

The Outstanding Young Girls

A Grant Proposal

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Abstract

Human trafficking is a global problem. It has been identified as the fastest growing criminal industry in the world second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable illegal industry. In this paper, human trafficking in the Philippines is discussed. The Philippines is a source, a transit point and a destination of trafficked men, women and children. All of the discussions herein will focus on the trafficked Filipino girls, the psychological effects of being trafficked and how they will be rehabilitated for recovery.

This master's project is a grant proposal to fund The Outstanding Young Girls, a non-profit organization that will empower trafficked girls age 5-17 within and outside the Philippines. The first part of this paper is a literature review on human trafficking of children around the world and in the Philippines including its physical and psychological effects to the child. The second part of this paper is a grant proposal to fund a non-profit organization that will rescue and rehabilitate girls that are victims of human trafficking.

Discussed here are the reasons why the Filipino children were exploited and the interventions and recommendations that our non-profit organization hopes to achieve such as prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration into their families and communities.

The project used sources of information ranging from the official documentations published by the United Nations (UN), United Nations Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to private and non-profit/government sponsored research.

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PART II THE GRANT PROPOSAL	

Poverty

The United Nations (UN 2002), defined poverty as “the total absence of opportunities, accompanied by high levels of undernourishment, hunger, physical and mental ailments, lack of education, illiteracy, emotional and social instability, unhappiness, sorrow and hopelessness for the future.

Peter Townsend, a British sociologist stated that poverty is the impossibility to meet certain basic needs or the absence of certain necessities or resources. He distinguished the different resources to three types:

- I. First-level-resources like food, clothing, shelter, sanitation and clean water (those needs that are directly linked to poverty). He said a person by definition is poor if he lacks one of those resources and he may even die.
- II. Second-level-resources or supporting resources such as health, education, work, representation, power, freedom and information. The lack of these resources CAN (but doesn't have to) make a person poor- poor in the sense of not having the first type of resources- and the presence of which is necessary to escape poverty.
- III. Third-level-resources such as respect, self-esteem, dignity, inclusion, participation, trust in the future and the absence of fear and opportunities are resources like health and education that you may lose when you become poor but which do not really help you to escape poverty.

Townsend also indicated that poverty has many dimensions, such as the following:

1. A material dimension (food, clothing etc.)
2. A political dimension (power, representation) and
3. A social dimension (education, health, work).

4. A psychological dimension (respect, self-esteem, trust, fear)

The material, political and social dimensions can be measured, which are necessary if we want to combat poverty. One can measure nutrition, housing, income, access to certain services, standard of living and quality of life.

The psychological dimension is much more difficult to measure but very important. This dimension indicates that poverty is not just a matter of the current state one is in, and the resources one possesses or not. It is also about vulnerability, the outlook of the future, trust and fear. Poverty could also mean a person comparing himself to others, feeling like a failure, inferior, humiliated and shameful.

Poverty is a global problem (Sewell, 2008). According to the United Nations (UN), “three (3) billion people live on less than US\$2/day; this is the poverty line. And 1.4 billion people live on less than US\$1.25/day.” This is the UN definition of those who live under the condition of below poverty line or “extreme global poverty”, (UN, 2002).

Poverty in the Philippines

Poverty is a serious problem in the Philippines. According to the New Oxford Poverty Index Rates, “Poverty incidence in the Philippines remains at its low level, there are millions of families that do not have access to safe drinking water, quality healthcare and even education.” (GMA News, 2010) In 2009, Human Poverty Index showed that 45 per cent of Filipinos live on \$2.00 a day and 23 percent live on \$1.25 a day with the national poverty line at 25per cent of 88.7 million Filipinos. This reveals that the situation becomes more disturbing due to the fact that children do not only suffer from income poverty but also from various other dimensions of poverty such as deprivations in terms of food, shelter, health, education, water, sanitation facilities, electricity and information (UN, 2002).

Poverty is a root cause of international human trafficking, according to the analysis conducted by the Institute for Trafficked, Exploited & Missing Persons (ITEMP) in Minnesota. This conclusive information was released by ITEMP to raise awareness of the link between poverty and modern day slavery (2011).

According to the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women – Asia Pacific, a study showed that there are about 75,000 Filipino children, who were forced into prostitution due to poverty, most were prostituting for food or water, (CATW-AP, 1998)

There is also a strong evidence of recruitment from rural areas by agents and pimps (Ireland, 1993). While some children are coerced or physically forced into sexual exploitation without the knowledge of their parents, others are encouraged or forced to become involved by their own parents, who see it as a way of supplementing family income (Abreu, 1991).

The Child

According to the United Nations (UN1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 1, and International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention NO 182, “a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18.”

Children are the ideal victims. The pool of susceptible victims include runaways, throwaways, children from broken homes, homeless youth, drug addicted children and relatives or neighborhood youths looking for quick money, excitement or adventure (Rasmussen, 1999).

Human Trafficking

Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, defines: Trafficking in Persons as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, or abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or

receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”, (UN, 2002).

“Trafficking of human beings is believed to be the second largest source for money after drugs” (UN GIFT, 2002). Annual profits from human trafficking have been estimated to be US\$45 Billion (ILO 2011).

The Trafficking of Children

The International Labor Organization (ILO) stated that, “child trafficking is one of the worst forms of child labor. Although no precise figures exist, the ILO in 2005 estimated that 980,000 to 1,250,000 children, both boys and girls are in a forced labor situation as a result of trafficking”, (ILO, 2011).

The trafficking of children within and outside the country is closely interlinked with cheap malleable and docile labor and experts estimate that at least 1.8 million children, age 5 to 17 primarily young girls, are exploited in the sex industry each year around the world, (UNICEF, 2009).

Sale of Children

In 2009, the UNICEF Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 2 Sec a, defined the “Sale of children as any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by an person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration.” The sale of children is also a criminal act according to the UNICEF (2009).

The sale of children is interlinked with human trafficking. It is either the child was sold first before he or she was trafficked or children were trafficked first before they were sold.

According to the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women Asia-Pacific (CATW-AP), in extreme cases of poverty in the Philippines, some parents knowingly and willfully sell their minor children to pimps, the children's age could range from 5 to 17, (CATW-AP)

The Rights of the Child against Human Trafficking

The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Art 9 states that: “the child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic, in any form. The child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate age; he or she shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education or interfere with his physical, mental, or moral development.”

Human Trafficking in the Philippines

Anti-Trafficking in Person Act or the Republic Act 9208 Sec 3 refers to “the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring or receipt of persons with or without the victim's consent or knowledge, within or across the 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 vulnerability of the person or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs.” Human trafficking is a crime in the Philippines with penalties up to life imprisonment, (no death penalty).

The Philippines is a source, a transit point and a destination country for trafficked men, women and children (Human Trafficking). The number of Philippine and foreign child victims

range from 60,000 to 100,000. Foreign tourists, particularly other Asians sexually exploit women and children in the Philippines (US Dept. of State 2001).

Due to this reputation, the Philippines has remained on tier 2 of the US State Department's list of countries that do not fully comply with international standards against human trafficking but are making significant progress to fight the problem.

Human Trafficking Law Is Lenient

Human trafficking law in the Philippines is not strictly enforced. Some local politicians, mayors and their business cronies continue to allow the operation of clubs and bars where children are used as sexual commodities along with young women. They issue permits and licenses for all establishments and harass and threaten those trying to rescue the children, gather evidence and bring charges against them (Guth, 2010).

Women advocates against human trafficking and Non-Government Organizations (NGO) in the First National Conference of Victims-Survivors of Prostitution charged the Philippine government with committing human rights abuses. They said the local governments, the Philippine National Police and the armed forces protect pimps and owners of businesses such as bars that promote prostitution and that government officials themselves often use women in prostitution.

The United States Embassy in the Philippines stated "that some officials condone a climate of impunity for those that exploited trafficked women and children. Politicians in the Philippines work with local criminal gangs to do their dirty work and in return the gangs are given protection for their involvement in prostitution" (US Embassy Report, 2010).

Jean Enriquez, Executive Director of Coalition against Trafficking of Women – Asia Pacific expressed the groups concern saying that, "many of the women victimized by politician-

buyers are minors who are vulnerable and powerless. The violence and abuses they suffer in the hands of customers and pimps cause deep wounds in their being. Sadly, this is made worst by politicians/government officials who buy and use them for the purpose of sexual exploitation. They are supposed to provide protection and support to women yet they are the ones who inflict pain and suffering – they are the real criminals!” (Human Trafficking).

Organized Sexual Abuse

Traffickers are members of highly sophisticated networks of organized crime. The trafficking of children is an integral part of an organized sexual exploitation. Organized abuse is defined as:

- A network of abusers who jointly participate in sexual activities with children.
- A network of abusers who recruit children separately for abuse but pass their victims from one to another
- The prostitution of children
- Child pornography rings
- Any sexual abuse where there is more than one perpetrator (La Fontaine, 1993)

The term “organized” implies that the adults have relationships with one another, they coordinate their behavior and some cases act jointly. In reference to sexual abuse, it means that the adults conspire together to abuse the children, whether explicitly by cooperating in recruiting children to be abused or implicitly in participating together in the abuse. In short they can be said to belong to some form of organization, however short-lived and ill-defined. (La Fontaine, 1993)

The definition of organized abuse can be refined by an addition and becomes: “abuse by multiple perpetrators who act together to abuse children”, (La Fontaine, 1993). Traffickers in

partnership with organized crime syndicates and law enforcement officers, regularly operate through local recruiters sent to the villages and urban neighborhoods to recruit with family and friends often posing as representatives of government-registered agencies.

A special BBC investigation exposed the organized crime syndicates that control the child sex trafficking in the Philippines. Local nonprofits refer to the organized crime syndicates as the sex mafia. This crime gang has an organized system that often starts as a trainee field recruiter, to running individual brothels, and then to overseeing an entire underworld network. From the Philippines the girls are delivered to the prison-like brothels in the North America, Europe, Asia and the Middle East. The organizers of the trade are varied and have a strange alliance of the Japanese Yakuza, Chinese Triad, Russian and Italian Mafia, eastern European gangsters, Albanian kingpins, Latin American Cartels, Nigerian warlords, Asian businessmen and American financiers and subcontractors (Guth, 2010).

Carol Bellamy, UNICEF Executive Director on the Philippine child trafficking stated, “This is not going to be easy, we are dealing with criminals and they are not stupid ...and they will go to any length to continue harming and exploiting children in this awful way”, (Guth, 2010).

- Sex rings can be defined as a situation in which one or more adults conspire and organize for the purpose of promoting illicit sexual acts with and among minors, (Rasmussen, 1999). These acts include the production of pornography, prostitution, adult molestation of children, the sale and transportation of minors for sexual purposes, the use of juveniles to recruit other youths into the ring, and the use of blackmail, deception, threats, peer pressure or force to coerce or intimidate children into sexual activity, (Rasmussen, 1999).

An estimated 60,000 to 100,000 children in the Philippines are prostituted involving sex rings every year. (Rimando, ILO 2010)

The Pedophiles

A pedophile is a person who derives gratification from engaging in sexual activities with minors, (Rasmussen, 1999). Pedophiles are increasingly using the internet to lure other pedophiles to come to the Philippines. Live video streaming on the web show children being sexually abused. Other pedophiles browse personal profiles or lurk in chat rooms to find their victims, (Guth, 2010).

- Foreign Pedophiles are a major problem in the Philippines. Some foreign pedophiles are well-connected and have positions in industry and politics. Profile studies of these pedophiles show they have come mostly from Europe and are usually well off, married with children of their own. Some foreign pedophiles arrange with bribes and corrupt practices to get the children out of the country and abuse them in another country. They have operated openly in the Philippines. The country is continuing to assist the US law enforcement authorities in the transfer to US custody of Americans who sexually exploited children, (Guth, 2010).

Child Exploitation

Exploitation is the main reason of child trafficking which has two categories: the child commercial sexual exploitation and the non-sexual exploitation.

- I. Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CCSE) is simply defined as follows.
“Commercial” refers to the exchange of money; “sexual” to the sexual acts that are purchased or viewed; “exploitation” refers to the fact that a person is unjustly used for the advantage of another, (Rasmussen, 1999).

According to the United Nations, (UN 1996) on human rights of children, this is prevalent all over the world. An estimated one million children (mainly girls but also a significant number of boys) enter the multi-billion dollar commercial sex trade every year, suffering degradation and life-threatening risks.

Characteristics of Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation

There are certain characteristics that typify most commercial sexual exploitation of children (UN, 2002):

- It is invincible. Children drawn into the net of prostitution are for the most part physically hidden from public scrutiny. Preteens are put under the guise of being an adult. Children wanting to work falsify their age through the falsification of identification papers.
- It is mobile. The invisible nature of the phenomenon necessitates not only deviation from the usual places of operation like brothels, hotels, bars and the like, but also frequent changes in the areas of operation. Some are operated in the homes of the traffickers or pimps.
- It is global. While the gravity of the situation for children may vary from region to region or from country to country, reports show that this kind of child abuse exists in practically all corners of the world. This is already a global problem.
- It is escalating. There is marked increase of preference for children over adults pushing up the worth of children in the sex market. The fear of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, leads to the greater demand for younger sexual partners. Children are used to substitute for adult prostitutes because pedophiles and sex tourists think that children are safer than adults.

- It is a highly profitable business. This is borne out by the fact that it involves not only individual business persons (pimps), it is also often conducted by the international profiteers using systematic methods of recruitment within a highly organized syndicated network (UN, 2002).

Types of Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation

- A. Child Prostitution** - is the use of or participation of persons under the age of 18 in sexual acts with adults or other minors where no force is present, including intercourse, oral sex, anal sex and cybersex activities where money is involved (Flowers, 1998) or any form of consideration, (UN, 2002).

Child prostitution is simply the sale of youthful sexuality (Ennew, 1996), because youth and physical attractiveness are for sale alongside sexuality, it follows that higher prices will be paid for younger and more attractive prostitutes.

In many local brothels in the Philippines, younger women are said to be prized for their innocence and freshness, while girls even younger are priced for their cheapness. (Ennew, 1986; Black, 1994).

The International Labor Organization during the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) Convention in 1999 included, "The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or pornographic performances" as a worst form of child labor (ILO 2000).

- B. Child Sex Tourism** - is travel to engage in sexual activity with prostitutes.

In the Philippines, tourism is viewed as an opportunity for rapid economic development, bringing in much needed foreign exchange. There is a Department

of Tourism that takes care of all the advertisements and promotions of the tourism industry to attract foreigners to visit the country and the Filipinos living in foreign lands to go back home to bring in foreign exchange. But it is undeniable that behind some of the tourist's visits, "sex tourism or sex holidays" are the intentions.

There is evidence that child pornography in magazines sold abroad promotes the Philippines as a good place for child sex (ECPAT, CSEC 1998). Hence, the country is one of the favored destinations of pedophile sex tourists from Europe and the United States. (CATW Fact Book 1997)

Foreign business men advertise the Philippines as a paradise and exotic country with sexual entertainment. "The country have an extensive sexual entertainment industry in which girls as well as boys, provide sexual services for foreign visitors as well as local men", (Ireland, 1993).

"The government officials have been accused of turning a blind eye to the sex tourism trade because it helps promote tourism in the country", (Guth,2010).

Generally, an adult can travel and engage in a sexual activity with an adult prostitute, in similar circumstances as would apply to local prostitution.

However, when the sexual activity involves child prostitution, it is non-consensual or the tourist may not even be aware that it is rape. It is illegal, both in the participating country and sometimes in the individual's home country.

- C. Child Pornography refers to the visual or audio depiction of a child for the sexual gratification of the user and involves the production, distribution and/or use of such material." (Ennew, 1996). It is any representation by whatever means of a

child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities, lascivious or suggestive and any representation of the sexual parts of a child primarily for sexual purposes.

Pornography is psychologically damaging to the child, it ruins a child's self-image ...it forever invades a child's privacy and it complicates a child's moral development. Because the child's actions are reduced to a recording, the pornography may haunt her in the future years long after it took place. A child who has posed for the camera must go through life knowing that the recording is circulating within the mass distribution system for child pornography. It can be used for blackmail, profit, self-gratification, advertising, collections, sexual record, access to other offenders markets, instructional aid to indoctrinate other victims, (Rasmussen, 1999).

- D. Stripping or striptease is an erotic or exotic dance in which the performer gradually undresses, either partly or completely, in a seductive and sexually suggestive manner. The person who performs a striptease is commonly known as a "stripper" or exotic dancer. (Wikipedia)

Strip clubs regularly promote dancers through their association with the porn industry. Porn models often earn money by stripping than by performing in hard-core videos. Strip clubs are doubly articulated to the porn industry-both through the overlap in performers and the conventions of their routines and through zoning regulations that set them apart as a clearly male form of entertainment (Rasmussen, 1999).

In the Southern part of the Philippines, a mother of a 15-year-old girl was sentenced to 10 years in jail for forcing her daughter to become an "exotic dancer", (CATW Asia-Pacific, 1999)

- E. Child Cybersex also called computer sex, Internet sex, netsex, mudsex, TinySex and, colloquially, cybering, is a virtual sex encounter in which two or more persons connected remotely via computer network send each other sexually explicit messages describing a sexual experience. It is a form of sexual role play in which the participants pretend they are having actual sex. In one form, this fantasy sex is accomplished by the participants describing their actions and responding to their chat partners in a mostly written form designed to stimulate their own sexual feelings and fantasies.

Cybersex sometimes include real life masturbation. The quality of a cybersex encounter typically depends upon the participants' abilities to evoke a vivid, visceral mental picture in the minds of their partners. Cybersex can occur either within the context of existing or intimate relationships, e.g. among lovers who are geographically separated, or among individuals who have no prior knowledge of one another and meet in virtual spaces or cyberspaces and may even remain anonymous to one another. In some contexts cybersex is enhanced by the use of a webcam to transmit real-time video of the partners.

Two cases in the Philippines were caught in action by the cops that children were exposing themselves before a webcam. For US\$25 to US\$35 per viewer, some parents pimped their children ages, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 to do lewd acts in front

of a viewing customer. The parents themselves directed the show as to what poses or what sexual acts they should do, (abs-cbnnews.com, 2011)

I. Non-Sexual Exploitation

A. Child labor - an estimated 158 million children age 5-14 are engaged in child

labor – one in six children in the world. Millions of children are engaged in hazardous situations or conditions such as working on mines, working with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery.

They are everywhere but invisible, toiling as domestic servants in homes, laboring behind the walls of workshops, hidden from view in plantations. (UNICEF 2010)

Child labor deprives the children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development.

Children living in the poorest households and in rural areas are most likely to be engaged in child labor. Those burdened with household chores are overwhelmingly girls who work as domestic servants. They are especially vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. (UNICEF, 2010)

“Poverty has been identified as one of the root causes of child domestic labor in Asia” (Ray, 2002).

The UNICEF research estimated the number of child domestic workers in the Philippines as of 2007 is 766,000 of whom 29,000 (4 per cent are in the group age 10-14 years.)

According to the ILO in 2005, over one million children- boys and girls- are in a forced labor situation as a result of trafficking.

The ILO considers this exploitation as a worst form of child labor such as: “All

forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.”

B. Child Soldiers. The use of children in armed conflict is a worst form of child labor, a violation of human rights and a war crime (ILO Convention No 182).

Children are primary victims of armed conflicts. Some parents unknowingly sell their children to opposition groups just to lessen the mouths to feed.

In the Philippines, one reason for abduction and trafficking is to use the children as soldiers by the communist rebel movement (National People’s Army), or the Muslim separatist movement, (Moro National Liberation Front), or the terrorists, Abbu Sayyaf Group (Makinano, 2002).

Boys and girls both receive weapons and military trainings and engage in frontline combats. They are used as fighters and take direct part in hostilities while others are used in supportive roles, e.g. cooks, porters, messengers, spies and for sexual purposes.

The children are the ones who raid stores to steal food and other supplies and abduct other children. Both boys and girls may work as porters; help to carry food, weapons and loot as their armed groups tend to be constantly on the move. They are also used as human shields and hostages and/or act as “scavengers” or those who recover weapons from dead soldiers in the battlefield. For example, in the 1980s, a 12-year old child carrying a sack of rifle grenades was captured by the military (Makinano 2002).

- C. Sex slaves or comfort girls. Another reason for abducting and trafficking girls by the rebel soldiers is for sexual purposes. Girls become sex slaves or comfort girls of the rebel soldiers, (CMO Battalion, 2008). Young women and girls who are recruited to join the New People's Army suffered sexual assaults and harassments, and the worst were raped by male members. They served as "sex slaves" of NPA commanders who disregard the credo of respect for women. NPA leaders who preached that they are waging this bloody war to promote equality and regain people's rights are the very same people who sexually abuse women inside the movement. This runs contrary to their claim that they uphold women's and children's rights, (CMO Battalion, 2008).
- D. Child Organ Donors. Some children are abducted for forcible extraction of one of their kidneys for donation. The latest controversy bugging the news in the Philippines is the issue of kidneys sold by transplant patients. Some traffickers abduct children, harvest one of their kidneys and may be sent home. But because a child's body is frail and weak, some children die on the spot. And when they die, traffickers get the other kidney, the heart and the liver for sale. Some were abducted and brought to Mindanao, the southern part of the Philippines and were reportedly killed and their organs were taken out for sale to recipients or brokers. The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) alerted the public over the rampant smuggling of human organs from the Philippines. The NBI said smugglers are now targeting children who are kidnapped and taken abroad where their organs are sold to foreign nationals.

According to Ferdinand Lavin, of the NBI's Human Trafficking Division, "the victims are provided with vitamin supplements to keep their internal organs healthy. Then the victims will be transported outside the country to undergo surgery for organ donation."

The selling of human organs in the Philippines has become uncontrollable. Lavin also cited instances when parents themselves give their children to organ smugglers in exchange for money.

In 2003, the World Health Organization believe that the price of a trafficked kidney ranges from \$700 in South Africa to over \$30,000 in the US, with many other countries paying between \$1,000 and \$10,000 for a kidney.

Donors frequently impoverished and ill-educated may receive as little as US\$1000 for a kidney although the going price is more likely to be about US\$ 5000. Organ traffickers charge between US\$ 100 000 and US\$ 200 000 to organize a transplant for wealthy patients, (WHO, 2003).

The WHO has identified the Philippines as one of the five organ trafficking hotspots.

Impacts of Trafficking on Children

Traffickers use psychological manipulations and coercive methods to maintain control over their victims and to make their escape virtually impossible by destroying their physical and psychological defenses. Reported methods include physical, sexual and psychological violence; isolation; deployment in areas unknown to them; dependence on alcohol or drugs; controlled access to food and water and monitoring through the use of weapons, cameras and dogs (Rafferty, 2008).

Case studies of victims suggest that commercial sexual exploitation is the most physically and emotionally damaging for the victims because of the persistent physical, sexual and psychological abuse that accompanies it on a daily basis, (Rafferty, 2008).

The impact of trafficking on children includes educational deprivation, physical health problems, emotional and behavioral issues.

I. Educational Deprivation

Trafficked children are robbed of the few educational opportunities available to them and also the chance to improve their future economic situation. Research studies point to educational deprivation results to developmental delays, language and cognitive difficulties, deficits in verbal and memory skills, poorer academic performance and grade retention, among victims of physical and sexual abuse, (Eckenrode, Laird, & Doris, 1993).

II. Physical Health Problems

Trafficked children experience inhumane living conditions which are almost always unsanitary and cramped. Food and water are often inadequate. Physical abuse by the clients, pimps or brothel owners is not uncommon as a means of subjugating the child, (UN, 2002).

Victims of CSE are further threatened by unsafe sexual practices, heightening risks of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, complications from frequent high-risk pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. Medical care is nonexistent. (ECPAT, 2006).

Other physical complaints range from abdominal pain to sores, headaches, body aches, fevers and colds, and a general feeling of malaise, (UN, 2002).

Likewise for the children victims of non-sexual exploitation, their frail and weak bodies cannot bare the hard labor, endure the painful surgery of kidney extraction and bear the trauma of the warzones, (UN, 2002).

III. Mental and Emotional Well-Being

The experiences associated with trafficking can lead to lasting psychological challenges. Children experience physical and emotional trauma associated with removal from families, homes and communities, (Rafferty, 2008).

According to the Initiative against Sexual Trafficking, “sixty-eight per cent of female sex trafficking victims meet the clinical criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder”, (iast.net)

Child prostitutes live in constant fear; they live in fear of sadistic acts by clients, fear of being beaten by pimps who control the sex trade, and fear of being apprehended by the police, (UN, 2002)

Case studies have reported adverse emotional effects among trafficked children, i.e. depression, hopelessness, guilt, shame, flashbacks, nightmares, loss of confidence, lower self-esteem and anxiety, (ECPAT, 2006).

The negative messages and insinuations they receive daily can influence their sense of worth, leading to feelings of self-blame, (Rafferty, 2008).

IV. Behavioral Results

According to ECPAT, a trafficked child suffers from behavioral problems such as attachment disorder, anti-social behaviors, mistrust of adults and difficulties relating to others. Reports suggest that CSE is a risk factor for sexualized behavior and that some adolescents may turn to prostitution or other sexual

activity because they feel worthless, that their lives have been spoiled and that they have nothing left to lose, (ECPAT, 2006). Reports that some younger children resort to self-harm to regain a sense of control through pain, whereas older children detach themselves from the harsh realities they have endured by abusing alcohol and/or drugs, (Rafferty, 2008).

Conclusion

Poverty is a serious problem in the Philippines. It is also the root cause of human trafficking all over the world wherein the traffickers deceive people to be sold for sexual exploitation. The Philippines is a source, a transit point and a destination country for trafficked men, women and children. This paper focused on the children as victims of human trafficking. There are very few nonprofit organizations that work with people victims of human trafficking. And still very few works with children. From the discussions, it was clear that those children do not receive counseling and therapy at all. The nonprofit organization, THE OUTSTANDING YOUNG GIRLS, will provide counseling and therapy services to empower girls age 5-17. It is our objectives to give them temporary shelter, education, livelihood skills trainings, counseling and therapy. Our purpose is also to give assistance to the traffic children as witnesses in the prosecution of the traffickers.

THE GRANT PROPOSAL

Letter of Inquiry

July 15, 2011

Ms. Kristin Lindsey, CEO

The Global Fund for Children

Washington DC, USA

Dear Ms. Lindsey:

I am writing to inquire whether the Global Fund for Children would invite a proposal from The Outstanding Young Girls, requesting an investment of \$ 150,000 per year over five years to support our empowerment initiative. This would provide part of the funds needed for us to put up a non-profit organization to empower girls age 5-17 who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the Philippines. Those girls were trafficked for child prostitution and child pornography. Most are infected with STDs and HIV/AIDS diseases. In your Healthy Mind and Bodies category, your brochure indicates that the Global Fund for Children is supporting organizations that work for the prevention and treatment of STDs and HIV/AIDS infections of children. The girls have also not gone to school because of their “work” and extreme poverty in the Philippines. A part of our program is give education to those children as well as counseling and therapy.

According to the UNICEF, the Philippines is the fourth country with high incidence of child trafficking for child prostitution and child pornography that is approximately up to more than 100,000 children. The Outstanding Young Girls aims to rescue the girls from brothels, bars and massage parlors and reclaim them from their traumatic past by giving them non-formal education to finish high school, livelihood skills trainings, computer trainings, health and medical monitoring, counseling and therapy.

The grant for the first year of \$150,000 will be applied toward the rent for an office, purchasing furniture, computers, sewing machines, salaries of staff and miscellaneous expenses. The grant in the second year of \$150,000 will be spent for the land and put up a halfway house that will shelter the rescued children and a school building for their education. That will also include expenses for the classrooms, chairs and tables for education, livelihood skills trainings, computer technology trainings, library, and medical clinic. The rented office will be vacated by then and moved to the school building with an administration office and counseling office.

We believe that this non-profit has the potential to transform the lives of trafficked children for the better. Unlike other non-profit organizations, The Outstanding Young Girls will give health information and medical assistance to the rescued girls. They will have counseling and therapy and they will also receive education and livelihood training skills for their future independence.

After five years of fulfillment, some girls will have finished high school and be ready for independence acquiring decent jobs or livelihood. Other girls will go to college and develop their careers. Our program development has fashioned an effective, easily replicable model and established a high degree of credibility among community groups, policy-makers and funders.

With your support we can make a turn-around difference in the lives of these trafficked children and this program could also serve as a model of other non-profit organization.

Please feel free to call me with any questions. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Jane T. Salem

Executive Director

Executive Summary

In the Philippines, there is a rising concern about human trafficking. It is a country of source, a transit point and a destination of trafficked men, women and children to and from all over the world. This organization, the Outstanding Young Girls is most concerned with the trafficked children. There are at least 100,000 Filipino children trafficked within and outside the country. They are victims of unscrupulous recruiters for commercial sexual exploitation such as child prostitution and child pornography. There are also reasons that are non-sexual exploitation such as child labor, child soldiers and child donors of kidneys (by force).

Thousands of rescued girls are now in the halfway houses but they are not given education. The services of those halfway houses' are limited to just giving them shelter and food. The Outstanding Young Girls objectives are to give them non-formal education both in elementary through high school, give them livelihood skills trainings, regular medical check-up, counseling and therapy. In five years, some girls will have finished high school and some would go to college and the OYG will help them in job placements. The others can use the trainings they learned in entrepreneurship and start a small business for their future financial independence.

Funding requirements of \$150,000 will be used to start up the programs in giving education, counseling and therapy, health and medical and put up an office and furniture, office equipment, office supplies, clinic and medical supplies, library, school supplies, salaries and stipends.

The Outstanding Young Girls was conceived to help put an end to trafficking of children for child commercial sexual exploitation in the Philippines. It is a non-profit organization that aims to empower trafficked and rescued girls age 5-17. This non-profit is composed of professionals such as counselors and therapists, teachers, doctors and nurses, livelihood trainers, interns and volunteers that will carry on all of the objectives of the OYG.

Statement of Need

The Philippines is a source, a transit point and a destination of trafficked men, women and children. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2000) it is the fourth country with high incidence of child commercial sexual exploitation (CCSE) such as child prostitution and child pornography. Approximately 100,000 Filipino children were trafficked this year. However, statistics is not accurate since not all cases were reported. Most children were trafficked for child commercial sexual exploitation.

Some very young children age 5 to 17 years old are abducted and trafficked to serve the pedophiles but others were trafficked for child labor or forced kidney donation. Still others were abducted and trafficked for sex slavery of rebel soldiers or they are forced to become child soldiers of the rebel communist movement.

Most of the traffic children suffer physical and sexual abuse at the hands of their traffickers. Of the female sex trafficking victims, 68% meet the clinical criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder. They are significantly more likely to develop mental health problems, abuse substances, engage in prostitution as adults, commit suicide or be victimized by violent crimes later in life. Also girls who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation experience a significantly higher rate of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV/AIDS and permanent damage to their reproductive systems.

There are other non-profit organizations in the Philippines that rescue trafficked children. But their services are limited to just putting them in a halfway house and giving them activities that do not necessarily help them for future independence. The OYG is different from the other non-profits because we offer different services that will benefit the girls to name a few: providing

temporary shelters and healthy environment, provide proper nutrition and healthy personal practices, provide health and medical services, provide education and livelihood skills trainings, provide counseling and psychotherapies and last but not the least reunite the children with their families. We believe that these services can greatly help in their recovery and in redeeming their self-esteem, change their beliefs and behaviors and alleviate them from poverty for the betterment of their lives and their families.

But most of all is raise awareness to the community through the use of mass media that human trafficking exists and these social problems are rooted from it. We want to move this awareness intensely so that further abductions, trafficking and exploitations will be prevented. We also want to help the girls and give them support during the trials when the traffickers are exposed. There is nothing more fulfilling than bringing the traffickers to jail, then justice will be served.

This non-profit also aims to be a model program to some very few non-profit organizations in the different provinces of the country. The girls are not only put in a safe shelter, but they also they get education and the most important benefits are counseling and therapy.

For appropriate procedures, we are coordinating with the different government offices in the Philippines: the Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Education, National Bureau of Investigation, Interagency Council Against Trafficking, People's Recovery Empowerment and Development Assistance, National Council of Social Development, Philippine Council Against Drug and Substance Abuse, Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse, the Police Forces, the communities and the families.

Project Description

Goals, Objectives and Methods

Goal 1: The Outstanding Young Girls aims to rescue girls age 5-17 from child trafficking syndicates and child sexual exploitation.

Objectives:

- I. To provide halfway houses to rescued girls and children.
- II. To provide a safe, trustworthy and healthy environment.
- III. To provide healthy nutrition.
- IV. To train the girls personal hygiene practices.

Goal 2: To develop and empower girls who were victims of child commercial sexual exploitation.

Objectives:

- I. To provide non-formal education as these girls have never gone to school. At least 200 girls will go to school for the first quarter of 2012.
 - A. They will get informal education and learn the 3Rs: Reading, 'Riting , 'Rithmetic and Science for the first year of the OYG operation.
 - B. Then the girls will take tests from the Department of Education equivalent to GED to catch up to their real educational level and thereafter go to the regular schools.
 - C. They will also learn arts and crafts to hone their talents in Art.
 - D. Develop their talents in music, and dancing as forms of therapy
- II. To provide guidance and counseling for them to develop emotional strength such as but not limited to the following.
 - A. Group Motivation to help stop child abuse.
 - a) Reporting child abuse.
 - B. To provide group and individual counseling for personality development in

- a) Acceptance and belief in themselves.
 - b) “I am worthy and significant”.
 - c) “Accepting your beauty inside and outside”.
 - d) “Being Me, Strong and Moving on”.
 - e) “I have the girl power, I have the voice”!
 - f) “I make the right choices”!
 - g) “I am responsible”.
- III. To provide therapies to the girls for their recovery and strengthen their mental health.
- A. To provide psychotherapy and counseling using the Adlerian techniques.
 - B. They will also do Art (for Art Therapy), Movements and Music (for creative expressions therapy).
 - C. Play Therapy
- IV. Technology trainings
- A. Learn Computer Technology
 - B. Google re: research and job search
 - C. Emails, Ebay, Etsy, Facebook
- V. Leadership Trainings
- A. How to be a good leader.
- VI. Careers training – for college bound girls
- A. Career information on different professional fields.
 - B. Matching courses with available jobs.
 - C. Qualifications required for different careers.
 - D. Resume Writing
 - E. Office skills trainings
 - 1. Computer Software Skills
 - 2. Keyboarding
 - 3. 10 Key Calculator
 - 4. Filing/Alphabetizing

- 5. Business Communications
- Continuation: Project Description 3
- 6. Career Planning
 - 7. Telephone Etiquette
- F. Dress for Success
- VII. Entrepreneurship - those who will not go to college will be trained in the ff:
- A. Livelihood skills for Women
 - a. Dressmaking
 - b. Embroidery
 - c. Bead Jewelry
 - d. Beaded Bags
 - e. Baking/ Culinary Arts
 - f. Hair Science
 - g. Computer Repair
 - h. Bags from recycled materials: old newspapers, soda pop cans, etc
 - i. Greeting Cards made of organic materials: coco fiber, sea shells, abaca fiber
 - j. Handmade Paper for: crafting greeting cards, mini albums, paper projects
 - k. Disposable sleepers made of old newspapers for use in resorts and hotels.
 - l. Sericulture: raising and breeding silkworms to produce silk fibers and silk papers.
 - m. Silk Paper Making for: cards, wall decoration, jewelry
 - B. Marketing Skills
 - C. Pricing the products
 - D. Exporting the products
 - E. Selling on the internet: Etsy.com, Ebay.com,
 - a. Creating an account on etsy.com and ebay.com and other internet marketplace.
 - b. Processing, handling and shipment of the products
 - F. Management skills
 - a. Bookkeeping and accounting

- b. Maintaining the business

Continuation: Project Description

4

VIII. Health Education

- A. First Aid/CPR training
- B. Breast Cancer Awareness
- C. Cervical Cancer Awareness
- D. Proper Nutrition (Awareness of Anorexia Nervosa/Bulimia Nervosa)
- E. Diabetes
- F. Heart Disease Information
- G. Stroke Information
- H. Infections of STDs, HIV/AIDS
- I. How to call 911/Emergency hotline (for elementary students)

IX. Sexuality Education: Information and further prevention of the ff.

- A. Child abuse
- B. Molestation/Incest
- C. Teen pregnancies
- D. Relationships/dating (counseling)
- E. Rape
- F. Date/ rape (what to do after, where to go)
- G. Information on registry of sex offenders and child trafficking syndicates

X. Self-defense against sex offenders and predators

- A. Tae-kwon-do training
- B. How to make pepper spray

XI. Respecting the GLBTQs

XII. Illegal Drugs and Substance Abuse

XIII. Alcoholism

XIV. The dangers of smoking & second-hand smoke

Continuation: Project Description

5

Staffing/Administration

Executive Director

Administration Manager

Head: Health and Medical

Accountant

Head: Counselor

Head: Teacher

Resource Trainers

Interns and Volunteers

Evaluation

Accomplishments will be reported quarterly as to:

- a. How many girls are in school: what grade level and their academic performances.
- b. How many are improving with regards to their health and medical status.
- c. How many have improved and changed after counseling and therapy.
- d. In the next five years, some girls will have finished high school and will be ready for college or entrepreneurship.
- e. In the next five years, some girls will have reached the age 18 and will be financially independent and be ready for decent independent living.

Sustainability

In the next five years, this non-profit will be partially independent. After five years of education and trainings, some girls who would be adults will be ready to earn income from their livelihood skills, then they can start their own small businesses with the continuing technical and financial support by this non-profit. Such businesses are: beaded jewelry, beaded bags and purses, hand-

made bags and purses, clothing, food business, etc. All these products are for exports and it is projected to be very sustainable.

Organizational Information

A. History

This non-profit was conceived a year ago when awareness on human trafficking was brought out by the Philippine government and the Department of Social Welfare and Development. We felt the need to help at least 100, 000 girls: to rescue, to educate, to rehabilitate and to empower them.

B. The mission of OYG

1. Rescue children from brothels, bars, hotels and massage parlors.
2. Place them in a halfway house and provide a safe shelter and caring environment.
3. Give them education.
4. Give livelihood skills trainings for future independence.
5. Provide health and regular check up and medical attention.
6. Provide counseling and therapies for recovery.
7. Encourage full development of each child's potential, talents and aspirations.

C. The core management structure is composed of the following:

Executive Director - oversees and manages the overall functions of all departments.

Administrative Manager – supervises the clerical staff.

Project Manager – oversees that all goals and objectives are being met. (on sight)

Head: Health and Medical Section – performs weekly check-up of vital statistics and monitoring of the girls reproductive health.

Nurses – give medical assistance to the girls such as medicines.

Head: Counseling Section supervises and trains the counselors of counseling techniques.

Counselors - performs weekly counseling in group or individuals.

Head: Education Section – in charge of all educational programs of the girls.

Teachers – give non- formal education to girls 5 days a week.

Course trainers: to train the girls on dressmaking, culinary arts, beading (on schedule)

Interns / Volunteers: assists all the core staff in their day to day functions.

GRANT PROPOSAL BUDGET

OUTSTANDING YOUNG GIRLS	ONE TIME COSTS	COSTS	MONTHLY
Desks (10)		600	
Tables (5)		600	
Chairs (20)		1000	
Computers (4)		2000	
Sewing Machines (8)		1800	
Phones		500	
Lobby furniture		500	
White Boards		100	
TV Overhead (training)		1000	
Confer. Table and Chairs		1200	
Shelves, bookcases		500	
Van		25000	
		34800	
Office Rentals			600
Utilities			500
Phone Service			200
Insurance			100
Internet service			100
Office Supplies			200
STAFF			2500
Executive Director			800
Administrative Manager			800
Health and Medical Head			800
Counseling Head			500
Counselor (1)			1000
Teachers (2)			500
Nurse (1)			500
Doctors (Volunteer Stipend)			
Pediatrician			250
OB-GYN			250
TOTALS		34800	115200

THE OUTSTANDING YOUNG GIRLS

39

X 12

TOTAL 1ST YEAR

150000

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