptations or even compelled or forced into becoming soldiers. In most cases, women are being trafficked for sexual exploitation and sometimes they are forced into domestic labor. Approaching counter trafficking comprehensively, implies adopting an integrated or three P's approach, namely, investigating on prosecution, protection and intervention both in legislation and in policies. This approach needs to patronize trafficked people's human rights and well beings over any other aspect.

The research suggests that a reliable human rights approach be conducted to hinder the trafficking of potential victims. This should be considered as the main objective of any prevention activity. Anti-trafficking strategies are enclosed with reactive policies which are still perceived as exclusively organized crime driven-strategy. These kind of measures, although necessary, failed to address the issue unless they are complemented by strategies aimed at eliminating or exterminating the root-cause of Human Trafficking. Due to the



rampant victims of Human Trafficking and to eliminate to torture on human's limb, Republic Act No. 9208 entitled as Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 was implemented to eradicate. Section 3 of the Act defined trafficking in persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring, or receipt of persons with or without the victims consent or knowledge, within or across national borders by means of threat or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation which includes a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or of other form of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs." The three most important things about this well accepted definition are: the description of the act of trafficking, the different ways of trafficking and the purpose of exploitation. This Act was executed to value or appraise the importance of the dignity of every human person, protects them from any threat of violence and exploitation and eliminates trafficking in persons.

According to the study of the US government, the 19th century closed, state-sponsored slavery that formerly "characterized growth and expansion of capitalism" had been outlawed by most states. During the 20th century, Western nations focused on protecting other vulnerable populations, such as women, from prostitution and native people from colonial forced labor. The first major initiative to create a "jus cogen[s]" global understanding of the reprehensible nature of slavery and forced labor of all kinds came in 1948 with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As the political global structure shifted, and as the millennium approached, the UN undertook a concerted effort to curtail human trafficking. Under the umbrella of a convention against organized crime, the UN developed a "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish the Trafficking in Persons" known as the Palermo Protocol. The Palermo Protocol narrowed the scope of human trafficking to three elements, which include "an action (moving persons), a means (coercion, abuse, etc.), and a purpose (exploitation)." The new millennium brought global attention to the scourges of human trafficking and provoked a wider debate regarding economics and human rights. They also said that human trafficking "represents a global demand for cheap and vulnerable labor which is facilitated by the process of globalization." The economic foundation for human trafficking is supply and demand. Various incentives are creating both "push" and "pull" factors into human trafficking from sources, such as global instability in the post-Cold



War world and “transportation and *communication*” advances that ease both legitimate and illicit commerce. Edward Schauer and Elizabeth Wheaton contend that “poverty leads to desperation,” especially, “when population grows faster than the economic growth of a country.”

The economics of human trafficking is “characterized by commoditization of human lives in which monetary value is attached to ... [a] life,” thereby, “turning Julietta Hua highlights that it is easy to ignore driving economic principles when “traffickers are simply [viewed] as immoral entrepreneurs;” deeper analysis is required. To grasp human trafficking today, it must be accepted that “undocumented labor whether coerced or not, has been a necessary feature enabling legitimated capital accumulation” in a globalized economy characterized by “the global inequity in distributions of wealth.” With attention on inequity, Gregg Barak reminds us that 20 percent of the population accounts “for 86 percent of all the world’s private expenditures on consumption.

In Tuguegarao City, the government was alarmed by the increasing incidents of Human Trafficking because this shall ruin the fabric of society. The alarming situation calls for the implementation of bold and highly-effective measures and programs aimed at addressing the problem. The public awareness is intended to educate not just the victims but also individuals about their rights to ensure their safety. Given the above situation, there is a need to assess the level of students' awareness in Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT) prevention campaign in Tuguegarao City that will also be a basis for improvement. IACAT is a division of the Regional Prosecution office which adopts and strengthens the prevention of exploitation of the victims of trafficking. The Anti-trafficking strategies should be planned and implemented consistently to a bottom-up human rights approach. This issue of trafficking in persons (local level) can be addressed effectively if comprehensive strategies are executed. Education and knowledge of trafficking in persons among all members of society can help to fight human traffickers. The main objective of this research is to assess students' awareness in Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT's) prevention campaign.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study assessed the level of student’s awareness in IACAT’s prevention campaign on Human Trafficking in Tuguegarao City, Cagayan. Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:



1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Sex
 - 1.3 Civil Status
 - 1.4 Year level
 - 1.5 College
2. What is the level of awareness of the students on the IACAT's prevention campaign on Human Trafficking in terms of:
 - 2.1 Seminars
 - 2.2 Media programs
 - 2.3 Publication
3. How effective are the programs of the IACAT along Human Trafficking in terms of their activities and projects based on student's perception?
 - 3.1 Activities
 - 3.2 Projects
4. Is there a significant difference between the level of awareness on IACAT's prevention campaign on Human Trafficking when grouped according to profile?
5. Is there a significant relationship between responses under level of awareness and effectiveness based on students' perception?

HYPOTHESIS

- 1.) There is no significant difference between the level of the respondents' awareness in IACAT's prevention campaign on human trafficking when grouped according to their profile variables.
- 2.) There is also no significant relationship between responses under level of awareness and effectiveness based on students' perception?

STATISTICAL TOOL

In analysing the data that was obtained, the administration of survey questionnaire, the data on the profile of the respondents was analysed using the frequency count and percentage distribution.

The obtained data on the Level of students' awareness in IACAT's prevention campaign including its application and the Level of student's perception on the Effectiveness of



programs and projects of IACAT's along Human Trafficking were analysed using weighted mean.

Weighted mean was further interpreted using the 3-point Likert scale below.

Numerical Value	Nominal	Descriptive Scale
3	2.34 - 3.00	Fully Aware
2	1.67 – 2.33	Partially Aware
1	1.0 – 1.66	Not Aware
Numerical Value	Nominal	Descriptive Scale
3	2.34 - 3.00	Very Effective
2	1.67 – 2.33	Effective
1	1.0 – 1.66	Not Effective

Furthermore, Chi-Square Test (Non- Parametric) was used to correlate the variables between the Level of students' awareness on IACAT's prevention campaign on human trafficking in Tuguegarao City in terms of the above dimension and their profile variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents according to age

AGE	CBEA				CAHS				CTED				CHIM				Total			
	2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
16-18	28	36	10	7	0	0	18	20	9	20	14	8	0	0	0	0	37	16	42	8
19-21	43	56	137	90	4	100	59	67	28	64	117	65	88	85	142	100	163	71	455	81
22-24	3	4	3	2	0	0	11	13	6	14	41	23	16	15	0	0	25	11	55	10
25 above	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	8	1
Total	77	34	151	27	4	2	88	16	44	19	179	32	104	45	142	25	229	100	560	100

Table 1 shows the frequency of distribution according to **age**. With the total of 789 respondents in this study, it is observed that 71% or 163 are second year and 81% or 455 are fourth year students who fall under the age bracket 19-21 while on the other hand, 2% or 4 are second year and 1% or 8 are fourth year students who falls under the age bracket of 25 and above. This means that most of the students of CSU- Andrews Campus are at the right age as prescribed for under the policy of the CHED. Furthermore, it implies that students tapped in this study are at the right age and at the right curriculum year. This finding is true to all colleges.



Table 2. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents according to sex

SEX	CBEA				CAHS				CTED				CHIM				Total			
	2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Male	38	49	50	33	1	25	40	45	8	18	68	38	52	50	24	17	99	43	182	33
Female	39	51	102	67	3	75	48	55	36	82	111	62	52	50	118	83	130	57	378	67
Total	77	34	151	27	4	2	88	16	44	19	179	32	104	45	142	25	229	100	560	100

Table 2 shows the frequency of distribution according to **sex**. As noticed on data, it reveals that 57% or 130 out of 229 are second year females while only 43% or 99 of them are males. On the other hand, 67% or 378 out of 560 are fourth year females while only 33% or 182 of them are males. These findings points out that majority of the respondents are female. Further, it means practically that all colleges are female dominated because according to studies father- inherited Y chromosomes and mother-inherited mitochondrial DNA confirmed the dominance of women.

Table 3. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents according to civil status

Civil Status	CBEA				CAHS				CTED				CHIM				Total			
	2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR		2 nd YEAR		4 TH YEAR	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Single	73	95	146	97	4	100	75	85	41	93	156	87	104	100	142	100	222	97	519	93
Married	4	5	5	3	0	0	13	15	3	7	23	13	0	0	0	0	7	3	41	7
Total	77	34	151	27	4	2	88	16	44	19	179	32	104	45	142	25	229	100	560	100

Table 3 show the frequency of distribution according to **civil status**. As seen on data, it shows that 97% or 222 second year are single in civil status while only 3% or 7 among these second year students are married. Similar case is true to the fourth year students across the colleges of CSU- Andrews campus that shows 93% or 559 are single while 7% or 41 are married. This finding implies that students have higher regard on their studies to be of priority importance.

Table 4. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents according to year level across colleges

College	Frequency		Total (College)	Percentage		Percentage (College)
	2 nd year	4 th year		2 nd year	4 th year	
CBEA	77	151	228	34	27	29
CAHS	4	88	92	2	16	12
CTED	44	179	223	19	32	28
CHIM	104	142	246	45	25	31
Total	229	560	789	100	100	100



Table 4 presents the frequency of distribution according to **year level** across colleges. As gleaned on table, the data shows that most of the respondents by 45% or 104 out of 229 of them are second year students who come from CHIM while most fourth year students by 32% or 179 out of 560 come from CTED. This finding implies that second year CHIM students has the greatest number of population among second year students of CSU- Andrews campus and on the other hand, similar case is true to the fourth year students of CTED.

Part II. Level of students' awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking

Table 5. Level of Students' Awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking particularly through seminar

Conduct of Seminars	WM	DS
IACAT intensifies the seminars it conducts purposely to disseminate information that pertains Human Trafficking.	2.13	PA
IACAT conducts group dynamics in the seminar among participants for them to have strong feel on the existence of human trafficking.	2.11	PA
IACAT conducts open forum to disseminate information on human trafficking situations.	2.07	PA
IACAT conducts follow-through seminar to fulfill the promise of answering the unanswered questions.	2.03	PA
IACAT conducts simulation of cases of Human Trafficking.	2.00	PA
Grand Weighted Mean	2.07	PA

Legend:

- 2.34 - 3.00: Fully Aware
- 1.67 – 2.33: Partially Aware
- 1.00 – 1.66: Not Aware

Table 5 shows the level of students' awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking particularly through **seminar**. It is evidently noticed that respondents are **partially aware** of the seminars conducted particularly the (a) disseminate information that pertains Human Trafficking; (b) group dynamics in the seminar among participants for them to have strong feel on the existence of human trafficking; (c) open forum to disseminate information on human trafficking situations; (d) follow-through seminar to fulfill the promise of answering the unanswered question; and (e) simulation of cases of Human Trafficking shown by a grand weighted mean of 2.07. These findings would mean that IACAT's campaign for human trafficking is yet regarded quite deficient which mean further that a number of students across colleges lack the necessary awareness at a great extent.



Table 6. Level of students' awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking particularly through *media programs*

Hosting of the Media Programs	WM	AD
IACAT uploads Investigative Reports on cases of Human Trafficking on:	2.14	PA
a) Television		
b) Radio	2.05	PA
c) IACAT's Website	1.97	PA
d) Social Media applications	2.08	PA
IACAT conducts film making contest regarding Human Trafficking.	1.93	PA
The Campaign Activity of IACAT using fliers distributed to the students regarding Human Trafficking.	1.95	PA
Grand Weighted Mean	2.02	PA

Legend:

2.34 - 3.00: Fully Aware

1.67 – 2.33: Partially Aware

1.00 – 1.66: Not Aware

Table 6 shows the level of students' awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking particularly through **media programs**. It is evidently noticed that respondents are **partially aware** of the hosting of the media program particularly in (a) Investigative Reports on cases of Human Trafficking on: 1) Television; 2) Radio; 3) IACAT's website; 4) Social Media applications; (b) film making contest regarding Human Trafficking; (c) using fliers distributed to the students regarding Human Trafficking shown by a grand weighted mean of 2.02. These findings would mean that the students may either not have much time to spend listening, reading and browsing from media facilities or the IACAT could not be as intensive as it is supposed to be on its information-dissemination campaign on human trafficking.

Table 7. Level of students' awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking particularly through *publication*

Publication	WM	AD
IACAT publishes news articles on:	1.96	PA
a) Professional Magazine		
b) Newspapers	2.60	PA
c) News Letters	1.93	PA
IACAT uses tarpaulins for its campaigns against Human Trafficking.	2.00	PA
IACAT uses stickers that are posted on public utility vehicles.	2.02	PA
IACAT encourages students to write articles pertaining issues, concerns, and problems on Human Trafficking.	1.99	PA
Grand Weighted Mean	2.08	PA



Legend:

2.34 - 3.00: Fully Aware

1.67 – 2.33: Partially Aware

1.00 – 1.66: Not Aware

Table 7 shows the level of students' awareness on IACAT's campaign on human trafficking particularly through **publication**. It is evidently noticed that respondents are **partially aware** of the hosting of the media program particularly in (a) publishing news articles on: 1) Professional Magazine 2) Newspapers; 3) News Letters; (b) using tarpaulins for its campaigns against Human Trafficking; (c) using stickers that are posted on public utility vehicles as shown by a grand weighted mean of 2.08. These findings would mean that IACAT's campaign for human trafficking is relatively not captivating to most students. This means further that the IACAT would look into the most conspicuous place for the, i.e., display of tarpaulins, or better catchy designs to appear on professional magazines.

Part III. Effectiveness of the programs of the IACAT along Human Trafficking

Table 8. Effectiveness of the programs of the IACAT along Human Trafficking in terms of their activities

Effectiveness of activities of IACAT on Human Trafficking	WM	AD
Conduct of seminars, symposia and training for students on human trafficking.	2.12	E
Conduct of joint-partnership of IACAT with the government agencies like DOJ, POEA, DFA.	2.10	E
Implementation of Provisions of support/assistance for the: a) Victims and Witnesses of Human Trafficking cases.	2.08	E
b) Cost of Medico Legal	1.97	E
c) Education of unschooled victim	2.02	E
d) Seed Financial Capital for the victims.	2.02	E
Conduct of free cost Legal Assistance for the victims of Human Trafficking	2.02	E
General Weighted Mean	2.05	E

Legend:

2.34 – 3.00: Very Effective

1.67 – 2.33: Effective

1.00 – 1.66: Not Effective



Table 8 shows the effectiveness of the programs of the IACAT along Human Trafficking in terms of their **activities**. It is evidently noticed that respondents think that the activities of IACAT are **effective** particularly in (a) conducting seminars, symposia and training for students on human trafficking; (b) joint-partnership of IACAT with the government agencies like DOJ, POEA, DFA; (c) the implementation of provisions of support/assistance for 1) Victims and Witnesses of Human Trafficking cases 2) Cost of Medico Legal 3) Education of unschooled victim 4) Seed Financial Capital for the victims; d) conducting free cost Legal Assistance for the victims of Human Trafficking, as shown by a grand weighted mean of 2.02. These finding implies that the activities of IACAT are not yet to its fullest extent of implementation which infers that with this condition needs further improvement.

Table 9. Effectiveness of the programs of the IACAT along Human Trafficking in terms of their project

Effectiveness of the Projects of IACAT on Human Trafficking	WM	AD
Surveillance operation for human trafficking.	2.07	E
Rescue operation of the victims of human trafficking.	2.13	E
Resettlement for the witness under Witness Protection Program on human trafficking.	2.07	E
Information Education Campaign (IEC) materials for Human Trafficking	2.06	E
General Weighted Mean	2.09	E

Legend:

2.34 – 3.00: Very Effective

1.67 – 2.33: Effective

1.00 – 1.66: Not Effective

Table 9 shows effectiveness of the programs of the IACAT along Human Trafficking in terms of its **project**. It is evidently noticed that respondents think that the activities of IACAT are **effective** particularly in (a) Surveillance operation for human trafficking; (b) Rescue operation of the victims of human trafficking; (c) Resettlement for the witness under Witness Protection Program on human trafficking; d) Information Education Campaign (IEC) materials for Human Trafficking shown by a grand weighted mean of 2.09. These findings would mean that for IACAT to be more of the output and outcome-oriented, its personnel in the field should make them more productively visible.



Table 10. Test of Difference between the Profile Variables of the Respondents and Level of Awareness on IACAT’s prevention campaign on Human Trafficking

Profile Variables * Level of Awareness	Chi-Square Value	Degrees of freedom (df)	Probability Value (p-value)	Significance
Age	2.812	6	.832	Not Significant
Sex	.392	2	.822	Not Significant
Civil Status	2.559	2	.278	Not Significant
Year Level	1.869	2	.393	Not Significant
College	48.751	6	.000**	Significant

** - Significant at 0.01

* - Significant difference at .05

Table 10 shows the test of difference between the profile variables of the respondents and level of awareness on IACAT’s prevention campaign on Human Trafficking. It is evidently noticed that awareness according to age, sex, civil status, year level is not significantly related, as indicated by its computed probability value of .832; .822; .278; and .393 respectively, which were set at 0.05. This simply infers that the aforementioned variables have no direct bearing to the awareness of students on IACAT’s campaign for human trafficking.

However, the college as a variable has significant relationship to the students’ awareness, as supported by the computed probability value of .000 which was set at 0.01 level of significance.

Table 11. Test of Relationship between the Level of Awareness and the Level of effectiveness on IACAT’s prevention campaign on Human Trafficking

Test	Chi-Square Value	Probability Value (p-value)	Significance
Level of Awareness * Level of Effectiveness	.618	.000**	Significant
Level of Awareness * Level of Effectiveness	.615	.000**	Significant

** - significant at 0.01

* - significant at 0.05

Table 11 shows the Chi-Square test of relationship between the level of awareness and the level of effectiveness of IACAT’s prevention campaign on human trafficking. It is gleaned on table that the level awareness and the level of effectiveness are significantly related, as indicated by its computed probability value of .000 which was set at 0.01. This means



further that the higher the level of effectiveness of IACAT, the greater is the awareness of students on the campaign for human trafficking.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on the interpretations of statistically treated data, it a general finding of this study along profile of respondents that most students, enrolled in CSU- Andrews campus are on ideal curriculum age, unmarried, and are female dominated. Moreover, it is a general finding that CHIM among four colleges has the greatest population of second year students while the CTED has the greatest number of fourth year students. Likewise, it is a general finding that students are partially aware of IACAT's prevention campaign through the conduct of seminars, media programs, used of social media applications and publication. As per assessment of the students on the effectiveness of projects and programs for human trafficking campaign, it is a general finding that such are relatively effective. Moreover, among variables related to awareness it is only the presence in college that is considered a factor to the possibility of awareness over the IACAT's campaign against human trafficking. Finally, it is a general finding that the degree of effectiveness of IACAT's program over the campaign against human trafficking plays a great factor to the awareness of the students.

CONCLUSION

Most of the subjects of IACAT's campaign against human trafficking are teenage group of singles and mostly females. IACATs discharge of its roles and functions relative to campaigns against human trafficking needs greater intensification. Finally, it is also a conclusion that complete awareness of students on cases of human trafficking would be fully dependent on the ability of the IACAT to make it more visible and intense.

RECOMMENDATION

For the IACAT to be more responsive at the greatest extent, it is suggested to revisit, reconstruct, and reorient its activities programs and projects to make them more efficiently fitting to make students more aware on its campaign against Human Trafficking. For the government, it is recommended that they should allocate more funds to support the activities, programs, and projects particularly seminars, media programs and publication in order for the IACAT to accomplish their objective which is to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons. For the students, they should participate in the seminars and other



programs that IACAT conducted to increase their awareness since education and knowledge of trafficking in persons can help to fight human traffickers.

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