1. **Objective and relevance (the world around us)**

*1.1. What is the main purpose with the intervention, including challenges that need to be addressed?*

The fragile context in Mindanao, Philippines has deteriorated into perpetual political and socio-economic crises, further intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic. The multi-dimensional crisis has consequences for children who become increasingly vulnerable to online sexual abuse when authorities, institutions, and caregivers are weakened and overwhelmed by crisis.

Therefore, the main purpose of the intervention is to reduce online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC) by enabling the Philippine Child Protection System to protect children and improve access to justice for OSEC victims at city and regional level. The intervention takes place in the fragile context of Davao Region (Region 11) located in the south-eastern part of Mindanao. The target area specifically includes two high-risk cities, Davao City and Island Garden City of Samal. According to data provided by the IJM, Davao Region is identified as a “high-risk” area in terms of child vulnerability, economic insecurity and child exploitation, and abuse, making it one of the national hotspots of OSEC. The complex fragility of the situation and the area is further highlighted in both political, economic, social, and environmental dimensions below.

The partners propose a three-dimensional strategic framework to “reduce online sexual exploitation of children in Davao Region” (overall goal). Through the intervention the partners aim to (1) promote secure (online) environments for children through strengthening public sector-civil society collaboration and conducting advocacy towards duty-bearers at regional and city level; (2) increase awareness of OSEC amongst youth through mobilization and capacity building of local youth organizations; (3) improve access to justice for victims of online abuse through strengthening local referral mechanisms and capacity building of local justice operators.

* + *If the intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, please describe: what results have been achieved so far? What are (still) the major challenges? To what extent do this intervention include new objectives, a new strategic approach or new target groups?*

The intervention is not an extension of any previous intervention. However, the intervention builds on learnings from one previous and one ongoing OSEC intervention implemented in Region 4A and Region 10 of the Philippines. This is further described in section 3.6a.

*1.2. Describe the context of the intervention:*

* + *Describe the conditions that apply in the area where the intervention will take place, and which are expected to influence the intervention (e.g. social, economic or political conditions, or other projects or activities in the area that can supplement the intervention).*

According to a recent estimate by the International Labour Organization (ILO), globally, 1.39 million people are involved in forced commercial sexual exploitation and 40–50 percent of these are children[[1]](#footnote-1). With the spread of the Internet and Information and Communications Technology, the problem has grown to include online offenses. Online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC) is defined by the International Justice Mission (IJM) as the production, for the purpose of online publication or transmission, of visual depictions (e.g., photos, videos, live streaming) of sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor for a third party, who is not in the physical presence of the victim, in exchange for compensation[[2]](#footnote-2).

As indicated by the United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) in 2016, the Philippines has become the global epicenter of live-stream sexual abuse[[3]](#footnote-3). OSEC prevalence has been increasing steadily in recent years, and Philippine officials believe that the situation and circumstance of COVID-19 is fueling the issue. The Department of Justice-Office of Cybercrime (DOJ-OOC) reported a 265 percent increase in the number of reported OSEC in 2020, highlighting the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which hit the Philippines by March 2020[[4]](#footnote-4). According to a study of Terre de Homes, the Philippines has been plagued by OSEC specifically due to widespread poverty, lack of jobs, internal and external migration, and cultural norms that uphold prioritizing family over one’s own well-being[[5]](#footnote-5). The economic hardship brought about by the pandemic has been compelling many Filipino families to participate in OSEC. National agencies dealing with OSEC, like the Philippine Internet Crimes Against Children Centre (PICACC), reported 58 rescue operations in 2020 and the NBI’s Anti-Human Trafficking Division reported 14 operations in 2020 – both agencies notified an increase in data2.

*Political conditions*

Mindanao is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious community of Christians, Muslims, traditional clans and indigenous peoples, and it has been and continuously is the site of some of the nation’s most sustained violence. Conflicts have taken the form of disputes between various Mindanaoan armed groups and national government forces, inter-communal tensions, clan warfare, religious extremism, communist armed groups and criminal violence arising out of or aligned with these factions. The conflict has sustained decades of internal displacement, poverty, death and destruction, leaving the region significantly underdeveloped as well as authorities and institutions overwhelmed and unable to provide adequate protection. As of the 31st of December, a total number of 59,626 families (274,327 individuals) are currently displaced as a result of conflict in Mindanao[[6]](#footnote-6). The situation is one of the most complicated cases of subnational conflict in the world, because of the many conflict actors with differing motives.

*Social and economic conditions*

With a population of 24 million, Mindanao is the second biggest island in the country. Although rich in natural resources and with a sizable agricultural production potential, Mindanao accounts for a staggering 63,1 percent of boys and girls living below the poverty line. Davao City, officially the City of Davao (Cebuano: Dakbayan sa Dabaw; Tagalog: Lungsod ng Davao), is a highly urbanized city in the island of Mindanao, Philippines. It is the third-most populous city in the Philippines, and the most populous in Mindanao.  As of 2020, the city has a total population of 1,825,450, and serves as the main trade, commerce, and industry hub of Mindanao. In Davao, one out of five families are estimated to live in poverty[[7]](#footnote-7). Poverty continues to be a major underlying cause of vulnerability of food insecurity and precarious livelihood while being a key driver of OSEC.

*Climate and environmental fragility*

The Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, and it has endured a total of 283 natural disasters over the past two decades. According to the Global Climate Sustainability 2020, the Philippines is considered to be the 5th most affected country in terms of extreme weather events and ranked third among 172 countries on its risk level to disasters[[8]](#footnote-8). Additionally, the Philippines is ranked among the top five countries in the world in terms of vulnerability to climate change with rising sea levels, mean temperatures and storm surges[[9]](#footnote-9). The instabilities have had a detrimental impact on children’s rights across all sectors due to damage and disruption of infrastructure, reallocation of resources from social services to emergency relief and the toll of displacement. Although post-disaster violence against Filipino children is poorly studied, a local agency report showed an increase in the number of rape and sexual abuse cases after Super Typhoon (“Yolanda”) Haiyan, which hit the country in 2013. It likewise showed behavioral changes, involvement in harsh or dangerous labour, sexual violence, and an increase in the number of out-of-school children.

*Other projects and activities being implemented in the area by other organisations.*

VD, PCMN and IJM will coordinate the intervention with the following organisations active in Davao to ensure complementarity with other interventions being implemented in the area: *Global Impact* is an NGO engaged in the prevention of anti-human trafficking in Davao. Founded in 1997, Global Impact’s mission is to release freedom and empower potential internationally through leadership training, freedom ministry, orphan care, community development and human trafficking prevention[[10]](#footnote-10). *World Vision Development Foundation (Philippines)* has an office based in Davao which covers Davao Del Norte and Davao Del Sur and engages various stakeholders like the government to address problem such as economic empowerment of families and addressing child protection issues in the communities. *Talikala* is an organization which assisting girls and women aged 12 to 68 by providing counselling and legal assistance[[11]](#footnote-11). *Compassion International* *Philippines* (CIP) is a child-advocacy ministry pairing compassionate people with children living in extreme poverty to release the children from economic, social, and physical poverty[[12]](#footnote-12). One of the strategies of the *CIP* is the linkages and mobilization of churches in grassroot implementation. *SOS Children’s Village* is an NGO which provides temporary or long-term shelter to trafficked persons and has its base in Davao City. It serves as a home to children and youth and its facility caters young adults, who are preparing to have independent lives. It also provides educational and medical support to 619 children in the neighboring communities[[13]](#footnote-13).

*1.3. Describe whether the intervention takes place in a stable or fragile context. If the intervention takes place in a fragile context, you can find inspiration on CISUs website about* [*nexus*](http://www.cisu.dk/nexus)*.*

On a national level, the Philippines is experiencing economic growth, decreasing levels of poverty and achievements in health, education, gender equality, sanitation, and hunger. Despite this, the rise of inequality among the 100 million strong population threatens to undercut the progress made, as a high number of youths are out of school, disease outbreaks occur more frequently, and chronic underdevelopment and political conflicts in the Mindanao region continues. According to FFP’s Fragile States Index 2020, the Philippines is ranked as the 54th most fragile out of 178 countries, highlighting especially the severe fragility and vulnerability of the security apparatus and the factionalized elites[[14]](#footnote-14). This is embodied in security threats to the state, fragmentation of state institutions along ethnic and religious lines, economic inequality and institutionalized corruption. In 2017 the Philippines scored 34 on Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index, indicating a serious level of corruption[[15]](#footnote-15). With immense coastlines and mountainous terrain, the Philippines is likewise prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, flooding, and landslides, which drive the majority of displacement in the region.[[16]](#footnote-16) According to the INFORM Global Risk Index conducted by the Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC), the Philippines' risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster is measured to be high with a score of 5.3/10, ranking it as the 33rd most exposed country on a global scale[[17]](#footnote-17). Although the Philippines is not rated in OECD’s Fragility Index, the partners assess the target area in Region 11 to be a fragile context based on above assessment and the political, economic, social and environmental fragility conditions described in section 1.2.

*1.4. Describe how this intervention will strengthen civil society organising to advance social justice (realisation of people’s rights, reducing inequality and fighting poverty, participation in decision-making processes, equal access to resources, and just institutions).*

*Strengthened relations between civil society and local authorities (duty-bearers).* The Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (RIACAT) is mandated and established by Philippine law. The regional council is a key forum for strengthening civil society influence and linkage to duty-bearers, as both authorities and civil society stakeholders are members of the council. By working together with RIACAT in Region 11 and getting a seat at the council IJM and PCMN strengthens their influence at policy level. Relations to other duty-bearers including the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) and Department of Education (DepEd) are also strengthened through the intervention, which will not only strengthen the institutional reach of the present intervention but also pave the way for greater civil society-public sector collaboration in the future for the benefit of poor and marginalized target groups.

*Strengthened organizing and collective civil society action*. Through working with the Philippine Inter-Faith Movement Against Trafficking (PIMAHT) and through advocating for the establishment of a city-level inter-faith movement the intervention is contributing to strengthening the ways faith-based stakeholders and authorities collaborate and work together against OSEC. Furthermore, at national level PIMAHT only includes Christian church councils. As Mindanao and Region 11 has a significant Muslim population, the goal is to also include local Muslim councils/networks in the city-level inter-faith movement. This will strengthen legitimacy and representativity of the movement.

*Strengthened community structures and bottom-up linkage*. The link between community structures (LCPCs, BCPCs, VAWs, Barangay Officials, schools), civil society organizations and duty-bearers will be strengthened through the conduction of joint workshops, meetings, and awareness activities. This establishes a bottom-up linkage between right-holders and duty-bearers as children and families are given the opportunity to speak directly to authority officials through above mentioned community structures. By empowering community structures, children and families at risk are given a sustainable channel, through which they can approach duty-bearers.

*1.5. What climate- and environmental conditions do the partnership and/or the intervention need to respond to? And how have the partners responded to it? This could be in relation to the conditions of the target groups, the number of flights or the activities of the intervention, and how these affect the environment or climate in the area.*

*Our starting point:* The goal for VD, PCMN and IJM is social justice for children, also in the future, through the balances illustrated in the sustainability model. In working for social justice, the partners value partner-visits both to advance the relationship and collaboration as well as to ensure learning and monitoring. Considering the effects to the climate and environment, the number of visits is kept to a minimum. Additionally, Viva is in a process to develop a Climate Policy regarding the organization’s climate considerations.

*Our intervention:* OSEC is increasingly becoming a negative coping mechanism to overcome loss of livelihoods and income generating activities. This is evident in the increase of cases reported during the pandemic related to restrictive lockdowns, resulting in massive loss of income especially amongst low-income households living from day to day. As one the most disaster-prone countries in the world, particularly vulnerable to climate change and climate induced natural disasters, OSEC is expected to spread and increasingly become a negative coping mechanism related to climate change.

*The world around us:* With approximately 31 percent of the Philippines’ population being under 18, there is a need to focus on children and building a sustainable future for and with them through knowledge on rights and structural changes to ensure their rights. To focus on children’s rights, advocacy for children and change of structures is to build sustainable social justice.

1. **THE PARTNERSHIP/COLLABORATORS (OUR STARTING POINT)**

*2.1. Describe the experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners (including the Danish organisation) as well as other actors (e.g. their experiences with the subject matter concerned, knowledge of the context in which the intervention will take place, networks and relationships).*

“Reduce Online Sexual Exploitation of Children” is implemented in a partnership between Viva Denmark (VD), Philippine Children’s Ministries Network (PCMN) and International Justice Mission (IJM). PCMN will lead community-based implementation while IJM will contribute with technical and legal expertise in capacity building of key justice operators.

**VIVA DENMARK (VD)**

VD is a development organization and the Danish branch of the international network Viva, working in 27 countries. Since 1994, VD has been working to improve the lives of vulnerable children together with four of these Viva networks: Philippines, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Zimbabwe. The purpose is strengthening of civil society with a strategic focus on advocating for institutional change to improve conditions for socially, politically, and economically excluded children and youth.

The goal of VD’s Programme Policy is to ensure that “children at-risk or victims of abuse and exploitation are safeguarded, rescued, and restored to safe, loving families in child-friendly societies”. Strategically the Programme Policy is founded upon SDG 16. To this end, VD has managed several CISU and CKU-funded interventions and one ongoing EU intervention with the aim of strengthening our partners’ capacity and positioning them as advocates for children’s right to justice, particularly regarding violence and sexual abuse.

VD’s track record in the past 5 years (through interventions with South partners funded by DANIDA and EU):

*Successfully advocated for systems’ strengthening and policy reform*

* Advocated for the establishment and strengthening of Local Council’s for the Protection of Children in the Philippines and Child Protection Committees in Nicaragua.
* Contributed to the development of Foster Care Guidelines in partnership with the Honduran Ministry of Family and the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development.

*Registered and reported child exploitation cases and human rights violations*

* Contributed to the rescue and restoration of 53 child victims of online sexual exploitation in 2018 alone in the Philippines.
* Supported children in Zimbabwe in their right to a legal identity through obtaining birth certificates, strengthening their position in society.

*Challenged harmful norms and attitudes and empowered local changemakers*

* Empowered +500 Youth Advocates in partnering countries to become champions of children’s right to protection and participation.
* Reached +50.000 children and families in partnering countries through awareness raising campaigns in communities, online and in national media.

**Qualifications of staff and relevant board member**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Position** | **Qualifications** | **Function and professional competencies** |
| Gritt Holm Hedehus | National Director | * MA in Spanish and International Studies * 19 years working with communication, volunteer programs, international development, and project management * 3 years in Ibis, 15 years in DanChurchAid, 1 year as global campaign coordinator in ACT Alliance | Overall responsible for VD’s commitment to the VD-PCMN-IJM partnership together with the Chairman of the board. |
| Thomas Krag Langvad | Program Manager | * MA in International Security and Law * BA in Emergency and Risk Management * 3,5 years as Disaster Management Assistant among other with Danish Red Cross in Denmark and abroad * 4 years as volunteer in Honduras and in DK through VD | Program management. Responsible for programmatic capacity building of PCMN, technical consultancy, and monitoring throughout the project period. |
| Helle Dyhr Schjunk | Finance & Admin Manager | * MA in political Science * 30 years working experience as finance officer, controller and finance manager both in private- and NGO sector * 7 years as controller in Danish Church Aid working both from Denmark and located in Angola | Finance management. Responsible for financial monitoring and capacity building as well as compliance with financial procedures and guidelines. |
| Ole Brauer | Board Member | * MA in Political Science from Aarhus University, 1984 * 30 years working with international development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America the Middle East, mainly with DanChurchAid. | Extensive experience with NGO cooperation, project management, organizational development, partnership, and M&E |

**PHILIPPINE CHILDREN’S MINISTRIES NETWORK (PCMN)**

*PCMN* is the co-applicant. PCMN is the Philippine branch of the international Viva network and was established in 1998 as a network of non-government organizations and churches working with children. PCMN functions as a unifying voice for the 54 member organizations and churches, advocating for the protection and participation of children and youth in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. As an organization commissioned by the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches, PCMN has been recognized by various government agencies. PCMN is a member of Fund Philippines, the Philippine Inter-Faith Movement Against Trafficking (PIMAHT) and the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), where they participate in the National Child Protection Working Group. PCMN has five (5) regional networks which are based in Rizal, Iligan City, Davao City, Northern and Eastern Samar and Bacolod City. PCMN has offices in its project sites: Dasmarinas City, Antipolo City and Iligan City which have nine (9) staff in total. PCMN’s National Office has nine (9) staff in total as well. PCMN has a strong focus on empowering members and local networks through capacity-building, engaging members, partners and networks to develop child-focused programming, and child safe-guarding, and mobilizing resources for network and program sustainability. Finally, PCMN has a strong programming track record as listed below. PCMN is the main partner of the project and will lead implementation.

PCMN’s track record in the past 5 years:

PCMN has proven its capacity to mobilize individuals and organizations through its various coordination and partnership experiences. As a network, it has implemented large interventions including 1) Relief & Rehabilitation in response to Typhoon Haiyan in six affected municipalities in Eastern Samar in 2014-2016 engaging 80 local churches and the local government of six municipalities; 2) Youth for Safety, a youth-lead advocacy intervention engaging 300 youth advocates and 200 local churches impacting 9.000 children and youth from 2013-2015 (CKU); 3) Operation Safe for Marawi IDP Families & Children (DERF) in 2017 engaging the Muslim communities reaching 28,000 persons; 4) Typhoon Tembin Relief (DERF) in 2018 reaching 4.000 families & 4.000 children working with five (5) municipalities and their local government officials; 5) Eliminating Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) through prevention, advocacy and restoration of OSEC victim-survivors 2018-2022 (CISU and EU); 6) Food relief, psychosocial support and child protection in emergencies in response to earthquakes in Mindanao from January to July 2020 (DERF), COVID-19 Emergency Response in Iligan City (DERF) and Typhoon Goni and Ulysses Response in Rizal (PCMN) and Catanduanes (Viva HK and Global Care) Provinces. PCMN has substantial experience and expertise working with vulnerable children and youth in general as well as during emergencies as evident above. Through above mentioned interventions, PCMN have gained significant experience working with government authorities at regional and city level and in mobilization of civil society actors at national and community level.

**Qualifications of staff and relevant board member**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Position | Qualifications | Function |
| Fe A. Foronda | National Director | * Ongoing degree PhD in Transformational Development * MA in Social Work * BA in Agriculture, Major in Agronomy * 39 years in development work focused on rural development, child protection, disability prevention, community organizing and development, partnership and networking, and case management of sexual abuse survivors. * 9 years working as the National Director of PCMN | Overall responsible for PCMN’s commitment to the PCMN-VD-IJM partnership. Oversight of compliance with donor requirement |
| Ronilo A. Oyanib | Program Manager | * MA in Education major in Guidance and Counselling (In Progress) * BA of Theology, major in Pastoral Ministry * 2 years university work (Guidance and Counseling) * 7 years in development work focused on humanitarian response, implementation of grants project and developing grants. * One year in child protection, specifically in OSEC | Program Management. Supervision, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure that the project indicators and deliverables are met. Provision of narrative report to VD and CISU. |
| Rufina D. Salvatierra | Finance, Administration and HR Manager | * Master in Christian Education * BS in Accountancy * 3 years in corporate auditing * 13 years in financial management of non-profit organizations. | Financial management. Preparation of financial reports, controlling and financial compliance. Overall responsible for administration, bookkeeping and preparation of financial audits. |
| Leah Y. Genson | Board Member | * Ongoing MA in Social Work * MA in Education, major in Early Childhood * BA in Education * 35 years in development work focused on childhood education, community organizing, development, and networking. | Technical and policy support to the project. |
| To hire | Project Coordinator | * At least three years of experience in managing civil society/community-based projects, proven experience in engagement with government agencies, civil society, networking, and advocacy results. * Proven experience from child protection programming * Strong program management skills * A graduate of Social Work, Community Development, or equivalent Social Sciences | Project Coordination. Leading implementation at the project site. Staff management and responsible for personnel’s security. Provides narrative reports of the project, submitted to the Program Manager. |

**INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION (IJM)**

*IJM* is an international human rights organization counting more than 750 lawyers, investigators, social workers, community activists and other professionals across the globe. IJM Philippines started working in 2000, where it contributed to the government’s efforts to stop traffickers from exploiting children in commercial sex trade. IJM Philippines, as a member of PCMN, partners with local authorities to rescue victims of violence, bring criminals to justice, restore survivors, and strengthen and capacitate the justice system. Today IJM Philippines counts 120 employees located in three offices across the Philippines. IJM will mainly be responsible for delivering capacity building of Justice Operators under the proposed intervention (output 3.3.) and will also provide technical guidance to PCMN on legal and justice related matters as well as take part in high level advocacy through PIMAHT and RIACAT.

*2.2. Describe any previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners, and how these experiences have fed constructively into the development of the proposed intervention.*

The partnership with PCMN is one of VD’s oldest. It builds on strong personal and inter-organizational relationships. Since its beginning in 2001, the partnership has focused on capacity building and advocacy to promote institutional improvement for children and youth at risk of sexual exploitation. Growing recognition of alliance-building and youth-driven advocacy as two unique and effective competencies of the partnership has led to a consolidated strategic focus on these as main drivers for collaboration between PCMN and VD. Over the years, PCMN and VD have implemented two interventions funded by CKU, four interventions funded by DERF, one intervention funded by CISU’s Civil Society Fund and one intervention funded by EU/CISU. Whereas the partnership between PCMN and VD goes back many years, IJM’s involvement is more recent starting in 2019. IJM has been a member of PCMN for several years and coordination of efforts has taken place on several occasions. Experiences from the partners’ joint OSEC programming, which have been ongoing since 2018, has fed constructively into the development of the proposed intervention. These experiences include learnings on how to engage local authorities, mobilize civil society actors and community-based organisations as entry points to reach poor and marginalized people at community level. In recent years, influence at policy level has been strengthened through close collaboration with PIMAHT, RIACAT at regional level and effective collaboration with CSWDO and DepEd at city level. The proposed intervention applies a revised strategy based on learnings from previous interventions including the ongoing EU/CISU funded OSEC intervention. Key changes include a stronger youth-led approach through engagement with the National Youth Commission, which is new to the partnership. It also includes a stronger focus on prevention as direct support to rescue operations and restoration services is not been included in the project design contrary to the ongoing EU intervention.

*2.3. Describe the contributions, roles and responsibilities of the partners and other actors.*

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| **Contributions, roles, and responsibilities of partners** |
| **Viva Denmark (VD)**   * Hold overall responsibility for the delivery of the intervention according to contractual agreement between VD-CISU and VD-PCMN-IJM. * Supervise implementation through programmatic and financial MEL system described in section 3.8. * Ensure timely disbursements according to partnership agreement. * Be an intermediary between PCMN, IJM and CISU * Compliance with the CISU guidelines, anti-corruption policy, child-safeguarding policy, and other policies * Monitoring visits to the Philippines |
| **Philippine Children’s Ministries Network (PCMN)**   * Implement the project according to partnership agreement and CISU guidelines. * Ensure professional collaboration among all partners, including strategic partners and authorities. * Ensure timely narrative and financial reporting based on LFA objectives, outputs and indicators and budget. * Participate in monitoring visits. * Ensure community access and legitimacy through localized presence and strong locally embedded networks. * Maintain community access through operative authorization by local government unit (LGU) and City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) * Ensure mobilization and engagement of Youth Advocates and Youth Organizations through NYC. * Ensure child protection expertise through staff with necessary organizational experience and qualifications, and network members with experience and expertise on child protection |
| **International Justice Mission (IJM)**   * Deliver legal expertise, technical capacity building and trainings. * Ensure and deliver evidence-based research. * Lobby and advocate for reforms on the court process to protect children |
| **Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking in Person (RIACAT)**   * Invite relevant authorities to become members of RIACAT. * Assist the formation of City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (CIACAT) * Support the programs and projects of member agencies to effectively address the issues of OSEC. * Support the creation and emendation of initiatives, mandating local agencies to fight OSEC. * Contribute to increased awareness, reinforcement and extension of the advocacy work and lobbying. |
| **City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO)**   * Deliver technical expertise in child protection focused on Region 11. * Provide support to the convenor and secretariat of RIACAT as well as the project implementation and coordination with LCPC and VAWC and provision of data on vulnerable families (P4S). * Ensure the participation of the City Link in the provided trainings. * Contribute to increased awareness, reinforcement, and extension of the advocacy work |
| **National Youth Commission (NYC)**   * Deliver technical support to the establishment of youth organizations in Region 11. * Ensure the inclusion of OSEC in the policies among local youth organizations. * Contribute to increased awareness, reinforcement and extension of the advocacy work and lobbying |
| **Department of Education (DepEd)**   * Technical support to OSEC prevention policies in schools * Ensure implementation and distribution of prevention teaching materials and awareness raising in schools. * Ensure contact and liaison with schools, teachers, and students. * Contribute to increased awareness, reinforcement, and extension of the advocacy work |
| **Philippine Inter-Faith Movement Against Human Trafficking (PIMAHT)**   * Contribute to increased awareness, reinforcement, and extension of the advocacy work. * Advocate for the creation and adaptation of child protection policies in local churches * Establish a Regional/City-level Inter-Faith Movement Against Human Trafficking or equivalent in Region 11. * Establish communication and secure coordination between faith-based organizations and denominations |

*2.4. Describe how the intervention will contribute to developing the relationship and collaboration between the partners.*

The intervention will contribute to upscaling the strategic collaboration of the partners’ joint programming by implementing the intervention in a new high-risk area in the Philippines. This will strengthen the relations between the partners and contribute to the continued alignment of strategies and synergies. PCMN is a strong community- and civil society mobilizer and networker and IJM is one of the strongest legal and technical justice capacities in the Philippines. Furthermore, the intervention will contribute to strengthen the strategic presence of the partners in the southern Mindanao, which is one of the most vulnerable areas of the Philippines. Thus, the intervention will create basis for future programming of the partners in the area including humanitarian interventions and long-term human rights-based interventions. PCMN has been active in Davao Region through its local sub-network Mindanao Children’s Ministries Network (MCMN) for a number of years. With the proposed intervention, PCMN will be able to expand and consolidate its presence in the region. Engaging with the National Youth Commission is a new step for the partners, which will contribute to institutionalize and consolidate the partners’ strategic youth-led approaches in a new way. Although the main engagement with NYC will happen at the regional level, the plan is that the regional engagement will pave the way for future engagement with NYC at national level.

*2.5. Describe how the intervention will contribute to strengthening the partners’ relations to other actors, e.g. authorities, other local, national, and international organisations, networks, alliances, private companies or other financial support.*

*CSWDO, DepEd, LGU, NYC:* The intervention will contribute to strengthen the partners relations to key duty-bearers including the CSWDO, DepEd and LGU in Davao through collaboration, advocacy actions and capacity building efforts. Collaboration with public authorities is key to achieve sustainable change in the proposed intervention as well as future interventions implemented by the partners in the region.

*RIACAT, CIACAT, PIMAHT:* Building relations to interagency councils like RIACAT and PIMAHT is key for achieving sustainable change in the proposed intervention as well as gaining influence on the national OSEC agenda. The partners will strengthen relations with RIACAT and PIMAHT during the intervention by conducting advocacy and providing complementary actions and synergies with the existing agenda of the inter-agency councils.

*LCPCs, VAWCs and Youth Organizations*: The partners will strengthen relations to key community stakeholders including the LCPCs, BCPCs, VAWCs and local Youth Organizations. These stakeholders are key community entry points and instrumental for community-based programming.

*NNIT*

NNIT is the third largest IT company in Denmark. NNIT has significant expertise in cyber security and has relevant technical knowledge and knowhow on how to investigate and detect cybercrimes. Two meetings have been held between VD and the Cyber Security Department of NNIT. No written terms of reference have been signed yet, but both parties are interested in establishing nonprofit-private sector partnership. The partnership has great potential for working on the detection and prosecution part as VD has also initiated collaboration with NC3 (the Cyber Crime Unit of the Danish National Police) who are engaged in “Digital Justice” (20-3142-CSP) which is an danish engagement intervention implemented in Denmark focused on digital crimes including OSEC. More specifically, the intension is that the collaboration between NNIT and VD will start off by a few small-scale activities. NNIT will provide IT and cyber security services to VD, PCMN and IJM to protect sensitive data (in-kind donation by NNIT). Furthermore, NNIT will engage its 300 employees in its Philippine office in OSEC awareness raising in through one yearly OSEC Prevention Day.

1. **TARGET GROUPS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY, AND EXPECTED RESULTS (OUR INTERVENTION)**

*3.1. Describe the composition of the target groups: specify approximate number of people in primary (the persons who will participate in the activities of the intervention) and secondary (persons who will be affected by the activities of the intervention without having participated in them) target groups disaggregated by e.g. gender, social groups or other relevant factors.*

The final target group of the action is all at-risk children and youth in Davao region. Specifically, the intervention will reach 50.000 at-risk children and youth directly during the intervention period. The target group also includes regional civil society actors and public authorities selected based on their potential to contribute to a sustainable transformation of the Philippine Child Protection System and their ability to contribute to reducing OSEC in Davao. Key public authorities include City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), Department of Education (DepEd) including public schools in the region, Justice Operators including technical staff from law enforcement agencies, police, social workers, aftercare personnel, LGUs and DSWD Regional, City and Municipal Offices. The target group also counts key interagency councils like RIACAT, PIMAHT and community-based organisations including LCPCs, BCPCs and VAWCs as well as local youth organisations accredited by the National Youth Commission (NYC) and Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) and Youth SK Federation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Primary target groups** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Youth Leaders | 45 | 45 | 90 |
| Children and youth | 25.000 | 25.000 | 50.000 |
| Vulnerable families receiving psychosocial support (phone mentoring) | 400 | 400 | 800 |
| Justice Operators and stakeholders (police, social workers, investigators, aftercare personnel) | 55 | 55 | 110 |
| Community Org. Representatives (LCPCs, VAWCs, People’s Org and other community-based org.) | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Government officials (CSWDO, DepEd, LGU, RIACAT etc.) | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| **Total** | **25.540** | **25.540** | **51.080** |
| **Secondary Target Group** |  | | |
| Youth Leaders | 120 | 120 | 240 |
| Children and youth | 100.000 | 100.000 | 200.000 |
| Justice Operators | 220 | 220 | 440 |
| Community Org. Representatives | 120 | 120 | 240 |
| **Total** | **100.460** | **100.460** | **200.920\*** |

\*total direct and indirect beneficiaries with the assumption that the average Filipino family size is 4 individuals.

*3.2. Describe how the target groups will participate in- and benefit from the intervention.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Target group** | **Description of target group** | **Participation of target group** | **Target group’s benefits from the intervention** |
| Children, youth, and families at risk of OSEC | Children, youth, and families prone to be involved or engage in online sexual abuse, and other forms of exploitation. | At-risk children and youth will interact with education materials through DepEd and be reached through various awareness campaigns through youth organizations, churches, and community structures (LCPC, BCPC, VAWC). Furthermore, 400 particular vulnerable families will be engaged in the Phone Mentoring Program. | Children and families at risk of OSEC will be empowered to prevent and/or detect OSEC in their communities or inside their homes. By being given information on the nature and implications of OSEC, the families become empowered to act. |
| Youth Leaders | Youth active in Youth Organizations including the Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC), SK Federation, other local youth organizations, and the Youth4Safety organization under PMCN present in Davao City consisting of om 30 Youth Advocates. | Youth play a key role in the prevention of OSEC in the communities, as they will be the ones actively disseminate information and informing their peers about the risks of OSEC and the possibilities of preventing it from happening as well as ways to detect and report it to law enforcement units. | Youth Leaders will be capacitated and equipped to become agents of change within their organization and communities. They will be able to refer cases of abuse to competent authorities. |
| 4Ps parents | 4Ps Parents are particularly prone to be involved in sexual abuse, and other forms of exploitation. | 4Ps Parents will participate in a series of trainings on OSEC prevention | Through training the 4Ps parents will understand the implications of OSEC and how to protect children from predators and facilitators as well as on how to refer abuse to competent authorities. |
| LCPC, BCPC and VAWC | Members of local councils like the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC), Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and other related councils and offices. | The LCPCs are coordinating the BCPCs who are coordinating the VAWC. These government mandated community councils are key entry points at community level, and key actors in ensuring sustainability and institutionalization of project results and in reaching vulnerable families. The local council officials and volunteers will be trained and become key resources at community level. They will engage in awareness raising, trainings and referral of cases. | Officials and volunteers of the councils will be trained and capacitated during the project. |
| Faith-based networks and denominations | Existing faith-based networks and denominations present in Region 11. | Faith-based networks and denominations are key stakeholders in promoting child protection at community level. They will also adopt internal child protection policies. | Faith-based networks and denominations will implement internal child protection policies and be involved in the city level inter-faith movement against human trafficking. |
| Civil society organization in Davao | Local civil society organizations | The involvement of civil society stakeholders is important as they sit in various councils and have the capacities to influence duty bearers and policy makers by advocating for policy reforms. | Local civil society organizations will be involved in the OSEC agenda and gain influence locally |
| Department of Social Welfare and Development Office (DSWDO) / City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) | The Executive Department of the Philippine Government responsible for the protection, social welfare, and rights of Filipinos. The CSWDO is at city level. | DSWD or CSWDO will be engaged in child protection components and will support the capacity building and information dissemination to governing offices and communities. They are mandated to enforce and implement policy reforms making them a key advocacy stakeholder. They have the authority to mandate councils or authorities at the provincial, city and municipal levels to adhere to policies formulated at the regional level. | CSWDO will benefit from being equipped to prevent and handle OSEC which is their responsibility as duty-bearers. |
| Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (RIACAT) | The RIACAT mandated by law to coordinate and monitor the implementation of Republic Act No. 9208, or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003, with the Department of justice as the lead agency. | The RIACAT has control over the (Municipal) MIACAT and (City) CIACAT in ensuring that policies at the regional level are implemented locally through adoption of resolutions mandating its local counterpart to implement various policies. Thus, their participation in the project is crucial as they significant influence at policy level. | RIACAT will benefit from the action through the strengthening of OSEC-centric prevention and detection in the communities. OSEC is of their interest as it is categorized as a form of human trafficking. |
| Department of Education | The Executive Department of the Philippine government responsible for ensuring access to, promoting equity in, and improving the quality of basic education. It is the main agency tasked to manage and govern the Philippine system of basic education. | DepEd at regional level will collaborate with the project to include the Safety of Children Online Modules in their curriculum and strengthening of child protection policy in the school level. | DepEd will benefit through the action of the project as it will enable a child-friendly environment in schools, ensuring the strengthened child protection policy for students. |
| Philippine Inter-Faith Movement Against Human Trafficking | An alliance of different faith-based organizations aiming to unite communities of faith championing the eradication of human trafficking in the Philippines. | PIMAHT will support the advocating of OSEC related child protection policies in churches and faith-based associations/denominations. | PIMAHT will benefit from the creation and/or adaption of child protection policies in churches and faith-based associations/denominations as this is within the core mandate. |
| Local Government Unit (LGUs) | LGUs oversee local governance at regional, provincial, city and barangay level. | LGUs will be a key entry point to ensure collaboration with different public offices in at city level. | LGU will benefit from the action through capacitated public offices and enhanced child protection policies at city level. |
| City Associations (Women’ Associations etc.) | City Associations are formed to support the cooperation for development in the local government offices. | City Association will support and take part in the awareness-raising and implementation of the project. | City Associations will benefit from the action as it will ensure safety for children in their local communities. |
| People’s Organization | People’s Organizations are established by and representing sectors of the population in the city. | People’s Organizations will support and participate in the awareness-raising activities | People’s Organizations will benefit from the intervention as it will contribute to safer local communities for children and youth. |
| National Youth Commission (NYC) | The National Youth Commission has a mandate enshrined in the 1987 Philippine Constitution: The State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. | The National Youth Commission is the main government organization dealing with youth in the country. The National Youth Commission is mandated by law to unify the youth agenda towards meaningful participation in shaping the country’s political and economic agenda. The NYC is the main entry point to engage and mobilize with youth organizations and SK Federation and LYDC in Davao region and to ensure institutionalization of youth related activities. | The NYC will benefit from capacity building and mobilization of local youth organizations. |

*3.3. Describe how the target groups and relevant actors have been involved in the development of the intervention as well as the partners’ legitimacy to act as champions of the target groups’ cause.*

*Involvement of regional authorities (duty-bearers) and civil society stakeholders*

In November 2020 dialogue with World Vision and Samaritan’s Purse two CSOs implementing OSEC programming in Mindanao (Cebu City, Taguig City and Cagayan de Oro City) was initiated to consult on best practices and strategies and ensure complementarity of the programming. None of the actors are implementing OSEC-related programming in Davao region. Consultations have been held with RIACAT in Davao Region and members of the council got an updated situational analysis on OSEC and consultation on the project design. Consultations have also been held with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The DSWD, which sits as the secretariat of RIACAT, expressed the need for capacity building of local justice operators and willingness to collaborate. Consultations with focal points from the Local Council for the Protection of Children were held to ensure input on mobilization and engagement of Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPCs) and Violence Against Women and Children Councils (VAWCs), which are sub-community structures of the LCPCs.

*Involvement of youth*

Meetings have been held with the National Youth Commission and the Regional Training Coordinator of NYC in Davao Region to consult and get input for the proposed intervention. The NYC gave direction on how to align strategic planning with those of the regional Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) and showed interest in collaboration.The Davao Youth Focal Person of the LYDC has provided a situational analysis of the youth sector in the region, giving significant input for the design of the youth component. The LYDC representative outlined his recommendations on how to engage the Youth Council in the city of Davao. The Youth for Safety Representative of Davao City was also consulted about the role of the organization.

*Legitimacy of PCMN and IJM to act as champions of the target groups’ cause.*

PCMN has substantial experience and expertise working with vulnerable children and youth. In the target area PCMN has secured legitimacy through its local sub-network Mindanao Children’s Ministries Network, which is a local network of faith-based organizations and churches. Through MCMN’s local embeddedness, representativity and sustainability is ensured, as MCNM as a local actor will be able to continue efforts and engage independent from future funding. The legitimacy of IJM is ensured through its well-known reputation and significant technical expertise within the Philippine Justice Sector.

*3.4. Describe the strategy of the intervention – how and with what methods will the intervention be implemented so that it leads to the objectives, including how the intervention balances between the elements of the Development Triangle.*

***Methods and modus operandi of immediate objective 1:***

The purpose of immediate objective 1 is promote secure (online) environments for children through strengthened public sector-civil society cooperation.

Enhanced public sector-civil society collaboration fostering political action, funding and policy change at regional and city level (Output 1.1)

The partners will engage with various government authorities and civil society stakeholders to advocate for enhanced policies and political actions to prevent OSEC. One of the key duty-bearers to engage is RIACAT in Davao Region. PCMN will become a member of the council and attend its regular meetings to influence the agenda. A comprehensive policy review of existing OSEC related policies and laws will be done to identify gaps and determine strategic policy advocacy points. PCMN will also engage with CSDWO, LGUs, NYC and other relevant authorities by conducting advocacy meetings. By the end of action, the partners have drafted and/or amended at least two OSEC related policies for lobbying. The goal is that at least two relevant policy changes will be adopted by the LGUs at city/regional level during the intervention period. The partners will also advocate for the creation and strengthening of a City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (CIACAT) and/or equivalent bodies. The body, which is mandated by law, has not been activated in Davao City yet. Other advocacy action points include inclusion of children’s concerns in local investment plans and budgets at city level, local ordinances mandating authorities to develop OSEC policies and awareness raising amongst hotels and resorts to increase detection of OSEC and trafficking crimes. Advocacy activities and goals mention above will be carried out through meetings, lobbying, and networking activities with relevant civil society and government stakeholders. Advocacy efforts will not only be directed towards government authorities but also faith-based duty-bearers. The goal is to get two policy changes adopted within faith-based associations/denominations at city level on child protection. These advocacy actions will be conducted through PIMAHT and MCNM,

Enhanced resilience of vulnerable families through psychosocial and child protection support (Output 1.2)

Awareness raising will be conducted among vulnerable families in partnership with LGUs through the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, DSWD’s City Links and VAWCs. A phone mentoring program (PMP) will be conducted to support particularly vulnerable families at-risk of OSEC. The PMP is a nexus approach responding to the urgent needs and vulnerability of at-risk families. The component will target 400 families selected through the CSWDO and BCPC. Through the 11-week Child and Family Phone Mentoring Program, volunteers will be trained to mentor children and parents and support them on child protection and psychosocial issues through weekly phone calls. The methodology is developed in response to covid-19 and can be implemented remotely during lockdown without risk of contamination. The PMP was implemented by PCMN and VD in DERF-20-618-PC where nine cases of child sexual abuse and OSEC was reported to mentors during the program. All cases were reported and handled by authorities immediately. The target group will be supported through nine thematic counselling session by phone including themes like covid-19, building strong family relations, mental health, and resilience, staying safe at home, staying safe online etc. Both parents and children will engage in the mentoring sessions. A follow-up program will be implemented after the PMP using the P4s curriculum (Pagsasanay sa Pagiging Magulang tungo sa Pinagpalang Pamilya). P4S is an attempt introduced by the government to establish an evidence-based parenting program on family-strengthening within communities, churches and schools, introducing locally developed materials. Through "Learning Events, a facilitator (not teacher) will introduce, highlight, or summarize principals or issues of parenting, inviting the participants to reflect.

*Enhanced awareness of OSEC through cooperation with the Department of Education (DepEd) (Output 1.3)*

50.000 students will be reached with OSEC education materials through collaboration with DepEd. Materials will be included in the curriculum and used as a teaching material in public schools. Based on experience from collaboration with DepEd in other cities a collaboration like this is likely. During 2020 PCMN reached more than 110.000 student with education materials through DepEd in Dasmariñas City and Iligan City. Experience show that cases of abuse will be reported because of comprehensive awareness raising. Therefore, Schools Guidance Counsellors and Child Protection Committees at public schools will be trained to handle reported cases including referral to competent authorities and Child Protection Committees will be equipped to advocate for enhanced child protection policies at school level. Furthermore, through the DepEd the partners will advocate for enhanced child protection policies at public schools at city level. Additionally, awareness raising will be conducted in chosen schools targeting parents and teachers.

***Methods and modus operandi of immediate objective 2:***

The purpose of immediate objective 2 is to increase awareness raising amongst youth through mobilization and capacity building of youth organizations.

Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) mobilized and trained through the National Youth Commission (NYC). (Output 2.1)

Through the NYC the intervention will mobilize and train 20 local youth organizations to equip them to take part in OSEC awareness raising. Targeted youth organizations include government mandated LYDC and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Federation, civil society youth organizations and the Youth4Safety organization under PCMN. The NYC and LGU responsible for youth and children’s affairs will be engaged as part of coalition building and mobilization as well as the Local Youth Development Officer and Youth Formation Officer from DepEd. Youth leaders from the target organizations will be trained and equipped to conduct awareness raising based on the Safety of Children Online Module developed by PCMN. The youth organizations will also conduct advocacy towards other local youth organizations to advocate for the inclusions of OSEC in their plans and budgets.

Youth Organizations promote internet safety, OSEC awareness and conduct youth-led advocacy at regional level. (Output 2.2)

The youth-led advocacy will apply an inter-regional approach to reach and mobilize youth organizations form other regions taking advantage of the national scope of the NYC. Two regional summits will be conducted for the youth to share outcomes and challenges of their actions within Davao region as well as inspire youth organizations from other regions. In coordination with PIMAHT, the project will also advocate for the organizing of local faith-based associations of Youth for Safety to mobilize youth within churches and faith-based organizations to address OSEC within their structures. The youth-led awareness campaigns build on a youth-to-youth approach meaning that youth organizations will share messages to other youth in the forums where they already engage such as local communities, schools, churches, and other youth forums.

***Methods and modus operandi of immediate objective 3:***

The purpose of immediate objective 3 is to improve access to justice for victims of OSEC.

Diagnosis of local justice system and mapping of referral/reporting mechanism (Output 3.1)

A review of the local justice system will be conducted to determine capacity, needs and gaps of justice system’s capability of ensuring justice for OSEC victims. Often prosecution of OSEC perpetrators is difficult due to the complexity of online evidence. Furthermore, massive under reporting of cases is also leading high impunity rates. Based on the justice sector review capacity building actions will be implemented to enhance the referral system. Local justice operators and key stakeholders will be trained on procedures and handling of OSEC cases.

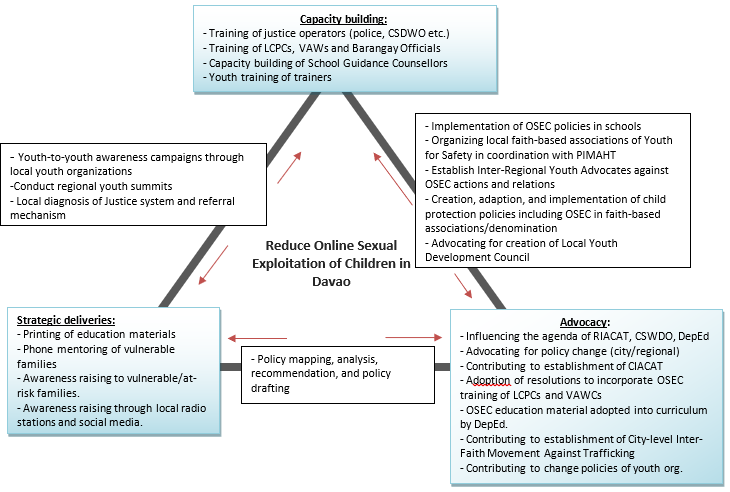
Local civil society are capacitated and are actively promoting OSEC prevention at community level. (Output 3.2)

Engaging with LCPCs is decisive for achieving sustainable change at community level. LCPCs are mandated to formulate policies and create initiatives and programs for the welfare of children at community level. The BCPCs and VAWCs are sub-structures under the LCPC engaging with people at community level on day-to-day basis. Advocacy and capacity building of LCPCs, BCPCs and VAWCs will be carried out to influence their planning and budgeting to include OSEC prevention and referral. BCPCs and VAWCs will also be trained and equipped to support bottom-up referral of abuse cases and to support victims and families in the process. The participation of VAWC is important, as they are mandated by law to accept reports, monitor violence, and abuse and refer cases to relevant agencies. As part of the capacity building for these officers and volunteers, several activities including referral pathway training, psychological first aid and paralegal training for OSEC related laws will be conducted. All these activities are geared towards revitalizing the VAWC officers as functional activities in safeguarding children in their communities. Awareness raising will be promoted in partnership with LGUs among vulnerable families through the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Pss) which is a human development measure of the national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor to improve health, nutrition, and education of children aged 0-18.

Capacitated Justice Operators (output 3.3.)

Depending on the needs and gaps mapped through the local justice sector review several trainings will be carried out to capacity build local justice operators including police, social workers, investigators, and aftercare personnel. IJM will conduct trainings which have shown effective in other regions of the Philippines. *Trauma Crisis Intervention:* Trauma-informed crisis intervention is temporary [short-term] support designed to stabilize, protect, and assist crisis victims during the first response stage. Such an approach includes understanding the effects of the crisis on survivors' lives and the complexity involved in ensuring the proper crisis care towards them. *Collaborate Case Management Training:* The case management training aims to capacitate social workers who are handling the aftercare cases of OSEC survivors. This will allow them to increase their knowledge and skills and enhance their attitudes to practice effective case management that would aid in the recovery, reintegration, and restoration of the survivors. *Basic Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Training:* This conventional training program is intended to be foundational, equipping law enforcers with the legal and investigative knowledge distinct to OSEC investigations. *Video In-depth Interviews (VIDI) Training:* This training seeks to increase the capacity of OSEC caseworkers who are qualified to utilize VIDIs under the law to perform their tasks from the lens of child protection and in a manner that complies with evidentiary standards under the law. The training curriculum's overall design seeks to upskill the caseworkers in two areas: (1) conducting a child forensic interview and (2) video capturing the interview.

**Balance of the development triangle**

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*Strategic services* include support to DepEd in the printing and distribution of educational material on OSEC to chosen schools, 11-week phone mentoring program to support vulnerable families at risk of OSEC, direct awareness raising at community level through youth organizations, LCPCs, VAWS and through local radio stations and social media.

*Capacity building* efforts are focused on increasing the capacities of key justice operators including police, CSWDO, aftercare personnel etc. to ensure justice for victims of OSEC. Another key capacity-building component is capacitation of community-based structures’ including LCPCs, VAWCs, Barangau Officials and school Guidance Counsellors to increase their ability to prevent, detect and report on OSEC cases. Finally, local youth organizations and youth leaders will be capacitated by the NYC and equipped to conduct youth-to-youth awareness raising activities.

*Advocacy* is achieved through two approaches; First, systemic advocacy is conducted by engaging regional and city level duty-bearers and decision-makers to influence policy reforms, policy formulation, implementation of existing policies and procedures related to OSEC as well as budget allocation. Second, advocacy is conducted at sectoral/community level to influence local community structures like LCPCs, BCPCs, VAWCs, school councils, local faith-based networks and youth organizations to adopt strategies on OSEC prevention.

*3.5. Describe the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators (or similar ways of formulating criteria of success) of the intervention.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall development goal: Reduced Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) in Davao Region, Mindanao.** | | | | |
| **Immediate objective 1: Strengthened public sector-civil society cooperation promotes secure (online) environments for children** | | | | |
| I**ndicators** *(Year 1; Target)* | | **Means of verification (MoV)** | **Risks, assumptions** | |
| 1.1 Number of political actions, funding and policy change adopted at regional and city level. (Year 1: 1; Target: 3) | | Amended and/or adapted policy change at regional/city level in Davao | Cooperation of local government offices and key personnel | |
| 1.2 Number of individuals reached through awareness-raising campaigns (Year 1: 25.000; Target: 50.000 | | Documentation from the rollout and worksheets of the Safety of Children Online Module | DepEd, LCPCs, VAWCs, and youth organisations are willing to collaborate | |
| **Outputs** | I**ndicators** *(Year 1; Target)* | **Activities** | **MoV** | **Risks, assumptions** |
| 1.1. Enhanced public sector-civil society collaboration fostering political action, funding and policy change at regional and city level (two cities) | 1.1.1 Number of signed agreements with local authorities. (Year 1: 1; Target: 2)  1.1.2. Number of successful advocacy actions putting OSEC at the agenda of RIACAT in Davao Region. (Year 1: 2, Target: 4)  1.1.3 Number of policies drafted and/or amended on anti-OSEC for lobbying at city/regional level. (Year 1: 1; Target:2)  1.1.4 Number of policy changes adopted at regional/city level. (Year 1: 1; Target 2)  1.1.5. Number of policy changes in faith-based associations/local faith denominations at city level (Year 1:1; Target: 2)  1.1.6. Number of policies created and adopted by the National Youth Commission regional chapter (NYC) (Year 1:1; Target: 2) | * + 1. a. Meetings with City Officials of identified cities of implementation, other stakeholders, and the regional arm of the NYC   b. Project launching  c. Stakeholders' Summit/Forum / drawing of learnings  1.1.2 a. Membership to RIACAT and Attendance to Meetings  b. Attendance to other bodies relevant to the policy agenda  1.1.3. a. Policy mapping and assessment  b. Policy analysis and recommendation  c. Policy advocacy  d. Policy drafting and lobbying training.  1.1.4. a. Advocate for the creation and strengthening of City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (CIACAT) and/or equivalent bodies.  b. Advocate for the participation of children in government processes and inclusion of children’s concern in local investment plan and budget at city level  c. Advocate for the creation and/or amendments of existing ordinances mandating local agencies against OSEC  d. Inclusion of orientation with hotel and resort owners on OSEC detection  1.1.5. a. Creation, adaption, and implementation of child protection policy with inclusion of OSEC in faith-based associations/denominations through PIMAHT initiative.  1.1.6. a. Created and adopted policies that promote prevention of OSEC among youth. | 1. Activity Reports  2. Documentations  3. MOA with LGUs  4. TORs  5. Contracts  6. Printed various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on OSEC  7. Copy of City Ordinances | 1. Willingness of LGUs to adopt  the intervention.  2. Willingness of government line agencies to support the project in the light of the focus of the incoming National election.  3. Key agencies assign dedicated personnel to work with the programme management team for the duration of the action.  4. Availability of LCPC and VAWC officers for the training.  5. Red Tagging by the government of churches engaged by the project. As a result, the project  might be tagged which as well will affect the project implementation.  6. Willingness of City Links in regional level to participate in training the parent-leaders on OSEC prevention. |
| 1.2. Enhanced resilience of vulnerable families through psychosocial and child protection support | 1.2.1. Number of vulnerable families supported.  (Year 1:200; Target: 400) | 1.2.1. a. Conduct of awareness-raising to vulnerable families at risk of OSEC  b. Conduct of phone mentoring program  c. Implement P4s curriculum (P300 x 40  leaders x 10 families) | 1. Activity Reports  2. Documentations  3. Database on 4Ps Parent-Leaders, through CIty Links, |  |
| 1.3. Enhanced awareness of OSEC through collaboration with the Department of Education (DepEd). | 1.3.1. Number of students reached with OSEC information, education and communication materials through the Department of Education.  (Year 1:25.000; Target: 50.000)  1.3.2. Number of School Guidance Counselors and School Child Protection Committees capacitated (Year 1: 50; Target: 100)  1.3.3 Number of IEC materials distributed (Target: 500 posters, 25.000 flyers, 10,000 bookmarks, 4 radio adverts) | 1.3.1 a. Courtesy calls/visit to DepEd  b. Printing of worksheets of the Safety of Children Online Module  c. Distribution and collection of worksheets  d. Encoding of worksheets  e. Dialogue for Advocacy on policy change for  inclusion of OSEC in DepEd’s Child Protection  Policy (local and national)  1.3.2 a. Capacity building of Guidance Counselors and Child Protection Committees in the public school system on recognition and prevention of OSEC among vulnerable students.  b. Referral Pathway Training among Child Protection Committee Members  c. Advocacy on the Enforcement of Child Protection Policy in Schools with inclusion of OSEC  d. Awareness raising conducted by Child Protection Committees among PTA Federation Officers in the cities about OSEC  1.3.3 a. Printing and distribution of information,  education and communication (IEC) materials b. Boosting of social media platforms with  updated child protection campaign messages  c. Different social media platforms are boosted  with updated child protection campaign  messages  d. Advertisement on local radio station  e. Printing of OSEC T-shirts and uniforms of staff  & volunteers working for the project  f. Printing of OSEC training supplies and  Materials (bag tag, lanyard, pins, baller,  keychains) | 1. Activity Reports  2. Documentations  3. List of training attendees  4. Printed materials of the trainings  5. Printed various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on OSEC. | 1.DepEd willing for collaboration  2. Availability of printing press for printing various project related materials.  3. Availability of local radio stations. |
| **Immediate Objective 2:** Increased awareness of OSEC amongst youth through mobilization and capacity building of youth organizations | | | | |
| I**ndicators** *(Year 1; Target)* | | **Means of verification** | **Risks, assumptions** | |
| 2.1 Number of LYDC mobilized and trained through the National Youth Commission (NYC). (Year 1:10; Target:20) | | Database, attendances, draft ordinances, and certificate of registration | Willingness of NYC and LYDCs | |
| 2.2 Number of Youth Organizations promoting OSEC awareness and conduct youth-led advocacy at regional level. (Year 1:10; Target:20) | | Database, attendances, child protection policies | Willingness of NYC and LYDCs | |
| **Outputs** | I**ndicators** *(Year 1; Target)* | **Activities** | **MoV** | **Risks, assumptions** |
| 2.1. Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) mobilized, and trained through the National Youth Commission (NYC). | 2.1.1. Number of Youth Organization Federated under five (5) provinces and six (6) cities trained on OSEC prevention.  Orgs: (Year 1:10; Target 20)  Leaders: (Year 1:10; Target 25) | 2.1.1 a. Meetings with City Councilor and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Federation President  b. Advocacy on enabling local ordinance on creation of LYDC  c. Registration of Youth Organizations to city level and to the NYC  d. Training of Trainers (ToT) on Safety of Children Online Module  e. Advocate to adapt resolutions to incorporate OSEC training of LCPCs and VAWCs at city and regional level | 1. Activity Reports  2. Documentations  3. Roster of youth leaders | Willingness of NYC and LYDCs |
| 2.2. Youth Organizations promote internet safety, OSEC awareness and conduct youth-led advocacy at regional level. | 2.2.1. Number of prevention and awareness campaigns conducted by Youth Organizations.  Orgs: (Year 1:10; Target: 20)  Advocacy Actions: (Year 1: 1; Target: 3)  Leaders engaged: (Year 1: 30; Target 90)  Summits facilitated: (Year 1:1; Target: 2) | 2.2.2 a. Mapping of youth organizations  b. ToT for the Youth Federations on Safety of Children Online Module  c. Creation of Advocacy actions of Inter-Regional Youth Advocates against OSEC (NYC + Youth for Safety by Chapter)  d. Conduct of two (2) Regional Summit of Youth Advocates against OSEC  e. Organizing local faith-based associations of Youth for Safety in coordination with PIMAHT.  f. Youth Organizing Youth and community  volunteers | 1. Activity Reports  2. Documentations  3. List of youth organizations  4. List of training attendees | Willingness of NYC and LYDCs |
| **Immediate objective 3**: Improved access to justice for victims of OSEC. | | | | |
| I**ndicators** *(Year 1; Target)* | | **Means of verification** | **Risks, assumptions** | |
| 3.1 Number of trained and capacitated local civil society organizations (Year 1: 10; Target:20) | | Database, attendances from the conduct of capacity building training for local society organizations | Willingness of civil society actors engaged in justice processes to participate including aftercare personnel. | |
| 3.2 Number of trained and capacitated local justice operators (duty-bearers) (Year 1: 25; Target: 50) | | Database, attendances from the conduct of capacity building training for local justice operators | Ensuring the cooperation and mobilization of local justice operators; Willingness of local justice operators to participate. | |
| **Outputs** | I**ndicators** *(Year 1; Target)* | **Activities** | **MoV** | **Risks, assumptions** |
| 3.1. Diagnosis of local justice system and mapping of referral/reporting mechanism. | 3.2.1. Diagnosis of the local justice system conducted.  3.2.2. Local referral mechanism mapped. | 3.1.1. a. Local consultations for capacity, needs and gaps assessment  3.1.2. a. Local mapping of the existing referral mechanism in the local justice system. | Diagnosis report /mapping report | Willingness of justice operators and relevant stakeholder to collaborate |
| 3.2. Local civil society\* are capacitated and are actively promoting OSEC prevention at community level.  *\*LCPC, BCPC, VAWC and local civil society organisations* | 3.2.1. Number of LCPCs have been mobilized and trained.  Members: (Year 1: 20) LCPC: (Year 1: 2)  3.2.2. Number of VAWC Federations have been mobilized and trained.  Members: (Year 1: 20) LCPC: (Year 1: 2)  3.2.3. Community-Based Education targeting 4Ps parent-beneficiaries through Regional DSWD (City Link) on OSEC prevention at home.  (Year 1:100; Target:100) | 3.2.1. a. Capacity Building for Revitalization and  Strengthening of LCPCs  b. Planning workshop for budgeting  c. Strengthening the Monitoring Function of LCPCs on OSEC cases  d. OSEC Case Management Training for Social Workers/service providers in the community level  3.2.2. a. Capacity Building for Revitalization and  Strengthening of VAWCs  b. Referral Pathway Training  c. Psychological First Aid Training for VAWC Officers  d. Paralegal Training for VAWC Officers on OSEC related laws  3.2.3.a. Parenting OSEC Prevention at Home through government program: 4Ps | 1. Activity Reports  2. Documentations  3. Database on 4Ps Parent-Leaders, through CIty Links, participating on OSEC trainings inputted on KOBO. |  |
| 3.3. Capacitated justice operators | 3.3.1. Number of officers from local law-enforcement agencies trained. (year 1: 25; Target: 50) | 3.3.1. a. Coordination of justice operators’ Trainings  b. Trauma crisis intervention training (police and social workers)  c. Collaborative case management Training  d. Basic Internet Crimes Against Children (IACAC) Training  c. Video in-depth Interviews (VIDI) Training | 1. Training reports  2. Attendance list  3. Training curriculum/progam | Willingness of local law enforcement agencies to participate in capacity building trainings |

*3.6. Describe how the intervention contributes to establishing sustainable and lasting improvements for poor, marginalized and vulnerable target groups and strengthening the partners’ capacities after the intervention period.*

The intervention contributes to a sustainable and lasting improvement by building on well-established partnerships to reduce OSEC through a framework of strengthened community structures, systemic improvement of key duty-bearers, and strengthened resilience of vulnerable families. Through an advocacy approach the partners ensure that results obtained during the intervention are not founded upon VD, PCMN and IJM, but instead on existing community structures, local organizations, and responsible duty-bearers. Therefore, improvements are sustainable as they will become an integral part of the social support systems, community structures, government line ministries, and Justice Operators at regional and city level. Specifically, the intervention will contribute to establish lasting improvements for children at risk of online sexual exploitation:

1. Through engaging local duty-bearers (RIACAT, CSWDO, DepEd, PIMAHT etc.) advocating for political action, policy change and increased funding to prevent OSEC through systemic change at regional and city level.
2. Through mobilizing community-based structures (LCPCs, BCPCs, VAWCs) and local youth organizations (SK, LYDC, NYC, Youth Advocates) as agents of change of harmful norms and practices in communities as well as to strength reporting and referral of OSEC cases, and promote awareness at community level.
3. Through leaving behind a city/regional level justice sector with consolidated interagency coordination, improved legal and technical capacities and resources to ensure access to justice for OSEC victims.

Improved structures and systems resulting from the intervention contribute to lasting improvement for at-risk children living in Davao, while the intervention at the same time directly reaches at least 50.000 children through awareness campaigns. This deliverable has a direct and sustainable impact on the beneficiaries.

1. *If the intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, there needs to be an additional description of how relations with other actors, advocacy, and long-term sustainability will be strengthened.*

The intervention is not a direct extension of a previous intervention. However, the strategy and approach of the intervention builds on a modified model developed by the partners through the implementation of two previous interventions funded by CISU and the EU focused on OSEC. While the first OSEC intervention (17-2111-UI-sep) was implemented in Dasmariñas City (Region 4A, Luzon) and the second and ongoing OSEC intervention (funded by EU with supplementary financing from CISU (19-2379-SF-mar)) is being implemented in both Dasmariñas City and Iligan City (Region 10, Northern Mindanao). The present intervention is being implemented in Davao City (Region 11, Southern Mindanao), where the partners are working against OSEC for the first time. The strategic approach applied draws on experiences from the two previous interventions and has been contextualized to respond to local conditions. In 2020, VD and PCMN implemented DERF-20-545-RR responding to earthquakes in two neighboring regions about 2-3 hours’ drive from Davao City. PCMN’s local subnetwork, Mindanao Children’s Ministries Network (MCMN), was engaged in the implementation of the DERF intervention and contributed to the mobilization of almost 200 local volunteers. MCMN will also be engaged in the present intervention.

*3.7. Describe possible conditions (risks) that can hinder or delay fulfilment of the objectives and what possible solutions are available to mitigate these risks.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk Management Matrix | | | |
| Risk Factor | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Description & Mitigating actions** |
| Covid-19 does not delay or affect implementation. | ☐ Rare  ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | During the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, PCMN have implemented two DERF interventions and made great progress on the EU OSEC intervention. Through these experiences PCMN has developed tools and strategies that are implementable under lockdown. |
| Cooperation of Local Government Units | ☐ Rare  ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | As the intervention will be introduced in the third quarter of 2021, there is a concern that the LGUs will be hesitant to adapt as it is rather difficult to reallocate budget by the end of the year. Proper introduction of the project and explanation of how the local government unit will benefit from the project as it supports their programs and services for children will be a strategic move to mitigate this risk and assumption. |
| Key agencies willingness to assign personnel | ☐ Rare ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | Its important to introduce the intervention to local stakeholders at earlier stage and ensure political willingness and acceptance |
| Willingness of City Links at  regional level to participate in  trainings | ☐ Rare ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | Its important to assess how the trainings can benefit existing programming and priorities of city links to make training relevant and attractive. |
| Red Tagging (communist) of engaged stakeholders. | ☐ Rare ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | Due to the Anti-Terror Bill passed in the Philippines ‘red-tagging’ of organizations and churches associating with communist group can be a threat to the intervention. The partners will be careful not to engage with potential red-tag stakeholders. |
| National election 2022 | ☐ Rare ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | Authorities and decision-makers might be reluctant adopting policy changes up to the election while community-based activities might be delayed to avoid being associated with political campaigns. This has been included in the planning. |
| Terrorist threat (e.g. ambush, abduction) | X Rare ☐ Unlikely ☐ Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | Davao City and Samal Islands are areas affected by terrorist and pirate attacks. Since the project personnel will be traveling across the project area, there is a risk of abduction, ambush and ransom by terrorists and pirates. To improve safety, a risk and security consultant will provide safety guidance and security measures, and a vehicle will be rented for the first 6 month. By June 2022 a vehicle owned by PCMN will be shipped to the project site. |

*3.8. Describe the plans to monitor, collect and use experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention. If an external evaluation has been planned (obligatory for interventions above DKK 2 million), this should be described.*

VD, PCMN and IJM apply VD’s Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system constructed around the DAC Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance. In addition to ensuring regular review of the interventions Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability, the system allows partners to adjust strategies or objectives to contextual changes, threats, and opportunities while providing a framework for systematizing and institutionalizing experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention. The VD MEL system (forwarded upon request) comprises of the following elements:

**Monitoring visits.** During the intervention period, VD will conduct two monitoring visits. VD follows the travel recommendations of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Should the situation in the Philippines render monitoring visits impossible, adjustments will be made in accordance with VD’s Safety Policy. VD has strong experience working in fragile contexts, including monitoring per distance and via local external consultants. Activities during monitoring visits will be carried out in accordance with CISU monitoring guidelines.

**Progress reports.** Reports will be submitted by PCMN and IJM to VD on a quarterly basis and subsequent follow-up meetings will be held with participation of program and finance staff from both partners. VD uses the same Progress Report format across its various interventions to ensure systematic monitoring of all interventions. Therefore, PCMN and IJM are familiar with the format. The format is a self-evaluation tool to allow the local partner to reflect on progress on achieving targets and give space to propose adjustments of the intervention based on contextual changes. The progress report format includes LFA progress statements, measuring progress via LFA indicators, output and activities, financial progress including summary of accounts and expenses, as well as considerations on delays, challenges, changes, and lessons learned. A comprehensive baseline and end-line study will be carried out to be able to measure results.

**Local monitoring.** PCMN will be responsible for implementing the MEL system locally. Monitoring will be done regularly by the Program Officer and the Assistant Program Officer and will involve continuous tracking of progress of performance indicators, outputs and activities according to LFA and financial reports. Monthly report templates will be developed and compiled into quarterly reports submitted to VD. Based on this, VD will convene quarterly review meetings with VNZ to receive and provide feedback about the project and identify bottlenecks. A mid-term review including stakeholder meetings will be conducted to identify whether the intervention is on track. The project staff, partners, and other stakeholders will be involved in gathering data.

**External evaluation.** An external evaluation will be conducted to ensure transparency towards external stakeholders and systematizing learnings internally. A tendering process will be undertaken, and alocal external consultant selected. Representatives from all target groups will be interviewed as part of the evaluation, and learnings will be documented for future interventions. VD will participate in the evaluation to ensure that learnings are systematized and institutionalized. Conclusions and recommendations will be collected in a Final Evaluation Report, which will be shared with CISU.

1. **Intervention-related information work in Denmark**

The purpose of the information work

The information work related to “Reduce Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in Davao region” will be embedded in VD’s general work seeking to engage the Danish public in a joint response to global transboundary issues of child abuse and exploitation. Materials that create awareness of opportunities to become involved in the presentation of and fight for child justice will be produced. The purpose of the information work is to mobilize popular support among Danes to reduce online sexual exploitation of children by: 1) providing quality information on the nature and root causes of the problem; 2) demonstrating results-oriented and effective solutions to the problem; and 3) providing ways to engage and participate in the fight for justice for children. The information work will be closely linked to the CISU funded engagement intervention, Digital Justice, which is implemented by VD in Denmark. Digital Justice has a strong focus on engaging danish youth in the global challenge of OSEC by linking digital challenges of danish youth (“revenge porn”, sharing of private pictures etc.) with digital challenges in the Philippines (OSEC, child pornography etc.). Through Digital Justice, information on the intervention will be shared on danish boarding schools, colleges, and folk schools.

The target groups of the information work and means of communication to be used

A) Danish public, primarily Danish youth at schools, associations, churches, etc.

B) 1. Social Media sites, primarily Facebook and Instagram, 2. Video and photo material produced locally, 3. Presentations at schools, associations, organizations etc.

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14. FFP, “Fragile State Index: Indicators”, 2018. Accessed the 24/2-21 via <https://fragilestatesindex.org/indicators/c2/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Transparency International, “Corruption Perceptions Index”, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. UNHCR, “Mindanao Displacement Dashboard”, 2020, pp. 1. Accessed the 24/2-21 via <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Mindanao-Displacement-Dashboard_-DEC-2020-3.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
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