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| Danish organisation | Viva Denmark (VD) |
| Title of the intervention | Safer cities for children: Integrated urban child protection to end sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Quezon City. |
| Partner name(s) | Philippine Children’s Ministries Network (PCMN) |
| Amount applied for | 3.100.000 DKK |
| Country(ies) | Philippines |
| Period (# of months) | 30 months |

**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 main purpose of the intervention is to protect children from physical and online sexual abuse and exploitation. Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children (OSAEC) is prevalent in impoverished and urban slum areas of the Philippines. According to UNICEF 1 in 5 Philippine children are victims of sexual violence[[1]](#footnote-1) while 1 in 10 girls under the age of 20 have been forced to engage in sex or perform other sexual acts[[2]](#footnote-2). Additionally, UNICEF describes the Philippines as the “global epicentre of OSAEC[[3]](#footnote-3) further aggravated by a 265% increase in the number of OSAEC cases recorded during the first part of the pandemic[[4]](#footnote-4). Save the Children has drawn a link with deepening poverty, suggesting that conditions of economic hardship created by COVID-19 are causing more individuals to become involved in livestreaming to make money.

OSAEC is defined as the production, for the purpose of online publication or transmission, of visual depictions (e.g. photos, videos, livestreaming) of the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor for a third party who is not in the physical presence of the victim, in exchange for financial transaction.[[5]](#footnote-5) Other forms of OSAEC can also include, but is not limited to, the production, dissemination and possession of child sexual abuse and exploitation material; online grooming of children for sexual purposes; sexual extortion of children, sharing image-based sexual abuse; commercial sexual exploitation of children; exploitation of children through online prostitution; and live-streaming of sexual abuse, with or without the consent of the victim.[[6]](#footnote-6)

Although CSA and OSAEC are not always related (some indications point to a causality and continuum) both are rooted in a weak Philippine child protection system, as well as multifaceted vulnerability rates including poverty, low education and awareness levels, harmful norms, and cultural practices as well as taboos related to sex and sexuality.

The action addresses several interlinked barriers to the delivery of effective protection of children and young people. At the cultural level, fear of reporting and taboo concerning sexual violence remain, why UNICEF identifies “culture of silence and fear of reporting” as main drivers. Taboo limits the youth’s access to information on protection and prevention mechanisms that could limit their risk of exposure. Child’s rights bodies have consistently pointed to low levels of awareness and understanding of CSA and OSAEC as factors that lead to widespread societal acceptance and underreporting. At the systemic level, responsible government agencies, coordination bodies and community stakeholders lack sufficient knowhow, expertise, and cross-sectoral coordination to effectively implement preventive policies, ordinances, and coordination mechanisms at city and banrangya level to protect children from CSA and OSAEC. Furthermore, there is widespread recognition that child protection stakeholders lack the capacity to effectively prevent, detect and report sexual abuse. The main problem, however, is that the existing legal framework has yet to be effectively implemented at the national, regional, city and barangay levels.

The intervention seeks to counter these challenges through a three-pronged intervention mobilizing key duty-bearers and child protection stakeholders for achieving immediate and long-term solutions. The intervention is implemented in Quezon City in Metro Manila (NCR) which is the most densely populated region of the Philippines. Specifically, the intervention seeks to contribute to prevent CSA and OSAEC by (a) strengthening the child protection system in Quezon City through capacity building and advocacy towards key duty-bearers (b) increasing awareness of CSA and OSAEC amongst at-risk children through advocating for institutionalized awareness raising activities in the education sector (c) promoting youth participation in child protection initiatives at city-level by mobilizing youth-led advocacy.

Thus, the overall goal of the intervention is that “*children are protected from physical and online sexual abuse and exploitation*“. The overall goal has been operationalized into three immediate objectives:

1. By December 2024, child protection duty-bearers have strengthened capacities and collaboration to prevent child sexual abuse (CSA) and online sexual abuse and exploitation of children (OSAEC)

2. By December 2024, key educational stakeholders and at-risk children have increased awareness and knowledge of CSA and OSAEC

3. By December 2024, youth groups are actively advocating for children’s rights and protection and conducting awareness raising activities

1.1.1. If the intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, please describe:

The intervention is not a direct extension of any previous interventions but it partly builds on the results of an EU & CISU funded intervention implemented by Philippine Children’s Ministries Network (PCMN), International Justice Mission (IJM) and Viva Danmark (VD) from January 2020 to June 2022 (19-2379-SF-mar). The overall goal of the 4 Mio. DKK[[7]](#footnote-7) intervention was to strengthen the Philippine child protection system at city level to prevent OSAEC, as well as to strengthen the justice system to provide effective rescue and restoration of victims. The intervention has been implemented at city-level in two cities; Dasmariñas (region 4A) and Iligan (region 10) while national-level advocacy actions have been conducted to strengthen the legal framework preventing OSAEC nationally.

While the proposed intervention is implemented in a distinct geographical area, Quezon City in the National Capital Region (NCR) and applies a revised strategy, it draws on key results, experiences, and learnings of the former intervention. In January 2022, an external evaluation of the EU/CISU funded intervention was finalized and key learnings have been integrated.

Furthermore, the partners are implementing another intervention funded by CISU in Davao City (region 11) in southern Mindanao from October 2021 to March 2024 (21-3388-CSP-UI). The intervention has a strong focus on OSAEC prevention through city level advocacy, direct capacity building of law enforcement agencies as well as cooperation with the Youth Development Council at city level. As the intervention is implemented in another part of the country there is no overlap with the proposed intervention. The intervention is still in its initial phase and no results have been achieved yet.

a) What results has been achieved so far?

*Key achievements of the EU & CISU funded intervention so far (19-2379-SF-mar):*

→ Successfully advocating for the creation, amendment, and final approval of two new OSAEC laws approved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in January 2022. The first law, the *Anti-Trafficking in Persons Bill* has (ATIPB) has been ratified and awaits signature of the president while the *Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children Bill* (OSAECB) are currently being reconciled by the Bicameral Conference Committee before it is submitted for final signature. Both bills are expected to be signed by the president before the presidential election in May 2022. PCMN has held a key position in the drafting and advocacy process as lead organization of the ATIBP-working group under the Child Rights Network.

→ Successfully advocating for multiple city level ordinances, policies, budget allocations in Dasmariñas and Iligan City as well as successfully strengthening inter-agency cooperation at city level benefiting OSAEC prevention system.

→ Specialized aftercare support including psychosocial, medical, and legal support towards 77 OSAEC victims through strategic cooperation with 9 specialized restoration centers in Luzon and Mindanao.

→ Capacity building training of +330 Philippine law enforcement officers including police, investigators, prosecutors, social workers, forensics etc.

→ Successfully reached 109.000 students with OSAEC education material through the Department of Education at city level in Dasmariñas and Iligan City.

b) What are (still) the major challenges?

CSA and OSAEC continues to be a prevalent challenge in the Philippines, further aggravated by COVID-19 related lockdowns and the ‘shadow pandemic’ of domestic violence as described by UNICEF. As a relatively new type of sexual abuse OSAEC continues to be at the rise in the Philippines as well as globally due to lack of adequate protective measures locally and due a continuously increasing demand from perpetrators globally. While the partners (PCMN and VD) have been catalyzing strong efforts to prevent CSA and OSAEC in other areas of the Philippines, the partners have not been implementing any CSA and OSAEC related interventions in Quezon City.

c) To what extent do this intervention include new objectives, a new strategic approach or new target groups?

The intervention includes a combination of new objectives, strategies, and target groups:

→ 2 out of 3 objectives are new: Objective 2 and 3 of the EU & CISU funded intervention was aiming towards strengthening the capacity of the justice sector to conduct effective rescue and restoration of OSAEC victims. This part is not included in the proposed intervention. Although one output is added (output 1.5) to further strengthen the capacity and cooperation between 9 OSAEC aftercare facilities previously involved. Through this output the partners are strategically building on existing results.

→ Advocacy and capacity building strategies of objective 1 are partly similar to the advocacy strategy of the previous intervention. However, there is a strong focus on implementing the *Quezon City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance of 2020* which is already legally adopted in Quezon City. This is a new strategy and output specifically relevant to Quezon City. Additionally, through output 1.4 the partners aim to reinforce and advocate for the effective implementation of the two new OSAEC laws supported in the previous intervention to build on key results and momentum.

→ The characteristics of the strategy, thematic focus and target group is partly new as it also includes physical sexual abuse of children as opposed to the previous intervention which focused on online abuse exclusively. Thus, the target group is broader as it also includes children at-risk of physical abuse (the two groups overlap to some extent. Specifically, it also includes vulnerable children and families who doesn’t have online access).

→ A stronger focus on youth mobilization and youth-led advocacy including building a *Youth for Safety* organization in Quezon City.

→ New partners including partnership with ECPAT Philippines (End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism) a CSO based in Quezon City with many years’ experiences in preventing child prostitution and tourism including online abuse, which have been added to their experience in recent years.

→ New strategy to engage in cutting edge research on OSAEC and further develop and digitalize OSAEC education material in partnership with ECPAT, World Vision, Child Rights Network and other CSOs engaged in OSAEC prevention.

1.2. Describe the context of the intervention:

(a) 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).

**Quezon City**

The intervention is implemented in Quezon City in the National Capital Region (NCR) also known as Metro Manila, which is the center of political, economic, and educational institutions in the Philippines. It is home to over 12 million Filipinos despite being the smallest region in the country. It is the only region in the country without any province comprising of 16 cities and one (1) municipality and subdivided into 17 local government units (LGUs)[[8]](#footnote-8). Quezon City is the most populous city in the Philippines with 2.9 million citizens.

Since as early as the mid-1900s, impoverished citizens of Manila, Philippines have resided in informal settlements known as slums. The metro Manila area has several of these slums which houses much of the poor population of the city. An estimated 35 percent of the metro Manila population live in unstable, poorly constructed shelters in slums. 11% of slum residents live near unsafe areas like railroads and garbage dumps. According to the World Bank, living conditions in slums are worse than in the poorest rural areas. The Philippine poverty rate increased to 23.7% in 2021[[9]](#footnote-9) due to the pandemic which has further impoverished the urban slum areas in Metro Manila.

The intervention is implemented at multiple levels in Quezon City including city, barangay, and community level targeting community structures in urban slum areas as well as city and barangay level policies and strengthening of key duty-bearers.

**Political and judicial context**

The Philippines has ratified almost every key international convention related to child abuse, exploitation, and trafficking. On the 28th of March 2018, the country joined the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime which aims to combat online crime. As a result, the legal framework of relevance to OSAEC is considered a leading example in the region. Despite this, several studies point to the need to see this legal framework institutionalized and translated into practice at the local level. A 2016 UNICEF report mentions that “the weak link remains the implementation of this legislation”. As already described two new OSAEC related laws passed the third reading in the House of Representatives on January 31, 2022, after receiving approval in the Senate in 2021. Both laws are expected to be approved no later than May 2022. While this is a major victory, hard work awaits to ensure effective implementation and functionality of the legislative enhancement at all levels of society.

**Sexual abuse and exploitation of children**

Domestic violence has been increasing in the Philippines as well as globally during the pandemic. The United Nations have warned that domestic violence is a global “shadow pandemic” as COVID-19 rages - an estimated 245 million women and girls aged 15 and up have been subjected to physical or sexual violence in the past year.

Sexual abuse of children is tragically common in the Philippines where 1 in 5 children in the country fall victim to sexual violence. The conservatism of Philippine society, and the enormous emphasis on family, often makes it difficult for Philippine victims to speak up against their abusers, who are typically their relatives or connected to the family group. The International Justice Mission reports that OSAEC is often a family-based crime as the perpetrator/facilitator was a relative to the victim in 80% of cases[[10]](#footnote-10), making denouncement even more difficult. The prevalence of abuse is high: a UNICEF study in 2015 found that at least 17% of Philippine children aged 13 to 17 experienced sexual violence while growing up. Comparative data is scant, but UNICEF figures from 2020 show that globally 12.5% of children have been sexually abused or exploited at some point in their lives.

Key findings of the recent *National Study on Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children in the Philippines*[[11]](#footnote-11), commissioned by UNICEF and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Inter-Agency Council Against Child Pornography demonstrate that 80% of Filipino children are vulnerable to online sexual abuse, and that the Philippines has emerged as the center of child sex abuse materials production in the world. According to the Department of Justice (DOJ), cases of OSAEC in the Philippines increased by 264.6 percent or 202,605 extra cases reported during lockdown from March to May 2020.[[12]](#footnote-12) Additionally, the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking has reported an increase in the number of online tips about alleged activities involving online sexual exploitation of children which rose to 1.2 million in 2020[[13]](#footnote-13). According to the International Justice Mission 64% of Philippine OSAEC cases recorded were submitted by referrals from international law enforcement agencies disclosing a weak child protection system and a grave culture of silence.

The United States National Center for Missing and Exploited Children points to several factors contributing to high concentration of OSAEC in the Philippine including high level of English literacy, availability, and ease of access to technology and high-speed internet, well-established financial transaction facilities, and absence of perceived conflict between sexual exploitation and significant social norms.[[14]](#footnote-14) Another major factor is poverty. UNICEF reports that the production of child sex abuse materials proliferates primarily among poverty-ridden communities where people live in slums, and alcohol and drug abuse are common; where parents are typically unemployed or have unsecured jobs and where unsupervised children usually play in the streets. A 2020 survey targeting more than 66.000 children and youth commissioned by PCMN and VD found urgent lack of digital formation and safe online behavior amongst the target group which further exposes children.

CSA and OSAEC is prevalent in impoverished slum areas of Quezon City due above mentioned factors.

Other projects or activities in the area that can supplement the intervention

VD and PCMN will coordinate with the following organizations who are active and present in Quezon City to ensure complementarity with other interventions.

From 2017 to 2020, PLAN Philippines implemented the Cyber Safe Spaces project in five barangays of Quezon City, which engaged with over 17,000 children and young people through digital safety awareness sessions. Nearly 130,000 adults were reached through awareness-raising materials and workshops, increasing their ability to protect children online. Nearly 1,400 internet operators were oriented on child online safety risks and related local and national policies[[15]](#footnote-15). PCMN has obtained the final evaluation of the intervention and consulted PLAN Philippines to build on existing results.

*The Center for the Prevention & Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse (CPTCSA)* is a non-profit, non-government child focused institution working towards a safe world for children free from sexual abuse and exploitation and one of their expertise is to develop education material against OSAEC[[16]](#footnote-16). *ECPAT Philippines* has evolved into the world’s largest influencing network solely focused on ending the sexual exploitation of children, with a membership of 122 civil society organizations in 104 countries[[17]](#footnote-17). ECPAT Philippines lobbied the creation of SP 2999 s 2020, the ordinance created the Quezon City Council on Anti-Trafficking (QCCAT). ECPAT Philippines also has a partnership with DSWD and DepEd in Quezon City. Both organizations are active in Quezon City. PCMN has already met with CPTCSA and ECPAT Philippines and agreed to create partnerships to strengthen implementation and synergies. More specifically, the partners will conduct joint advocacy towards city-level duty-bearers and work together on developing OSEAC education material.

(b) 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.

The partners do not consider Quezon City nor Metro Manila to be a fragile context although other areas of the Philippines are considered fragile including Mindanao which is affected by multidimensional ethnic, religious and political conflicts. The Philippines is not rated in the OECD Fragility Index.

1.3. 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 cooperation between civil society stakeholders and local government agencies*

The Quezon City Council on Anti-Trafficking (QCCAT) is created by City Ordinance SP 2999 in 2020.

The QCCAT is established by law as an inter-institutional mechanism for the protection and support of trafficked persons including OSAEC. Although the legal framework governing the QCCAT the council has not yet been established nor functioning. A key goal of the intervention is to advocate for the full roll-out of the City Ordinance and to support the drafting of official implementing guidelines operationalizing the legal framework. A key output deriving from the full functioning QCCAT is the strengthened and institutionalized cooperation between public sector, NGOs and community organizations which will give civil society stakeholders influence on preventing OSAEC and CSA at policy and public compliance level as well as through community mobilization. The partnership with The City Government of Quezon City and the QCCAT is crucial to the intervention as it will not only establish collaboration with its council member organizations but will also create new opportunities to collaborate for future interventions between local government offices and CSOs.

*Strengthened participation of youth groups in advocacy work.*

The mobilization of Youth Advocates and youth organizations is crucial to actively conduct the awareness raising on CSA and OSAEC at community level. The active participation of youth leaders will be vital to the intervention and to influence children and youth to join youth-led activities. As the Youth organizations have strong partnerships with community organizations, it will establish opportunities to host awareness-raising activities such as capacity building of youth and children, and collaborative meetings and engagements.

1.4. 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**

A paramount goal for VD and PCMN is social justice for vulnerable and marginalized children, presently and in future, through the balances illustrated in the sustainability model. To ensure this goal is achieved, the partners value partner-visits both to advance the relationship and collaboration between the partners as well as to ensure mutual learning and adequate monitoring of the interventions. However, considering the effects on the climate and environment, the aim is to keep the number of visits to an absolute minimum. Additionally, Viva is currently in the process of developing a corporate Climate Policy regarding the organization’s climate footprint and considerations.

**Our intervention**

A key environmental consideration regarding the proposed intervention is to draw on the learnings from the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of online possibilities. Lockdowns and restrictions of movements have highlighted the prospects for expanding the amount of workshops and meetings online, thus reducing carbon footprint. As the intervention is fully implemented in Quezon City where the head office of PCMN is located no in-country traveling is needed. Furthermore, PCMN will use its existing office facilities thus saving resources as well as funds.

**The World around us**

With 28% of the Philippine population being between 10-24 years old there is a grave and immediate need to focus on children and youth to ensure their safety and protection. Further, with an average of 20 typhoons making landfall á year, the Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Evidence points to the fact that sexual abuse as well as (online) trafficking of children is increasing during the chaos and destruction caused by disasters. Therefore, with the expected future increase in climate related natural disasters, it is of the utmost importance to strengthen the child protection system in Quezon City before a disaster strikes (PCMN and VD is currently implementing a DERF funded child protection intervention in the Central Visayas region in response to Typhoon Rai/Odette making landfall late December 2021.

**2. 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).

*VIVA DENMARK (VD)*

VD is a faith-based children’s rights organization and the Danish branch of the international Viva network, working with 39 partner networks in 26 countries reaching more than three million vulnerable children. 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 as well as one EU intervention with the aim of strengthening our partners’ capacity and positioning them as advocates for children’s right to justice, particularly regarding protection from violence and abuse.

As of March 2022, VD is implementing a total project portfolio of +23 Mio. DKK with seven (7) partners in four (4) countries. Despite one ongoing emergency intervention in the Philippines all interventions are solidly founded in the human rights-based approach. Through its portfolio VD is continuously learning and improving its strategic and methodological approaches together with local partners and increasing its expertise in supporting partners on implementing child-centered localized interventions based on a framework of advocacy towards duty-bearers, community mobilization and youth-driven approaches.

*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 51 member organizations and churches, advocating for the protection and participation of children and youth in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The board of PCMN is elected by the network members. As of 2022 the board of trustees include representatives from major organizations like the International Justice Mission, Samaritan's Purse as well as the director of World Vision Philippines amongst others. 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, Iligan City and Davao City while its head office is in Quezon City. PCMN employs 20 staff and is currently having 60 active volunteers. 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’s track record in recent years:

PCMN has proven its capacity to mobilize individuals, organizations and government agencies through its various coordination and partnership experiences. In partnership with VD, PCMN have implemented the following interventions the past including 1) Youth for Safety, a youth-lead advocacy intervention engaging 300 youth advocates and 200 local churches impacting 9.000 children and youth from 2013-2017 (CKU); 3) Operation Safe for Marawi IDP Families & Children in 2017 engaging the Muslim communities reaching 28,000 persons (DERF); 4) Typhoon Tembin Relief in 2018 reaching 4.000 families & 4.000 children working with five (5) municipalities and their local government officials (DERF); 5) Eliminating Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) through prevention, advocacy, rescue and restoration of OSEC victim-survivors 2018-2022 (CISU & EU); 6) Food relief, psychosocial support and child protection in response to earthquakes in Mindanao in 2020 (DERF); 7) COVID-19 Emergency Response in Iligan City, Mindanao in 2020 (DERF); 8) Currently, PCMN is implementing an OSEC intervention in Davao Region (CISU) and an emergency intervention in response to typhoon Rai/Odette in the Central Visayas Region (DERF). PCMN has substantial experience and expertise working with vulnerable children and youth in general as well as during emergencies as evident above. Through the above-mentioned interventions, PCMN has gained significant experience working with government authorities at regional and city level and in mobilization of civil society actors at national, city, and community level. Project management team of PCMN includes:

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| **Name** | **Position** | **Qualifications** | **Function and competencies** |
| Fe A. Foronda | Executive Director | - Ongoing degree PhD in Transformational Development & MA in Social Work, BA in Agriculture  - 40 years in development work focused on child protection, community organizing and development,  - 10 years working as the National Director of PCMN | Overall responsible for PCMN’s commitment to the PCMN-VD partnership. Key role in relations to government agencies and Child Rights Network |
| Ronilo Oyanib | Program Manager | - MA in Social Work (In progress) and Education  - 2 years university work  - 8 years in development work focused on disaster, development, and grant management  - 2 years in child protection, specifically in OSAEC and CSA | Program Management. Supervision of project implementation, technical input, and strategic planning, supervision of project coordinator, oversight of monitoring of progress to ensure project indicators and deliverables are met. Provision of narrative report to VD and CISU. |
| Rufina Salvatierra | Finance Manager/ Administrator | - MA Education & BA in Accountancy  - 3 years in corporate auditing  - 14 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. |
| To be hired | 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, preferably OSAEC and CSA.  Strong program management skills | 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. |

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 a total of three (3) large-scale interventions funded by CISU, CKU and EU plus two ongoing as well as four (4) DERF intervention and one (1) ongoing. In recent years, the partners have successfully strengthened their strategic advocacy efforts at regional and city level resulting in sustainable change for children. Most lately, the partnership has contributed to the forthcoming adoption of two new OSAEC and anti-trafficking laws nationally (final adoption expected no later than May 2022).

Combining community-based programming and high-level advocacy has proven an effective strategic operational framework of the partnership. This has resulted in policy level changes at city and regional level in Dasmariñas and Iligan City, strengthening of inter-agency and public sector-civil society cooperation on child protection as well as strengthening of the justice sector while at the same time strengthening community-based structures such as BCPCs, LCPCs, and VAWCs directly benefitting children. Finally, mobilizing youth-led awareness raising and advocacy has become another key strategic approach of the partnership which has proved effective to reach vulnerable children. Since 2020, collaboration with the Department of Education has paved the way for the partners’ strategic engagement with the educational sector across the Philippines as a key ally and partner in child protection interventions. Combining bottom-up and top-down approaches through community-based programming and high-level advocacy has proven effective because it provides evidence-based programming, strengthens legitimacy as a child rights champion and provide sustainable change for vulnerable target groups.

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 organizations as entry points to reach poor and marginalized people at community level.

2.3. Describe the contributions, roles and responsibilities of the partners and other actors. Justify substantial payroll costs, and if payroll costs are included for the Danish organization, describe the tasks and why Danish personnel are best positioned to undertake these tasks.

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| ***Contributions, roles, and responsibilities of partners*** |
| ***Viva Denmark (VD)***   * Overall responsibility for the delivery of the intervention according to contractual agreement between VD-CISU and VD-PCMN * Supervise implementation through professional advisory, technical assistance and programmatic and financial MEL system described in section 3.8 * Ensure timely disbursements according to partnership agreement * Be an intermediary between PCMN and CISU * Compliance with the CISU guidelines, anti-corruption policy, child-safeguarding policy, and other relevant policies * Monitoring visits to the Philippines |
| ***Philippine Children’s Ministries Network (PCMN)***   * Implementing 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, indicators, and budget * Ensure community access and legitimacy through localized presence and strong locally embedded networks * Maintain community access through operative authorization by local authorities and Ministry of Education at national and regional level (Transparency Links) * Ensure mobilization and engagement of volunteers * Ensure child protection, mental health support, and anti-corruption expertise through staff with necessary organizational experience and qualifications, and network members with experience and expertise in child protection |
| ***ECPAT Philippines & World Vision Philippines***   * Provision of technical expertise to collaborate on education material, curriculum, and digitalization * Ensure strong collaboration on popularization of the hotline #eProtectKids (OSAEC reporting hotline) * Ensure the participation of key stakeholders in the creation of the Child Protection Task Force * Participate in the advocacy work to increase awareness and reinforcement of preventive policies in city offices |
| **Department of Education and schools**   * Provision of technical expertise to support the mobilization and inclusion of preventive policies in the DepEd and schools * Ensure distribution and collection of awareness and learning materials in schools * Ensure participation of teachers and guidance counselors on child protection trainings * Ensure the capacity of the schools to adapt preventive policies to their school policies in addressing OSAEC and CSA |
| **City Council/Mayors Office, LGU, CSWDO and other government agencies**   * Provision of technical expertise in coordination between offices and ensure participation of concerned offices * Support/respond to the advocacy work through signed memorandums and agreements * Allow participation of partners to councils and city offices’ meetings * Ensure participation of local stakeholders in the intervention activities of the project (e.g., BCPCs, LCPCs & VAWCs) * Responsive to advocacy and willingness to improve compliance and adopt policy changes * Participate in awareness raising and reinforcement of preventive policies in the communities |
| **LCPC/BCPC/VAWC/People’s Organizations**   * Participate in the advocacy work, awareness activities and reinforcement of preventive policies in the community, especially towards families * Participate in various activities awareness activities and trainings * Ensure compliance with Children’s Plans and city ordinances and policies at Barangay and community level |
| **Aftercare facilities**   * Ensure participation of staff in needs assessment of the institution and active participation in capacity building trainings * Advocate for the institutionalization of preventive policies to support aftercare of OSAEC victims * Support the creation of an alliance between aftercare facilities, and local government units |
| **Civil society stakeholders including Child Rights Network and local CSOs in Quezon City**   * Participate in the advocacy work to increase awareness and reinforcement of preventive policies in the community * Ensure participation in capacity building activities, especially on detection and reporting of OSAEC |

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

Qua PCMN’s position and legitimacy as a strong child protection champion the partners have now supported vulnerable and marginalized children through community-based programming for more than two decades. While advocacy and lobbying towards governments authorities including City Social Welfare and Development Offices (CSWDO), Department of Education (DepEd) as well as Local Government Units (LGU) at regional, city and barangay level in Darmariñas, Iligan and Davao, has been gradually intensified the past five years, the proposed intervention will contribute to further strengthening the partners joint advocacy strategy. Through past interventions the partners have succeeded in influencing the agenda of such government entities in the cities listed above including elevating the agenda of OSAEC and protection of children as well as strenghtening public sector-civil society collaboration. Through the proposed intervention the partners are taking further steps to increase its advocacy efforts and ability to influence decision makers while mobilizing communities and grassroots from below. This will contribute to pave the way for other thematic interventions in the future implemented jointly by the partners.

By expanding its operation to the National Capital Region PCMN is taking a step closer towards national level influence through centralized government entities and decision makers. Finally, the intervention contributes to further strengthening the partners strategic positioning as a key civil society actor working against OSAEC and CSA. The partners’ experience and expertise with OSAEC programming in the Philippines is important for VD who are currently implementing a Danish engagement project in Denmark called “*Digital Justice*” through which VD is mobilizing youth engagement around the issue of OSAEC. The intervention will also create synergies with VD’s *Global Youth Platform* initiative (funded by CISU’s Global Citizen modality) which is a network of youth from Denmark, Philippines, Honduras, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua engaging in global-local challenges. In 2022 the thematic focus of the Global Youth Platform is OSAEC.

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.

Currently, PCMN is a recognized CSO in Quezon City. As a recognized body, it has access to the government and participates in government processes through various councils. The intervention will further strengthen the existing partnerships and facilitate stronger collaboration with the Local Government Unit of Quezon City in the programming for children and families. PCMN has a proven capacity in community organizing and mobilizing which creates synergies with the public administration of the LGU and contributes to implementation at local level. Furthermore, the intervention will also strengten PCMN’s relations to other actors by facilitating coordination and capacity buildings among private OSAEC aftercare institutions, schools, academic institutions, civil society, and faith-based organizations as well as a variety of community organizations including Barangay Child Protection Committees (BCPC), Local Child Protection Committees (LCPC), Anti-Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) and People’s Organizations (PO). Likewise, the intervention will create a stronger synergy with civil society actors present in Quezon City working for the protection and interest of children.

Relations to city-level authorities in Quezon City will be strengthened through collaborative-advocacy supporting government agencies in improving child protection capacities, inter-agency cooperation and legal compliance and operationalization, ultimately strengthening the child protection system at city-level. Key entities to be engaged include CSWDO, City Hall, Mayor’s Office, LGU offices, City Child Protection Committee (CPC), amongst others.

Relations to the Department of Education and schools will be strengthened through supporting DepEd and schools in building their child protection mechanisms and by providing effective OSAEC and CSA education material. Capacity building includes training of School Child Protection Committees, Schools Guidance Counselors, and strengthening of School Child Protection Policies.

Relations to aftercare institutions will be strengthened through facilitating an alliance of aftercare service providers for more responsive, efficient and coordinated aftercare services. Various capacity-building activities with aftercare personnel will hone the skills of staff in handling OSAEC cases and survivors.

Relations with other CSOs will be strengthened through collaboration on advocacy actions and development of joint development of education/awareness materials. PCMN will engage with at least 10 local CSOs in NCR and the Child Rights Network to conduct joint advocacy actions. The Child Rights Network is the most influential child rights alliance in the Philippines with 45 member CSOs including child organizations like UNICEF, Save the Children, PLAN, World Vision, ChildFund as well as many national NGOs. The intervention will contribute to consolidate PCMNs membership of the Child Rights Network and its relation to the strong partners which will benefit future programming and collaboration. Specifically, PCMN is expected to partner with World Vision (WV) on the development and digitalization of OSAEC education material (dialogue initiated) together with a working group from the Child Rights Network. Additionally, PCMN is expected to partner with ECPAT Philippines on their OSAEC Hotline and policy advocacy (dialogue initiated). ECPAT held a key role in the approval of the ‘Quezon City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance of 2020’ (QCATPO) which will be a key instrument and advocacy area in the proposed intervention.

**3. 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 and secondary

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Primary target groups** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Government officials (CSWDO, DepEd, LGU, RIACAT etc.) | 75 | 75 | 150 |
| Community Org. Representatives (LCPCs, VAWCs, People’s Org and other community-based org.) | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| Vulnerable children and youth | 25.000 | 25.000 | 50.000 |
| Youth Advocates & Leaders | 150 | 150 | 300 |
| Aftercare Stakeholders | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| **Total** | **25.260** | **25.260** | **51.520** |
| Secondary target groups | | | |
| Members of the community | 5.000 | 5.000 | 10.000 |
| Vulnerable children and youth | 5.000 | 5.000 | 10.000 |
| **Total** | **10.000** | **10.000** | **20.000** |

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 and Youth | Children and youth at risk of CSA and OSAEC in schools and communities. | Children and youth will engage with information and education materials on child protection and online safety in schools and is the primary target to be empowered by enabling preventive mechanisms in the schools and community. More resourceful youth will also engage in awareness raising activitie about anti-CSA and OSAEC and conduct advocacy activities through the Youth For Safety (Y4S) youth organization and other youth organizations in the City. | The children and youth will benefit from the intervention as they will be equipped with capacities to prevent, detect, and report CSA and OSAEC in their families, schools, and communities. By being an active Youth Advocates, they will be empowered to protect not only themselves but their fellow children and youth against CSA and OSAEC. Youth Advocates engaged in Youth For Safety will be given the opportunity to conduct city level advocacy and contribute to the Children’s Plan of Quezon City. |
| Government Officials | Government Officials are stakeholders mandated by the government from offices such as the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), the Department of Education (DepEd), Local Government Unit (LGU), Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (RIACAT) and Quezon City Council Against Trafficking (QCCAT). | Government officials are responsible for CSA and OSAEC preventive measures at community, barangay, and city level. The government officials will collaborate and be engaged through relevant government offices and councils at city level. They are responsible for ensuring participation of local stakeholders including LCPC and BCPC. Additionally, they will attend advocacy meetings and events. | Government Officials will benefit from the intervention as they are getting support from civil society to improve the child protection system in Quezon City. They will also benefit from new knowledge about CSA and OSAEC which will benefit their work as duty-bearers as well as strengthen their professional profile within the child protection sector. |
| Community Organization Representatives | Community Organization Representatives are stakeholders from Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC), Violence against Women and Children (VAWC), People’s Organizations, Barangay Child Protection Committees (BCPC), and other community-based organizations. | The Community Organization Representatives will participate in active awareness raising and one of the primary stakeholders to be trained on child protection, CSA and OSAEC. | The Community Organization Representatives will benefit from the intervention as they will be trained to be local actors in preventing, detecting and reporting CSA and OSAEC in the community and they will be equipped with skills to protect children and youth against the danger of CSA and OSAEC. |
| Youth Advocates | Youth Advocates are youth who engage in the Youth For Safety (Y4S) youth organizations | The Youth Advocates will be the ones who will actively lead the awareness raising activities and mobilize youth for youth-led activities, mapping of youth organizations, and training of children and youth on safety of children online. They will hold a key role in establishing strong collaboration with other youth organizations in the city and national level. | The Youth Advocates will benefit from the intervention as they will be equipped with knowledge and skills on CSA and OSAEC prevention as well as be capacitated to present children and youth in local assemblies and to conduct advocacy. They will be given the opportunity to influence Children’s Plan at city level and organize youth-led activities at city, barangay and community level. |
| Aftercare Stakeholders | Aftercare stakeholders are the staff and personnel from aftercare facilities | The aftercare stakeholders will be essential to identify the needs of aftercare facilities to design relevant trainings that are essential for the staff and personnel. They will also be the key player in the establishment of the Alliance of Aftercare Facilities. Aftercare stakeholders will attend trainings and network meetings. | The aftercare stakeholders will benefit from strengthened capacities in addressing the needs of OSAEC survivors. Also, it will open opportunities for the aftercare facilities to collaborate and form partnerships with other government and civil society organizations to further support OSAEC victims. Additionally, aftercare facilities will benefit from forming a network where they can strengthen coordination and cooperation as well as conduct joint trainings and advocacy. |
| Department of Education | The Department of Education is 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. | The Department of Education Division of Quezon City will play a crucial role in the intervention to properly implement and disseminate the information and education campaign. Their participation is also vital in order to conduct training for key academic stakeholders and to strengthen child protection system within the education sector of Quezon City. DepEd will attend various meetings, events and working groups. There is 159 public schools in Quezon City. In the three target Barangays there is 19 elementary schools and 7 high schools. | The Department of Education will benefit from the intervention as it is mandated by the law for schools to have proper child protection policies and reporting mechanism on CSA and OSAEC. The intervention will equip the capacity of teachers, principals, and guidance counselors in addressing CSA and OSAEC. DepEd will also benefit from the education materials provided through the intervention which will make them a progressive stakeholder in prevention CSA and OSAEC. |
| Civil Society Organizations | Civil Society Organizations unite people to advance shared goals and interests, and an important source of information for citizens and government. | The CSOs at community, barangay and city level will engage in capacity building to detect CSA and OSAEC. They will collaborate with government organizations and community organizations in joint advocacy initiatives and the popularization of the ordinance which creates the QCCAT. | The CSOs will benefit from the intervention by equipping an enabled preventive mechanism in the community against CSA and OSAEC. They will also benefit from the proper implementation of the ordinance on anti-trafficking in their city as it will protect children and youth in their community against CSA and OSAEC. Ultimately, CSOs are will benefit from creating synergies and conduct joint advocacy. |

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.

The intervention has been prepared between December 2021 and March 2022. A series of consultative and preparatory meetings have been held with relevant stakeholders in Quezon City. Furthermore, extensive studies have been conducted at community level in other cities comparable to Quezon City. Finally, letters have been shared with DepEd, CSWDO and the Office of the Mayor as a first step to introduce the intervention.

*Department of Education and schools*

ECPAT Philippines has been partnering with the Department of Education (DepEd) in Quezon City for several years. The intervention will capitalize on this existing partnership. Furthermore, PCMN has strong partnerships with DepEd in Dasmariñas City, Antipolo City, Rizal, Iligan City, Davao City, and Island Garden City of Samal. Through these ongoing partnerships PCMN has proved its legitimacy as strong child protection partner in the education sector. PCMN will also draw from its experience working with the City School Division Office in Quezon City.

*Vulnerable children and youth*

A comprehensive study on ‘Community Awareness of Online Sexual Exploitation of Children’ was conducted between October 2021 to January 2022 in Iligan City as part of the EU&CISU funded intervention. A total of 417 households (834 individuals) were surveyed through a mixed method design on digital behavior, knowledge, and attitude about OSAEC and online safety, as well as practices related to reporting of OSAEC cases. Additionally, more than 60.000 children responded to a quantitative survey conducted as part of the roll-out of OSAEC education material in Dasmariñas and Iligan City in 2020-2021 in cooperation between PCMN and DepEd at city level[[18]](#footnote-18). Key findings of these extensive studies have guided the design of the proposed intervention. Amongst other findings the studies have documented an immense need for awareness raising activities amongst at-risk children and youth which has been integrated to the design.

*Civil society organizations and research institutions*

Consultations and preparatory meetings have been held with several civil society organization who will be actively involved in the intervention. Amongst others preparatory meetings were held in with Lingap Pangkabataan, Jigsaw Kids Ministries, ECPAT Philippines, and World Vision Philippines. The two latter will become active partners in advocacy actions, development and digitalization of OSAEC education materials. The Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse (CPTCSA), an independent research center, have given input on the OSAEC research component. CPTCSA expressed interest in partnering on counselling and capacity building of OSAEC aftercare facilities. Additional consultations were held with the Department of Psychology of the University of the Philippines. The department expressed strong interest in becoming a research partner of the intervention.

*The legitimacy of PCMN to act as champions of the target groups’ cause.*

PCMN has substantial experience and expertise working with vulnerable children and youth with more than 15 years’ experience in CSA prevention and more than 4 years’ experience with OSAEC programming. As described above PCMN has conducted extensive surveys amongst vulnerable children and youth in 2020 and 2021 which have fed constructively into the project design. PCMN applies a strategic framework combining community-based approaches and top-down advocacy which strengthens its legitimacy as a voice and representative of the most vulnerable target groups while it holds a position where it can foster structural changes at barangay, city, regional and even national level. Finally, PCMN has been working with youth mobilization for more than 9 years and has created Youth for Safety organizations in multiple cities across the country.

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:**

*By December 2024, child protection duty-bearers have strengthened capacities and collaboration to prevent child sexual abuse (CSA) and online sexual abuse and exploitation of children (OSAEC)*

By December 2024, the Local Government Unit of Quezon City has strengthened its child protection capacities to prevent CSA and OSAEC (Output 1.1.)

The partners will strengthen the child protection system in Quezon City through advocacy and lobbying towards key decision makers and government agencies including the LGU, CSWDO, Mayor’s Office, City Hall, City Council etc. The partners will advocate for strengthening of city level policies on CSA and OSAEC and for enhanced enforcement and implementation of existing legislative framework. Additionally, partners will advocate for increased budgets of relevant child protection duty-bearers to enable an effective child protection system. Finally, the partners will advocate for and catalyze improved inter-agency cooperation on child protection. This will be done through various advocacy meetings, events, workshops, and seminars together with at least 10 CSOs active in Quezon City. Through multi-stakeholder workshops partners will review local policies to gauge child protection provisions and to ensure that children’s recommendations are included in the priorities of the executive legislative agenda.

By December 2024, the ‘Quezon City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance of 2020’ (QCATIP) is being implemented and enforced by relevant duty-bearers\* in Quezon City (Output 1.2.)

In 2020, the *Quezon City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance of 2020* was adopted. The ordinance strengthens the city-level legislative framework protecting vulnerable children and youth from OSAEC. Yet the ordinance has not been introduced nor implemented in the city as official implementing guidelines must be developed for government agencies to implement the law. In partnership with relevant stakeholders, duty-bearers, and CSOs, the intervention will facilitate the drafting of Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the QCATIP Act of 2020. To this end PCMN is partnering with ECPAT Philippines which was one of the advocates behind the ordinance in 2020.

By December 2024, Community Organizations have been mobilized, organized, and capacitated to prevent, detect and report CSA and OSAEC. (Output 1.3.)

PCMN will mobilize and train at least 10 community organizations in Quezon City including BCPCs, LCPCs, VAWCs and People’s Organizations, which are key structures governed by law at city, barangay, and community level responsible for child protection. These structures are instrumental for ensuring compliance and efficient implementation of the legislative framework on child protection. Therefore, capacity building on CSA and OSAEC is key to strengthen the child protection system at local level.

By June 2025, PCMN have engaged in relevant forums at the national level and conducted advocacy to influence policy decisions related to OSAEC (Output 1.4.)

PCMN will attend relevant forums nationally and participate in discussions to provide recommendations and policy actions towards the protection of children from OSAEC and CSA. These activities are aiming towards substantiating the two new OSAEC related laws to be adopted in the spring of 2022. National forums include Philippe Inter-Faith Movement Against Trafficking, Child Right’s Network, Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking as well as other national networks, alliances, events, and conferences etc.

By June 2025, aftercare facilities have strengthened capacities and collaboration to support survivors of OSAEC (output 1.5.)

Through the intervention, an alliance of aftercare facilities will be formed. Various capacity building activities will be conducted by the intervention to ensure that the services offered by the facilities are responsive to the needs of OSAEC survivors. The alliance will also consolidate its efforts to seek active support from the government and lobby for increased government budget. PCMN is already partnering with eight (8) specialized OSAEC aftercare facilities providing psychosocial trauma-care, medical and legal support to victims of OSAEC.

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

*By June 2025, key educational centers and at-risk children have increased awareness and knowledge of CSA and OSAEC.*

By June 2023, a mapping of OSAEC awareness, prevention, detection, and reporting capacity of the education sector in Quezon City has been conducted. (Output 2.1.)

The education sector holds a vital position and unredeemed potential for protection of children. To strengthen child protection systems and strategies in the education sector it is key to identify gaps, capacities, and level of awareness amongst education stakeholders. Therefore, a consultant will be hired to conduct a representative mapping amongst education centers in Quezon City. The study will guide the interventions advocacy and capacity building efforts in the education sector.

By December 2024, in-depth research on OSAEC has been conducted in collaboration with a professional/academic researcher and/or research institution. (Output 2.2.).

In partnership with a research institution, the intervention will commission research towards better understanding the phenomenon and root causes of OSAEC. Research questions to be defined in collaboration with researchers. Possibly involving psychological perspectives and/or understanding the role of women in facilitating/preventing OSAEC. Additionally, understanding the correlation and link between CSA and OSAEC as well as the correlation and link between children and youth’s digital awareness/behavior and OSAEC. Dialogue haa been initiated with two research institution including the Department of Psychology of the University of Philippines which expressed strong interest in joining the research.

By December 2024, OSAEC education material and curriculum have been developed and made accessible online. (Output 2.3.)

In total 50.000 vulnerable children and youth will be reached with OSAEC and/or CSA education materials through collaboration with DepEd, schools, churches, and youth organizations. Main part of the target group will be reached through the education centers in Quezon City. Materials will be included in the curriculum of DepEd and used as teaching material in public schools. In 2021 PCMN reached approximately 119.000 students with education materials through DepEd in Dasmariñas City and Iligan City. To this end more than 1 million pages was printed. To reduce environmental footprint and printing costs there is a need to digitalize the learning material. Additionally, there is a need to further developing and updating the materials before digitalizing it. A working group will be formed with ECPAT and World Vision Philippines and a broader coalition of CSOs from the Child Rights Network with the goal of developing a leading online OSAEC education material. Ultimately, the goal is to reach millions of Philippine children through the online education material which will be piloted amongst 50.000 children in Quezon City through this intervention. Viva Denmark has great experience working with Fabo Learning Lab in Denmark through the CISU funded engagement intervention “Digital Justice”. A consultative meeting was held in February 2022 were Fabo Learning Lab expressed great interest in supporting the project. Fabo will be joining the Philippine working group as online learning specialist together with a Philippine learning consultant.

The intervention will also advocate for the inclusion of QCATIP in school’s curriculum (elementary schools, colleges, universities, TESDA). Briefers and media kits will be distributed.

By December 2024, educational stakeholders have strengthened prevention, detection, and referral systems and strategies to protect at-risk children and youth from sexual abuse and OSAEC. (Output 2.4.)

Schools Guidance Counselors and Child Protection Committees at public schools will be trained prevent, detect and handle reported cases including referral to competent authorities. Child Protection Committees will be equipped to advocate for enhanced child protection policies at school level. Furthermore, the intervention will advocate for the creation School-based Referral Pathway to clarify how abuse cases are being handled effective and safely by schools. This will be done in cooperation with Parents-Teachers Associations. Additionally, awareness raising activities will be conducted in schools targeting parents and teachers. Finally, the partners will advocate for strengthening of the centralized School Child Protection Policy to incorporate relevant provisions regarding CSA and OSAEC.

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

*By December 2024, youth groups are actively advocating for children’s rights and protection and conducting awareness-raising activities.*

By December 2024, the Local Government Unit of Quezon City has strengthened its ‘Children’s Plan’ drafted with direct participation of children. (Output 3.1.)

The intervention will influence legislators’ decisions to ensure the inclusion of children’s recommendations in the Children’s Plan of Quezon City. Additionally, it will target relevant bodies for children, formations, and individuals and consolidate actions towards creating policies that will enable participation and inclusion of children in government processes. This is instrumental for ensuring child friendly policies.

By June 2023, Youth Advocates have been mobilized and trained for a ‘Youth For Safety (Y4S)’ organization established in Quezon City. (Output 3.2.).

PCMN has established Youth For Safety Organizations in five (5) other cities since 2013. The Youth Advocates have shown effective in conducting peer-to-peer awareness raising because they are in the best position to reach and influence other youth. Additionally, the Youth Advocates has shown good results in conducting youth-led advocacy towards other youth organizations and government agencies. 100 youth from Quezon City will be mobilized and trained as Youth Advocates. A formal Youth For Safety organization will be established under PCMN.

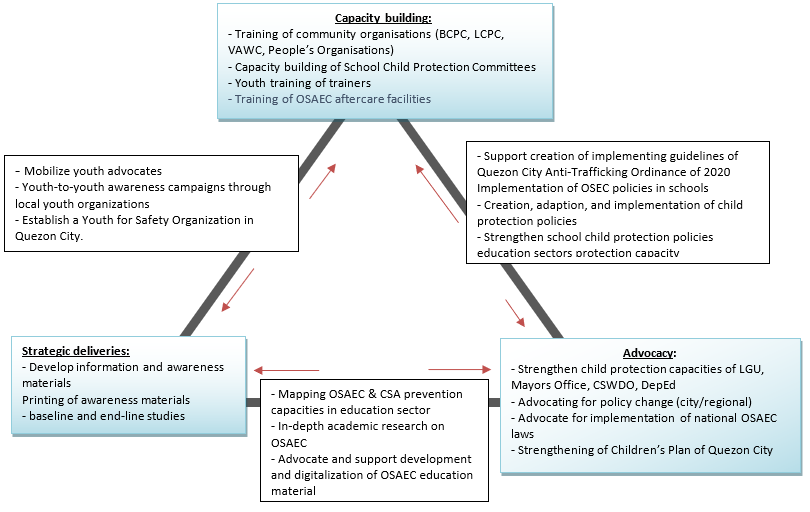
By December 2023, Youth Advocates (Y4S) are actively conducting CSA and OSAEC awareness raising towards at-risk youth in Quezon City (peer-to-peer). (Output 3.3.)

Youth-led advocacy and awareness raising will be conducted by targeted youth organizations including government-mandated Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Federation, civil society youth organizations, and the Youth4Safety organization under PCMN. 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 OSAEC and CSA in their plans and budgets. 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.

By June 2025, Youth Advocates are represented in the Local Youth Development Council of Quezon City and able to influence the City Plan. (Output 3.4.)

Representation of the consolidated Y4S in the LYDC is important. This will ensure that the youth agenda is pursued at city level and children’s concerns are addressed and the advocacy plan is integrated into the plan of the LGU.

**Balance of the development triangle**



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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Development goal: Vulnerable children and youth are protected from physical and online sexual abuse and exploitation** | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| **Immediate objective 1:** By December 2024, child protection duty-bearers have strengthened capacities and collaboration to prevent child sexual abuse (CSA) and online sexual abuse and exploitation of children (OSAEC) | | | | |
| I**ndicators** *(Milestone = 15 month; Target = 30 month)* | | **Means of verification** | **Risks, assumptions** | |
| 1.1. Number of advocacy achievements resulting in policy change, strengthened public  administration, improved practice and/or other child protection initiatives of relevant  duty-bearers  (Milestone: 2; target 3) | | List of amended and/or adapted policy changes at city level, official policies, ordinances & legal documents | 1. Willingness of the local decision-makers and legislators to accept advocacy agenda  2. Weak influence of the local champions  3. Cooperation of local government offices and key personnel | |
| 1.2. Number of Community Organizations capacitated to detect and report CSA  and OSAEC  (Milestone: 7; Target 15) | | Activity reports, list of community organizations trained, training attendance lists, | 1. Local CSOs/People’s Organizations are willing and motivated to participate actively | |
| 1.3. Number of duty-bearers initiated compliance of the QCATPO  (Milestone: 5; Target 10) | | Documentation of the policy actions, policy papers, press releases, operational guidelines, interviews, | 1. Willingness and capability of government agencies to enforce compliance | |
| **Outputs** | I**ndicators & means of verification (MoV)** | **Activities** | | **Risks, assumptions** |
| 1.1 By December 2024, the Local Government Unit of Quezon City has strengthened its child protection capacities to prevent CSA and OSAEC | 1.1.1. Number of child protection initiatives  adopted by the Local Government Unit.  a. (Milestone: 2; Target 5)  b. (MoV: Official policies, ordinances & legal documents)  1.1.2. Number of local government entities  have put CSA and OSAEC on their agenda  a. (Milestone: 3; Target 6)  b. (MoV: Minutes of meeting, meeting agenda)  1.1.3. Number of CSO’s engaged in joint  advocacy at city level  a. (Milestone: 5; Target 10)  b. (MoV: List of CSOs, advocacy reports) | * + 1. a. MOA signing with relevant authorities of Quezon City   b. Orientation of Local Government Unit (LGUs), children/youth groups, and other groups homeowners/BCPC/LCPC) on the new program  1.1.2 a. Attendance at City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (CIACAT) Meetings  b. Attendance at other forums/stakeholder meetings relevant to the policy agenda  1.1.3. a. Policy mapping and assessment  b. Policy analysis and recommendation  c. Policy advocacy and lobbying training  d. CSOs network members engaged in advocacy of city-level | | 1. Willingness of LGUs to adopt  the intervention  2. Willingness of government line agencies to support the intervention  3. Key agencies assign dedicated personnel to work with the programme management team for the duration of the action.  4. CSOs Champions in the city adapt the project |
| 1.2 By December 2024, the *‘Quezon City Anti-Trafficking in Persons Ordinance of 2020*’ (QCATPO) is being implemented and enforced by relevant duty-bearers (government agencies) in Quezon City | 1.2.1. Implementing guidelines of the QCATPO have been developed and adopted at city level  a. (Milestone: developed; Target: Adopted)  b. (MoV: implementing guidelines documents, legal documentation of adoption)  1.2.2. Number of relevant stakeholders familiar with provisions of the QCATPO (agencies)  a. (Milestone: 5; Target 15)  b. (MoV: Activity reports, interviews) | 1.2.1 a. Coordination meetings with agencies associated with QCATIP consulted towards IRR drafting and approval through the CSO representative  1.2.2. a. Develop and publish QCATIP Act of 2020 Media Kit (briefer & poster) and others  1.2.3.a. Advocacy for the functionality of QCATIP  b. Monitoring of compliance on QCATIP Plan and recommendations through the CSO representative to the Council  c. Advocacy on CSOs participation in the QCATIP | | 1. Availability of printing press for printing various project related materials  2. Availability and willingness of education institutions |
| 1.3 By December 2024, Community Organisations have been mobilized, organized and capacitated to prevent, detect and report CSA and OSAEC | 1.3.1. Number of Community Organizations trained  a. (Milestone: 5; Target 10)  b. (MoV: Activity reports, List of organizations, attendance lists)  1.3.2. Number of Community Organizations signed commitment to prevent, detect and report CSA and OSAEC  a. (Milestone: 5; Target 10)  b. (MoV: Signed documents, list of organizations) | 1.3.1 a. Mapping of local People’s Organizations  b. Rollout of information on CSA and OSAEC  c. Review of City Children’s Plan  1.3.2. Forum to mobilize local People Organization’s partnerships in three target barangays | | 1. Cooperation of community organizations on advocacy on CSA and OSAEC |
| 1.4. By December 2024, PCMN have engaged in relevant forums at national level and conducted advocacy to influence policy decisions related to CSA and OSAEC | 1.4.1. Number of national forums attended by PCMN  a. (Milestone: 1; Target 3)  b. (MoV: Minutes of meetings, meeting agenda)  1.4.2. Number of policy recommendations given by PCMN in national forums  a. (Milestone: 1; Target 2)  b. (MoV: policy papers, minutes of meetings) | 1.4. 1. a. Hosting of Stakeholder’s Summit on best practices in children’s issues and concerns (e.g. Family Reintegration Model for Children Survivors of OSAEC)  b. Participation in national forums (Child Sexual Abuse Awareness Week (CSAAW) Celebration and National Children’s Month)  b. Attendance to the policy reform discussion related to CSA and OSAEC  1.4.2. a. Submission of policy recommendations to appropriate bodies | | 1. Availability of schedule with target offices and agencies to attend |
| 1.5. By December 2024, aftercare facilities have strengthened capacities and collaboration to support survivors of OSAEC | 1.5.1 Number of aftercare facilities with strengthened OSAEC capacity  a. (Milestone: 5; Target: 10)  b. (MoV: Training curriculum, attendance lists)  1.5.2 Alliance of aftercare facilities developed  a. (Milestone: Initiative introduce; Target: Alliance active)  b. (MoV: signed MOU of alliance) | 1.5.1. a. Mapping of gaps and training needs analysis  b. Relevant training and capacity building based on needs assessment  1.5.2 a. Consultative Meetings  b. Organizational workshop and creation of the Alliance of Aftercare Facilities  c. Mobilization of Alliance of Aftercare Facilities towards government support to survivors program | | 1. Government response towards support of the survivors |
| **Immediate objective 2:** By December 2024, key educational centers\* and at-risk children have increased awareness and knowledge of CSA and OSAEC  *\*Department of Education, High schools, Universities, elementary schools etc. in Quezon City* | | | | |
| I**ndicators** *(Milestone = 15 month; Target = 30 month)* | | **Means of verification** | **Risks, assumptions** | |
| 2.1. Number of education centers have strengthened child protection capacities and  systems  (Milestone: 13; Target 26) | | List of education stakeholders trained, List of education stakeholders amended/adopted child protection policies and/or systems | Education stakeholders willing and motivated to cooperate | |
| 2.2. Number of vulnerable children and youth reached through CSA and OSAEC awareness raising activities  (Milestone: 25.000; Target 50.000) | | Activity reports, reports from schools and DepEd, community roll-out reports, attendance lists, | DepEd, education centers, LCPCs, VAWCs, and Youth For Safety and youth organizations are willing to collaborate and conduct awareness raising activities | |
| 2.3. Quality research has been produced and shared with relevant stakeholders | | ToR, research design, final research report | Availability of qualified research consultants | |
| **Outputs** | I**ndicators & means of verification (MoV)** | **Activities** | | **Risks, assumptions** |
| 2.1. By June 2023, a mapping of OSAEC awareness, prevention, detection and reporting capacity of the education sector in Quezon City have been conducted | 2.1.1. Mapping of OSAEC prevention capacities of education centers in Quezon City conducted  b. (MoV: Mapping report, research design) | 2.1.1 Consultative meetings with educational stakeholders in Quezon City  2.1.2. Filling of survey tools to determine gaps  (study includes areas such as identification, referral, and case management, OSEC prevention, knowledge and awareness of schools/teachers) | | 1. Cooperation of institutions in Quezon City |
| 2.2. By December 2024, in-depth research\* on OSAEC have been conducted in collaboration with a professional/academic researcher and/or research institution | 2.2.1. Quality research conducted and published in relevant forums  b. (MoV: Research paper(s), research design) | 2.2.1.a. Publication of the call for research consultants and conduct of research  2.2.2. Presentation and popularization of research results with relevant stakeholders | | 1. Availability of consultants  2. COVID-19 limitations during the actual conduct of the research |
| 2.3. By December 2024, OSAEC education material and curriculum have been developed and made accessible online | 2.3.1. OSAEC education material developed and made accessible through online platform  b. (MoV: online education material)  2.3.2 Number of vulnerable children and youth reached through various CSA and OSAEC awareness raising activities  a. (Milestone: 25.000; Target 50.000)  b. Activity reports, reports from schools and DepEd, community roll-out reports, attendance lists, surveys) | 2.3.1 a. Meeting and hiring of IT consultants  b. Online publication of OSAEC education material and curriculum  2.3.2. a. Courtesy calls/visit to DepEd  b. Printing of worksheets of the Manual of Safety of Children Online  c. Distribution and collection of worksheets from selected public schools  d. Encoding and analysis of worksheet  e. Advocacy for the inclusion of QCATIP in schools curriculum (elementary schools, colleges, universities, TESDA)  f. Consolidation of outputs and determination of  the number of reached  g.*Writing of progress monitoring reports, updating of various social media accounts, and publication of Executive Summary (briefer)* | | 1. DepEd willing for collaboration  2. Availability of printing press for printing various project related materials.  3. Availability of IT consultants |
| 2.4. By December 2024, educational stakeholders have strengthened prevention, detection and referral systems and strategies to protect at-risk children and youth from CSA and OSAEC | 2.5.1. Number of School Guidance  Counselors and School Child Protection  Committees capacitated  a. (Milestone: 25; Target 50)  b. (MoV: Training reports, attendance lists)  2.5.2. School Child Protection Policies reviewed and updated at city level  a. (Milestone: Review; Target: Updated)  b. (MoV: revised policies) | 2.5.1 a. Orientation and training of guidance counselors on detection prevention on child protection (per school level)  b. Dialogue for Advocacy on policy change for  inclusion of OSAEC in DepEd’s Child Protection  Policy Manual (city level)  c. Advocacy for the creation and functionality of  a school structure on Referral Pathway (per school level) with participation with Parents Teachers Association (PTA) | | 1. Education centers are willing to cooperate  2. DepEd supports strengthening of child protection systems |
| **Immediate objective 3:** By December 2024, youth groups are actively advocating for children’s rights and protection and conducting awareness raising activities | | | | |
| I**ndicators** *(Milestone = 15 month; Target = 30 month)* | | **Means of verification** | **Risks, assumptions** | |
| 3.1 Number of active Youth Advocates conducting advocacy and awareness raising activities  (Milestone: 50; Target 100) | | List of youth advocates, training reports, | Cooperation of youth advocates, COVID-19 restrictions during capacity building activities | |
| 3.2 Number of advocacy achievements resulting from youth-led advocacy  (Milestone: 5; Target 5) | | List of advocacy achievements, policy papers, | Willingness of legislators to adapt policy recommendations from youth | |
| 3.3. Number of youth leaders mobilized from various youth organizations in Quezon City  (Milestone: 100; Target: 200) | | List of organizations and youth leaders, training reports, | Willingness of youth organizations and youth leaders to engage | |
| **Outputs** | I**ndicators***)* | **Activities** | | **Risks, assumptions** |
| 3.1 By December 2024, the Local Government Unit of Quezon City has strengthened its ‘Children’s Plan’ drafted with direct participation of children. | 3.1.1. Number of recommendations from children and youth incorporated in the city level Children’s Plan  a. (Milestone: 2; Target: 5)  b. (MoV: Recommendation’s document, approved Children’s Plan) | 3.1.1 a. Identification of local champion  b. Attendance to the council meeting  c. Presentation of children’s agenda to the  council  d. Approval of the children’s plan | | 1. City Planning Office cooperating with the project |
| 3.2. By December 2024, Youth Advocates have been mobilized and trained for a ‘Youth For Safety (Y4S)’ organization established in Quezon City. | 3.2.1. Number of youth mobilized and trained for the Youth For Safety (Y4S) organization in Quezon City.  a. (Milestone: 50; Target 100)  b. (MoV: List of Youth Advocates, training reports)  3.2.2. Number of youth organizations at QC trained on OSAEC prevention  a. (Milestone: 5; Target: 10)  b. (MoV: List of organizations, training reports) | 3.2.1 a. Mapping of youth organizations and recruitment of Youth Advocates  3.2.2. Training of Trainers (ToT) for the Youth Federations on the Manual of Safety of Children Online  3.2.3. Conduct of two (2) City-wide Summit of Youth Advocates against OSEC | | 1. Cooperation of youth organizations with the project |
| 3.3. By December 2024, Youth Advocates (Y4S) are actively conducting CSA and OSAEC awareness raising towards at-risk youth in Quezon City (peer-to-peer) | 3.3.1. Number of youth advocates actively contributing to awareness raising activities in communities, schools, and churches  a. (Milestone: 50; Target: 100)  b. (MoV: Activity reports, lists of active youth advocates) | 3.3.1. a. Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Manual of the Safety of Children Online and CSA prevention  b. Establishment of a youth hub or partnership with an existing facility for awareness detection and response to CSA and OSAEC in three areas  c. Training of community volunteers to man the youth and children’s center | | 1. Cooperation of youth with the project  2. Cooperation of the LGU |
| 3.4. By December 2024, Youth Advocates are represented in the Local Youth Development Council of Quezon City and able to influence the City Plan | 3.4.1. Number of Youth Advocates seated at the Local Youth Development Council of Quezon City  a. (Milestone 2; Target: 3)  b. (MoV: Official document) | 3.4.1. a. Consolidation of Youth For Safety Youth Organization per barangay in three areas  b. Representation of Youth Officers to the LYDO  c. Participation of Youth Representatives to the Planning Sessions of the LYDO  d. Integration of Advocacy Plan of Youth For Safety to the LYDO | | 1. Availability of youth seats  2. Support from decision makers |
|  | | | | |

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 sustainable and lasting improvements through a human rights-based approach by mobilizing duty-bearers (LGU, CSWDO, DepEd etc.), building on existing structures locally (BCPC, LCPC, PO and education system), and countering severe long-term challenges in society (CSA and OSAEC). Specifically, the intervention will contribute to establish lasting improvements for vulnerable children at risk of CSA and/or OSAEC by:

* Advocating for the operationalization and implementation of the *Quezon City Anti-Trafficking in Person Ordinance of 2020*, creation of the *Quezon City Anti-Trafficking Council* and supporting the development of legal implementing guidelines which is a prerequisite for implementation.
* Influencing city level government agencies to strengthen child protection system and inter-agency cooperation as well as conducting policy advocacy at city level towards decision makers. This includes influencing the Children’s Plan of Quezon City to focus on OSAEC and CSA.
* Leaving behind schools and education sector capacitated to protect children from CSA and OSAEC
* Leaving behind Barangay and community structures (BCPC, LCPC, People’s Organizations etc.) capacitated to prevent, detect, and report CSA and OSAEC.
* Substantiate and advocate for the implementation of two new OSAEC and Anti-Trafficking laws adopted in the spring of 2022.
* Leaving behind aftercare facilities capacitated to support child victims.
* Further develop and digitalize OSAEC education/awareness material to be adopted to the curriculum of schools in Quezon City.
* Conduct academic research to strengthen understanding of root causes leading to OSAEC to guide the proposed and future interventions.
* Mobilize and organize a sustainable Youth for Safety Organization in Quezon City which will continue to conduct youth-led awareness raising and advocacy beyond the intervention period.

The intervention supports the continued capacity building and positioning of PCMN as a leading specialist in CSA and OSAEC prevention. More specifically, PCMN will further build its capacity on policy advocacy and ability to influence government authorities and decision makers at city level. Additionally, PCMN will strengthen its capacities on OSAEC education and awareness materials through developing and digitalizing OASEC curriculum. The online OSAEC learning material will become a key resource of PCMN which will be shared with CSOs, educations stakeholders and child networks across the Philippines.

(a) 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 build on a modified model developed by the partners through the implementation of OSAEC programming from 2018-2022 funded by EU and CISU. However, output 1.4 is a direct extension of the previous intervention as the goal is to substantiate one of the major advocacy results which is the adoption of two new OSAEC related laws. Both laws have been approved by the Senate and House of Representatives (final approval was passed on January 31, 2022) and are expected to get final signatures before May 2022. There is a need to continue advocacy to ensure effective implementation and operationalization of both laws as this is a key strategy to ensure long-term sustainability. PCMN will strengthen advocacy by achieving more direct influence at city level. This includes the direct advocacy and support towards developing implementing guidelines of the Quezon City Anti-Trafficking Ordinance of 2020 and establishment of the Quezon City Anti-Trafficking Council. Through this, PCMN directly influence the strengthening of the child protection system at city level. PCMN will strengthen its relation to two new partners World Vision Philippines and ECPAT Philippines and create synergies with their programming on OSAEC and CSA. Specifically, the new partners will work together on developing online OSAEC learning material, strengthening the sexual abuse reporting hotline and conduct joint advocacies. Additionally, PCMN will continue to strengthen its relations to the Child Rights Network which is the most influential child alliance in the Philippines.

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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Management Matrix** | | | |
| Risk Factor | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Description & Mitigating actions** |
| COVID-19 restrictions and lockdowns delay and/or affect implementation | ☐ Rare  ☐ Unlikely X Likely Certain☐ | ☐ Insignificant X Minor ☐ Major ☐ Significant | PCMN has established policies and guidelines to ensure effective implementation projects despite the restrictions. This includes adaption to online trainings, meetings, and workshops during lockdowns. However, restrictions are currently being lifted in the Philippines at its expected that strict lockdowns will not be introduced again. |
| Post-election political context hindering political actions | ☐ Rare  ☐ Unlikely X Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant X Minor ☐ Major ☐ Significant | The presidential election in May 2022 might interrupt political processes for a few months. However, as the intervention will start July and the first few months mainly will include preparatory actions the elections is not expected to interfere with the actions of the project. |
| Unwillingness of government agencies, LGU, and CSOs to support the intervention | ☐ Rare X Unlikely ☐ Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | PCMN is accredited as an NGO in Quezon City and has network members and partners that have ongoing partnerships with the city. Thus, providing a strong opportunity to collaborate with the government agencies, LGU and CSOs. Additionally, due to PCMNs long-term presence in Quezon City where its head office is located PCMN has a great network amongst government agencies and CSOs in the city. |
| Unwillingness of partners and stakeholders to assign dedicated personnel to work with the project | ☐ Rare X Unlikely ☐ Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | Preventing OSAEC and CSA has become a ‘popular’ agenda amongst CSOs and child protection stakeholders in the Philippines in recent years. Thus, partners and stakeholders are expected to actively engage in activities and actively endorse and support the agenda of the project. |
| The Department of Education is unwilling to adapt the OSAEC education material and policies on child protection. | ☐ Rare X Unlikely ☐ Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant ☐ Minor X Major ☐ Significant | PCMN has ongoing partnerships with three Division Schools in Quezon City and endorsement from these offices will be a key factor for smooth implementation to the selected schools in Quezon City. Additionally, in 2020-2021 PCMN has entered successful partnerships with Department of Education in Dasmariñas and Iligan City. These partnerships will contribute to pave the way for effective cooperation with DepEd Quezon City through endorsements call from Dasmariñas and Iligan. Furthermore, ECPAT already runs an effective partnership with DepEd Quezon City which will ensure smooth cooperation. |
| Youth organizations unwilling to cooperate and youth unwilling to become youth advocates | ☐ Rare X Unlikely ☐ Likely ☐ Certain | ☐ Insignificant X Minor ☐ Major ☐ Significant | It is important that Youth Organizations in the Quezon city can align the youth-led activities under the intervention such as capacity building plans and mobilization of youth in the community. Furthermore, it is important that youth commit to become youth advocates. PCMN has significant experience forming youth networks and promoting coordination across youth organizations. This experience together with PCMNs existing network partners in Quezon City will ensure effective youth mobilization. |

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 this should be described.

VD and PCMN 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 gained extensive experience on remote monitoring during COVID-19ding monitoring per distance and via local external consultants. Activities during monitoring visits will be carried out in accordance with CISU monitoring guidelines.

*Quarterly Progress reports*

Reports will be submitted by PCMN 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 is 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. Quarterly progress reports are submitted each quarter (15/4, 15/7, 15/10 and 15/1). A comprehensive baseline and end-line study will be carried out.

*Local monitoring*

PCMN will be responsible for implementing the MEL system locally. Monitoring will be done regularly by the Program Coordinator and the M&E 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 PCMN to receive and provide feedback about the project and identify bottlenecks.

*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 a local 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. By the end of project a learning workshop will be conducted with all involved staff of PCMN and VD to collect and systemize learnings and findings from the external evaluation.

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

The purpose of the information work

The information work related to “*Safer cities for children: Integrated urban child protection to end sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Quezon City*” will be embedded in VD’s general communication work seeking to engage the Danish public in a joint response to global transboundary issues of the rights of the child. 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 protect children in the Philippines 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 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, 2. newsletters 3. Video and photo material produced locally, 4. Presentations at schools, associations, organizations etc.

1. <https://time.com/6128268/philippines-child-sex-abuse-age-consent/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.unicef.org/protection/sexual-violence-against-children> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.weprotect.org/wp-content/uploads/Global-Threat-Assessment-2021.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/press_release/2021/0606_delima1.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Based on the definition of the International Justice Mission [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Senate Bill No. 2449 or the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The intervention was funded 75% by the EU and 25% by CISU [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. DTI, The National Capital Region (NCR), https://www.dti.gov.ph/regions/ncr/profile/ [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. PH poverty rate rose to 23.7% in H1 2021 amid expensive food, high joblessness, December 17, 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. IJM, ”Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines”, 2020, https://ijmstoragelive.blob.core.windows.net/ijmna/documents/OSEC-in-the-Philippines-Report.pdf?mtime=20210203040629&focal=none [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Department of Social Welfare and Development – Inter-Agency Council Against Child Pornography and UNICEF Philippines, “National Study on Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children in the Philippines”, July 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Citing data from US-based National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), https://www.savethechildren.org.ph/our-work/our-stories/story/online-sexual-abuse-of-children-rising-amid-covid-19-pandemic/ [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. United States National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Report, April 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Plan International, Cyber Safe Spaces Project, 2020, https://www.end-violence.org/articles/cyber-safe-spaces-project-philippines-comes-close [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Center for the Prevention & Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse, https://cptcsaph.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. ECPAT Philippines, https://ecpat.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. <https://globalnyt.dk/usikkerhed-om-sikker-online-adfaerd-goer-boern-i-filippinerne-mere-udsatte-for-overgreb/> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)