THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND
DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

1. Relevance of the intervention

With the overall development objective of "*reducing Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) in one "high-risk" city in the Philippines"*, this intervention seeks to address a new and escalating trend in Philippine society; the online exploitation of children, referring to "crimes committed by offenders who are using Internet and Information Communications Technology (ICT) and/or the Internet to facilitate the sexual abuse of children" (www.ecpat.org, 25.08.2017). In the following, contextual and empirical aspects of relevance to the issue will be documented and the contribution of the intervention towards reaching the objective presented.

Online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC)

Since the first World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Stockholm in 1996, child sexual abuse has been high on the international agenda. According to a recent global estimate by the International Labour Organization (ILO), of the 12.3 million people who are victims of forced labour, 1.39 million are involved in forced commercial sexual exploitation and 40–50 percent of these are children[1]. With the spread of the Internet and ICT, the problem has grown to include online offenses and international society is now facing a global problem, where anonymous perpetrators in industrialized countries can exploit and abuse children in developing countries thousands of kilometers away. The continuum of Online Sexual Exploitation covers a wide spectrum of activities from less harmful cyber-bullying to human trafficking:

Cyberbullying (with sexual content)	Online sexual coercion and extortion (sextortion)	Live-streaming of sexual abuse	Human trafficking with purpose of (online) sexual exploitation

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology. Electronic technology includes devices and equipment such as cell phones, computers, and tablets as well as communication tools including social media sites, text messages, chat, and websites. Examples of cyberbullying include mean text messages or emails, rumors sent by email or posted on social networking sites, and embarrassing pictures, videos, websites, or fake profiles. Cyberbullying is not directly related to OSEC and is, in any case, a very mild form relative to other forms of OSEC. It is categorized a such only when it involves sending messages or images of a sexual nature, with the intention to bully rather than extort. Cyberbullying can be a complicated issue, especially for adults who are not as familiar with using the Internet, instant messenger, or chat rooms as kids. But like more traditional forms of bullying, it can be prevented when kids know how to protect themselves and parents or care persons are available to help.

Online sexual coercion and extortion (sextortion)

Online sexual coercion and extortion of children is the targeting and commoditization of the child and/or their sexual image for the procurement of sexual gains, such as sexually explicit images of that child and/or sexual activity with the child, or for financial gain. This process is supported by a range of manipulative strategies, typically involving the use of coercion, through threats and intimidation, but also the use of deceptive strategies such as impersonation, hacking, or the theft of the child's image. There are two main types of sexual coercion and extortion: content driven, for

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[1] International Labour Organization, A Global Alliance against Forced Labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2005, Report I (B), International Labour Conference 93rd session 2005, Geneva, 2005, pp. 12, 15.

sexual purposes, and financially driven, with an economic motivation. This activity is usually characterized by grooming the child or impersonating another to gain their trust. Once trust is established, the offenders exploit the child's vulnerabilities to obtain a photo or video of a sexual nature, which leads to the third phase – extortion. With content driven extortion the offender demands more photos/videos, commonly of an even more explicit nature. There can additionally be requests to involve a third person, such as a sibling or a friend, and to have offline meetings for sex. With financially driven extortion – as the name indicates – after obtaining the Child Sexual Exploitation Material (CSEM), the child is asked for money to prevent further dissemination. Both content and financially driven extortion is based on the threat to disclose the images on the internet and/or send it directly to family, friends, school, etc. Some research suggests that around 45% of offenders carry out their threats[2]. The platforms used for sexual coercion or extortion are often social networks, online games and forums, all abundantly populated by minors. This is where the grooming process starts. Once they have gained the child's attention or trust they can migrate the communications to other platforms that allow not only chat but also video and photo sharing. Today, many of these apps have end-to-end encryption enabled by default.

Live-streaming of sexual abuse
Live distant child abuse is being reported as a growing threat. The live streaming of child sexual abuse on the internet involves a perpetrator directing the live abuse of children on a (pre-arranged) specific time-frame through video sharing platforms. The abuse can be 'tailored' to the requests of the soliciting offender(s) and recorded to further disseminate on Darknet sites and/or P2P networks. This dissemination contributes to the growth of CSEM available on the internet. Live streaming abuse of children is facilitated by end-to-end encrypted platforms where not even the service providers can access what is being shared amongst their users, hampering the evidence collection and also weakening preventive approaches to tackling this crime. There are a great variety of payment methods available to the offenders, including digital currencies. Usually the amounts being transferred are low, and are therefore unlikely to generate alerts even if regulated financial services are used to transfer payments. Traditionally the victims of live distant child abuse have been based in South-East Asia, in particular the Philippines. Many countries report that self-generated indecent material (SGIM) accounts for a growing volume of the CSEM in circulation. According to *www.helpwanted.nl*, 18% of SGIM is distributed further online by an unknown third party. Sexting is often used in the grooming process and by the offenders to threaten/blackmail the child; it is also seen today as an established trend amongst teenagers leading to higher quantities of CSEM available online. There can be serious consequences for victims of this type of crime, including long-term psychological damage and an elevated risk of self-harm including suicide or suicide attempts. Therefore, the development of preventive campaigns to raise awareness and provide children with tools to protect themselves, and the knowledge to detect and deal with this phenomenon, are essential, especially in light of the fact that around 50% of victims prefer to discuss it with their peers.

Human trafficking with purpose of (online) sexual exploitation
According to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, sexual trafficking in persons is "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation"[3]. According to *UNICEF*, two (2) million children are subjected to prostitution in the global commercial sex trade. In 2012 the *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC) reported that the percentage of child victims had risen in a 3-year span from 20 per cent to 27 per cent[4], a number which has undoubtedly increased further since then.

[2] Janis Wolak, David Finkelhor, Sextortion: Findings from an Online Survey about Threats to Expose Sexual Images, https://www.wearethorn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Sextortion-Report-1.pdf, 2016.
[3] https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html
[4] http://arkofhopeforchildren.org/child-trafficking/child-trafficking-statistics

While secrecy and taboo makes it difficult to determine the actual scope of OSEC, several indications point towards a highly escalating trend. According to the *International Association of Internet Hotlines*, the number of webpages containing child sexual abuse materials increased by 147 percent from 2012 to 2014, with girls and children 10 years old or younger portrayed in 80 percent of these materials[5]. According to the *United Nations (UN)* and the *Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)*, at any given moment, there are 750,000 child predators connected to the Internet. Terre des Hommes researchers, as part of their 2013 campaign "Sweetie", over the course of only two and a half months were able to identify more than 1,000 adults who were willing to pay children in developing countries to perform sexual acts in front of the webcam.

Philippines – the "global epicenter" of online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC)
While globalization and technological progress has internationalized the sexual exploitation of children and globalized the demand for Child Sexual Exploitation Materials (CSEM), a closer look at the supply-side reveals that some countries are especially prone/vulnerable. According to the *UN*, the Philippines is one of the worst-affected countries when it comes to OSEC. *UNICEF* recently described the Philippines as "the global epicenter of the live-stream sexual abuse trade"[6]. According to *Terre des Hommes*, tens of thousands of children in the Philippines are victimized by child sexual exploitation[7]. In 2015, the Philippines *Office of Cybercrime* received 12,374 cyber tips from the US-based *National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)*. A range of interrelated factors contribute to the particularly high concentration of OSEC in the Philippines. Rapid economic development, rising social and economic inequality, industrialization, urbanization, high English proficiency, technological advancement etc.

Geographic and demographic conditions in the Philippines
The Philippines is an archipelago situated on the edge of the South China Sea, consisting of 7,100 islands covering 300,000 km^2 with Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao as the three main islands. The country has a total population size of 103,320,222 with an annual growth rate of 1.6 %. According to the *UN Statistics Department* it was estimated that in 2015, almost one of every two Filipinos lived in the urban areas. Many of these live in the National Capital Region (Metro Manila), which has a population size of 11.862.000. Of these, an estimated 40.9 percent are slum dwellers. 34.1 percent of the total population is between 0-14 years old. According to *UNICEF*, around 1.7 million children are living in the informal settlements in Metro Manila, working on the streets, making them more vulnerable to human trafficking, sexual exploitation, violence and drug abuse. The country is located inside the Pacific Ring of Fire and suffers from extreme weather disturbances, making it the world's second-highest disaster risk country. In 2013, Haiyan, the strongest land-falling tropical cyclone ever recorded, devastated the country, leaving behind more than 6.000 dead and damages worth USD 2.86 billion.

Economic, social and political conditions in the Philippines
The Philippines is a secular nation, with a constitutional separation of state and church. An estimated 90 percent of the population is Christian, and a minority of 5-10 percent is Muslim. *The Philippine Council of NGO Certification* recognizes a total of 60.000 NGOs, which are playing a vital role in providing for urban and rural poor. The overall economic situation in the Philippines is rapidly improving. According to *World Bank* figures, the GNI per capita more than doubled from 2006-2016, and is now estimated to be USD 3.580[8]. The rapid economic improvement has not benefitted all parts of the population, however, and the country continues to face massive social problems. In example, 21.6% of the population lives below the national poverty line[9] and a Gini coefficient of 43.04[10].

[5] http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Childsexualexploitationonlineontherise.aspx
[6] (Brown, A, "Safe from Harm: Tackling online child sexual abuse in the Philippines", 2016.)
[7] Terre des Hommes. Press release, The Hague, November 4, 2013
[8] https://data.worldbank.org/country/philippines
[9] https://www.adb.org/countries/philippines/poverty
[10] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=PH-NI-US

Zooming in on the issue: focus on a "high risk" OSEC area: Dasmariñas City
While OSEC prevalence is high in the Philippines in general, certain areas are characterized as so-called "high-risk" areas, based on the estimated numbers of victims originating from these areas. One of these is Dasmariñas City, located 30 kilometers south of Manila (see Annex B1 "Map of intervention area" for further details). The city is the largest in the province of Cavite, both in terms of area and population. According to the 2015 census, it had a population of 659,019 people and a land area of 90.1 km^2. The city counts with a large number of foreign residents such as Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, American, Hindu, etc. Because of this, Dasmariñas is often considered the "Melting Pot" of Cavite. The city is divided into eleven administrative districts, with 75 barangays and more than 170 subdivisions, including the biggest resettlement area in the Philippines, Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan (DBB). Dasmariñas is one of the fastest growing municipalities in the province of Cavite. Numerous commercial establishments, which include major shopping malls, fast foods, groceries, convenient stores, restaurants and other service-oriented businesses, are concentrated in the town center. Industrial establishments are located at the outskirts of the municipality.

Child protection and OSEC in Dasmariñas
Dasmariñas is one of the cities in the country with the highest number of OSEC victims relative to its size. Most recently, it was being reported in the news that two sisters engaged in child pornography and sexual trafficking were arrested while 13 minors were rescued from them by the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) in Dasmariñas City. Among those rescued were a two-month old baby and an 18-year-old girl. Five of those rescued were children of the two arrested women. A few days later another suspect, was arrested for five counts of rape by sexual assault in relation to Republic Act 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act. Looking at the official registers, we see that these examples are far from unique.

Cases of Children and Youth reported by CSWDO (2015 and 2016)

Clientele Category	Number of Clients Served 2015	Number of Clients Served 2016
Physically abused	30	15
Sexually abused	40	46
Abandoned/Neglected	7	
Child Labour	5	1
Child Trafficking	5	5
Foundling	10	
Children-at-risk (street-children and juvenile delinquents)	204	93
Children in conflict with the law (CICL)	67	5
Child Support	55	40
Battle Custody/Counseling	52	27
Minor's travelling abroad	6	
Children for Posting	7	
Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines	412	
Violence against women and children	22	35
Bahay Kalinga Admission of Children (CICL)	65 (Male- 56; Female – 9)	
OSEC[11]	23	23
Parenting Visiting Rights		17
Child Emotional Abuse		10
Prostituted child		1
HIV-AIDS Patients		64

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[11] This is based on IJM report. 23 for year 2015 and 2016. We are still working on the unreported cases. The CSWD is still in faith that there are still cases that are not reported due to the incapacity of the City Government to trace cases. This is a clear admittance on the part of the LGU and the difficult situation and case of OSEC.

Rescues & Coordination with other agencies	43

Lack of reporting

While 46 cases of sexual abuse and 23 cases of OSEC in one year are already very high numbers, CSWDO estimates that the actual numbers should be much higher due to under-reporting from child survivors themselves. According to the International Justice Mission (IJM), most cases are identified through online denouncement mechanisms such as *Interpol* or *International Association of Internet Hotlines*, who process and refer cases to relevant national entities. *Interpol's* International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database, a global database that enables specialist officers to use sophisticated image and video comparison software to make connections between victims, abusers and locations, is one example of a top-down mechanism. By analyzing the digital, visual and audio content of photographs and videos, victim identification experts can retrieve clues, identify any overlap in cases and combine their efforts to locate the victims. Whereas technological advancements like these are excellent tools in fighting OSEC, *Interpol* themselves recognize that their caseload is only considered "a drop in the ocean" due to widespread internet anonymity and that there is a need for more awareness leading to increased local reporting. Bottom-up reporting, in which victims themselves or with the help of relatives or care persons report to relevant authorities, is literally non-existing today. In line with this, *Europol* has recently published the following recommendations for industries working against OSEC:

- *Alongside NGOs and private industry, law enforcement must maintain its focus on the development and distribution of prevention and awareness raising campaigns. Such campaigns must be updated to encompass current trends such as sexual extortion and coercion and self-generated indecent material.*

- *Raising awareness and providing children, parents and caretakers with the appropriate knowledge and tools is essential to reduce this threat.*

- *Investigators, judicial authorities and child protection agencies should familiarize themselves with the "Luxembourg Guidelines" (the Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse) to strengthen collaboration between relevant stakeholders.*

Strong legal framework on OSEC in the Philippines – but dysfunctional local justice systems because of lacking local-level adaptation/adoption

The legal framework concerning OSEC is relatively strong in the Philippines compared to other countries in the region. The country has ratified almost every key international convention related to child sexual abuse and exploitation, with exception of The Optional Protocol to the CRC on a Communications Procedure (OP3 CRC). It is currently being considered whether or not to ratify the Budapest and Lanzarote Conventions which aim to provide a comprehensive legal framework for protecting children against sexual abuse. Domestic legislation relating to online child abuse and exploitation is seen as a leading example in the region, although recent political developments and President Duterte's "War on Drugs" have led several international human rights' organizations raise concerns of human rights' violations – also among children[12]. From a national perspective, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has likewise raised concerns that one key weakness of the legislation in the Philippines is that the minimum age of consent is set at 12 years old, increasing 'the vulnerability of children to prostitution and pornography". A Bill to raise the age of consent to 16 years old was, however, not passed by the most recent Congress as of May 2016. Below, is a brief overview of the legal framework on OSEC:

Profile of Philippine legislation on OSEC

NO.	LEGISLATION	YES	NO	COMMENT
1	Has legislation specific to child pornography	X		

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[12] https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/20/human-rights-consequences-war-drugs-philippines

2	Has a clear definition of child pornography	X		
3	Considers everyone under 18 as a potential victim of activities related to child pornography	X		
4	Criminalizes accessing or downloading child pornography images	X		*Accessing
5	Criminalizes possession of child pornography	X		
6	Criminalizes virtual images and sexually exploitative representations of children	X		
7	Addresses the criminal liability of children involved in pornography		X	*If children are victims, not offenders
8	Establishes criminal liability of legal persons for production or commercialization of child pornography	X		
9	Recognizes extraterritorial jurisdiction over child pornography offenses when the alleged offender is a national of the State		X	
10	Recognizes extraterritorial jurisdiction over child pornography offenses when the victim is a national of the State		X	
11	Establishes confiscation of assets used to commit or facilitate child pornography offenses	X		
12	Establishes confiscation of proceeds derived from child pornography offenses	X		
13	Requires professionals working with children to report child pornography activities	X		
14	Requires Internet Service Providers to report child pornography	X		
15	Has telephone or online hotlines to enable the public to report child abuse	X		
16	Creates data retention or data preservation provisions	X		
17	Requires the identification of users of public computers in cybercafés		X	*Draft bill
18	Has a national plan to combat violence against children	X		
19	Has ratified the CRC and the OPSC	X		
20	Has legislation that specifically addresses the use of ICTs to commit crimes against children	X		
21	Criminalizes child trafficking with the intent of producing pornography	X		
22	Criminalizes advertising child sex tourism online		X	*But criminalizes sex tourism
23	Has legislation that criminalizes online grooming as a standalone offense	X		*Grooming whose definition includes online grooming
24	Has a clear definition of online grooming	X		
25	Considers everyone under 18 as a potential victim of online grooming	X		
26	Criminalizes grooming when; 1) the offender has the specific intent to have online or offline sexual contact with a child; or 2) regardless of the intent	X		
27	Criminalizes showing pornography to a child as a stand-alone offense	X		
28	Has legislation regarding cyberbullying	X		
29	Has legislation concerning sexting		X	

The main responsibility to create a protective environment for children lies with the local governments of the Philippines and the Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPCs) as embodied in the Local Government Code and "Protecting Filipino Children from Abuse, Exploitation and Violence: A Comprehensive Programme on Child Protection, 2006-2010. However, according to *UNICEF*, LGUs in the country generally have low capacity to prevent and respond to violence against children. In almost all areas visited by the *UNICEF* research team, the

Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) and its grassroots counterpart (Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) are either not in place or unfunctional. The Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs) often face inadequate human resources, as the municipal or city social worker is expected to manage the social work and development office, implement programs, respond to the needs of senior citizens, manage and monitor the cases of children and women victims of abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and conduct home visits. According to political scientist, Evan M. Berman, two of the biggest problems with local governance in the Philippines concern 1) the lack of synchronization of/harmony between national and local government planning, including the failure to adopt national legislation at the local level, and 2) the inability to operationalize NGO participation at the local level, including living up to the 25 % NGOs mandatory representation requirement[13]. As an example, and in line with this trend, earlier this year, the Mayor of Damariñas City removed the Barangay Council for Child Protection and the Women's Desk in each barangay. The rational behind has not yet been disclosed, but the CSWDO has expressed concern over the decision as it leaves an even greater gap in dealing with cases for children.

Digital behavior in the Philippines: from text messaging capital to the most social nation
On a completely different note, the high OSEC prevalence in the Philippines is also assumed closely linked to trends of digitalization, including the growing availability and widespread use of mobile internet services. According to the recently published trends report "Digital in 2017"[14], released by social media management platform *Hootsuite* and United Kingdom-based consultancy *We Are Social Ltd.*, the Philippines "has taken the global lead in the digital shift". According to the report, the number of internet and social media users grew by over 25 percent from 2015 to 2016, up 13 million and 12 million, respectively. Whereas fixed broadband speed continues to be among the slowest in Asia Pacific, mobile connections are now among the fastest, explaining why mobile internet connectivity, up by almost a third over the course of 2016, has grown to account for 38 percent of all web traffic in the country. When it comes to digital behavior, and especially online social media activity, the Filipinos are second-to-none. In 2016, Filipinos spent an average of 4 hours and 17 minutes per day on social media sites such as Facebook, Snapchat and Twitter. Social networking sites accounted for 86 percent of page views from its mobile browser users in the Philippines - the highest percentage among 50 countries. According to the report "State of the Mobile Web"[15] published by *Opera* in 2015, Facebook, Google and YouTube are the top three most visited sites in the Philippines with Wikipedia, Yahoo, Twitter, Tumblr and WordPress also in the top 10. According to social news network, *Rappler*, the top online activities in 2016 were[16]:
1. Social media, 47 %
2. Online shopping, 29 %
3. Videos, 19 %
4. Online and mobile games, 15 %
5. Location-based search 13 %

As a result of the above development, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have become an intrinsic part of Filipino children's lives giving them access to unlimited connections and information. However, ICTs also expose children to new forms of risks online.

Harmful norms and attitudes exacerbating the problem
According to *UNICEF's* 2016 report "Perils and Possibilities: growing up online", 57 percent of all adolescents think their friends participate in risky online behavior. According to a study by *Kapersky Lab*, one in two children hide potentially dangerous online activity from their parents; as they get older, they tend to hide more. And many parents of "uncommunicative" children remain

[13] "Public Administration in Southeast Asia: Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia", edited by Evan M. Berman
[14] "Digital in 2017". Hootsuite, We Are Social Ltd. http://technology.inquirer.net/58090/ph-worlds-no-1-terms-time-spent-social-media
[15] "State of the Mobile Web Report, Philippines 2015". Opera Mini. http://www.operasoftware.com/blog/smw/the-philippines-from-text-messaging-capital-to-most-social-nation
[16] http://www.rappler.com/brandrap/profile-internet-users-ph

ignorant of what their children browse online. Below are other findings from the survey conducted by *Kaspersky Lab* and the *IconKids & Youth* agency:

- Fifty six percent of mothers and fathers know nothing about the actual amount of time their child spends on the Internet
- Almost 70 percent have no idea about illegal downloading or cyberbullying.
- One of three children admits to not only keeping silent about online behavior that is forbidden but also taking measures to bypass parental control.
- Children use passwords on their devices that their parents do not know, go online when adults are away, and delete the history of their online activities, etc.
- In addition, one in seven (14 percent) uses special programs that hide the apps they open.

What is worse, is that the digital trend feeds into a cultural taboo surrounding the body and reproductive health issues in the Philippines. It is no secret, that there is an almost institutionalized taboo surrounding sex in the Philippines where many children do not even know the words for different body parts because they have never heard them mentioned. This stands in stark contrast to the statistics concerning exposure to online pornographic material. According to the Internet security firm, *Norton*[17], the words "porn" and "sex" are included in this year's top five search items for Internet users under the age of 18. For boys, the top search items also included games, shopping and adult terms while for girls, they're music, television shows, and celebrities. A 2012 survey conducted by *Cameleon Association*[18] showed that 49 percent of those in the 10-12 years old age range have seen online pornography, while the number is 72 percent for the 13-17 years old. According to the children themselves, online exposure is facilitated in one of four ways: "Accidental search" (33 percent); Introduction by peers (26 percent); Accidental exposure in internet cafes (24 percent); Introduction by adults (16 percent). This further underlines the necessity for an increased awareness among children and youth – as well as among parents.

<u>Contribution of the intervention towards strengthening organisational expressions in civil society and bring about lasting improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups</u>
As mentioned, the project's overall development objective is "*to reduce Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) in one "high-risk" city in the Philippines*". With the above problem and context analyses in mind, the partners propose a project that aims at reducing OSEC in Dasmariñas by enhancing prevention, increasing local reporting and ensuring restoration of survivors. Lacking involvement of civil society prevents an effective response to the problem of OSEC because valuable resources and inputs from people on the ground are not taken into consideration in the public system's efforts to address the problem. One key component of the intervention is therefore the widening of the space of participation for community stakeholders and the strengthening of capacity necessary to make use of such space. By strengthening public sector-civil society collaboration, the intervention will bring about tangible and lasting improvements for a highly vulnerable and marginalized target group, and fewer children will end up as victims of online sexual exploitation. While the project strategy will provide more detail as to how this will be achieved, the following points sum up the contribution:

➔ *Provide local CSOs with opportunity to participate in network and alliance-building*

➔ *Strengthen collaboration between public sector and civil society in addressing OSEC*

➔ *Creation of spaces of participation for youth*

➔ *Establishment of city-wide local reporting system*

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[17] https://ph.theasianparent.com/adult-terms-among-the-top-search-items-for-kids/
[18] Stairways Foundation. http://cameleon-association.org/publications/etudes/2013-Online-risks-Filipino-children-face-today-BD.pdf.

2. Partnership

Let's eliminate Online Sexual Exploitation of Children will be implemented in a partnership between three partners; Viva Denmark (VD), Philippines Children's Ministries Network (PCMN) and International Justice Mission (IJM). VD and PCMN are lead partners with budget responsibility, while IJM will function as a technical advisor and contribute with expertise and inputs on specific project components (described in detail in section 4. "Strategy").

Viva Denmark (VD)
VD is the Danish branch of the international network Viva, working in 22 countries. Since 1994, VD has worked to improve the lives of marginalized CY with local networks in five (5) of these countries; Philippines, Bangladesh, Honduras, Nicaragua and Uganda. The purpose is strengthening of civil society with a strategic focus on promoting institutional change to improve conditions for socially, politically and economically excluded children and youth. Danida-funded advocacy interventions have been implemented in Honduras, Uganda, the Philippines and Nicaragua. In Denmark, VD is member of Danish Mission Council Development Department (DMCDD), the Children- and Youth Network, the Evangelical Alliance Denmark, Latinamerikaakademiet and ISOBRO, and can draw on these resources if needed.

VD's development work is structured around 3 main strategic focus areas:
1. *Building local network alliances.* Bringing together local organizations in shared network alliances to create social change for CY has proven to be a great catalyst for a more comprehensive response to CY at risk, creating collective solutions, improved care and shared advocacy initiatives. A strong focus on alliance-building is a requisite in any VD intervention.
2. *Youth-driven advocacy.* VD supports advocacy initiatives which have a high focus on youth participation and peer-to-peer learning. In recent years, VD has systematized this approach in collaboration with partners through Danida-funded interventions in Honduras, Uganda, the Philippines and Nicaragua.
3. *Sustainable volunteering.* Part of VD's DNA is the promotion of youth voluntarism in Denmark and in the partnering countries. Voluntarism has proven to increase youth participation, ownership and coherence in interventions, improve north-south interpersonal relationships and promote the understanding of poverty as a global and border-crossing phenomenon. *Impact*, VD's sustainable volunteer program for Danish youth, is focused on learning, youth-to-youth exchange and long-term involvement in awareness- and fundraising initiatives.

Qualifications of relevant staff/members/volunteers
Michael Thorlund, Programme Manager
- MSc in Development and International Relations from Aalborg University
- BA in Anthropology from Aarhus University
- Lived 1 year in Central America
- 3 years as Programme Coordinator of VD

Gritt Holm Hedehus, National Director
- MA in Spanish and International Studies with supplementary courses in political science from Aalborg and Aarhus Universities
- 18 years working with communication, volunteer programs, international development and project management
- 3 years as Volunteer Coordinator in Ibis, 15 years as consultant and senior consultant in DanChurchAid and 1 year as global campaign coordinator in ACT Alliance

Svend Stokbæk, Finance and Admin Manager
- MA in Political Science from Aarhus University.
- 7 years' administrator at the NGO the Danish European Mission.
- 5 years as administrator for VD

- Since 2015 internal financial auditor for CISU

Helle Gundersen, HR & Volunteer Manager
- Degree as Educator (pædagog)
- 10 years coordinating Impact, VD's sustainable volunteer program and HR management
- 10 years teaching Danish youth and conducting fieldtrips to Asia with Lukas skolen
- 9 years of co-directing intercultural volunteer work in Europe with Kreativ Mission

Lisbeth Benthin Plougmann, Volunteer Manager
- MA in Educational Anthropology from Aarhus University
- BA in Christianity, Culture & Communication from Aarhus VIA University
- 3 years as volunteer coordinator of VD

Jeannette Nybo, Programme assistant
- BA in Political Science from Aarhus University
- MA student in Political Science at Aarhus University
- 9 months as Intern with Viva Honduras
- 1 year as Programme Volunteer at VD

Birgitte Stieper, Board Member
- Programme Manager, SOS Children's Villages Denmark (current)
- 10 years Project Consultant with DMCDD

VD also has a programme committee consisting of panellists and board members with substantial international program experience dedicated to providing support in monitoring and evaluation of projects. In addition, two programme volunteers who have completed internship placements with our partners in Nicaragua and the Philippines have participated in designing this project.

Philippine Children's Ministries Network (PCMN)

PCMN, the Philippine branch of the international Viva network, was established in 1998 as a network of non-government organizations and churches promoting children's participation and facilitating transformation in their lives and in society. PCMN functions as a unifying voice for the 43 member organizations and churches in advocating for the protection and participation of children and youth in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. As a commissioned organization by the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches, PCMN has been recognized by various government agencies such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) and the National Youth Commission (NYC) in its continuing endeavor to address the various issues and concerns of children, especially in sexual abuse prevention. PCMN is a member of Fund Philippines, the Philippine Inter-Faith Movement Against Trafficking (PhIMAT) and the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) where they participate in the National Child Protection Working Group. PCMN also partners with UNICEF, Tearfund Netherlands and UK on anti-child trafficking interventions, capacity building initiatives for the local networks and churches and relief & recovery efforts in typhoon Haiyan affected areas. PCMN's areas of expertise include network development and coalition-building, community organizing, child protection, local policy advocacy, church mobilization, youth empowerment and volunteer management – areas which will all be activated in the intervention. Over the years, PCMN has assisted in the establishment of local networks[19] in different parts of the country, and clusters[20] in the National Capital Region (NCR).

Qualifications of relevant staff/members/volunteers

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[19] Northern Samar Children's Ministries Network (NSCMN) in Northern Samar; Eastern Samar Child's Rights Advocates Network (ESCRAN) in Eastern Samar; Negros Children's Ministries Network (NCMN) in Negros Occidental; and the Mindanao Children's Ministries Network (MCMN) in Davao
[20] Manila City Cluster, Caloocan City Cluster and Quezon City Cluster

Fe Foronda, National Director
- Master of Social Work
- Masteral units in Masters in Community Development & Public Administration
- 24 years of development work, project management, disaster relief & recovery, communications, alliance building, network development, governance of national NGO, church relations and mobilization, curriculum writer
- 11 years of work with church-based organisations

Sally Salvatierra
- BS in Accounting
- 10 years of non-profit accounting and audit management experience
- 20 years as external auditor

Garicel Garina
- Masters of Social Work
- 5 years of Cross-cultural work in China
- 18 months of focused-work in youth empowerment and participation as coordinator of Danida-funded intervention

Marites Genil
- BS Accounting
- 4 years Bookkeeping experience in non-profit agency

- 12 years Assistant Manager in manufacturing company specially in purchasing, costing, banking, cashiering, government compliance

Dr Jocelyn I. Ilagan
- Medical Doctor
- Masters of Social Work
- 20 years of experience working with health response to vulnerable groups
- Consultancy on health and development work with Department of Health

Mr Rene Llorin
- Monitoring & Evaluation Consultant

Jackson Natividad
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Management specialist
- Lead on large-scale response on emergencies and disaster
- Governance of development organizations

Amando Tejano
- Master of Social Work
- 20 years of development work with fisherfolk, children, women
- worked with the government in its Family Development Sessions in Conditional Cash Transfer of DSWD
- Professor of Masters of Social Work in universities

International Justice Mission (IJM)

IJM is an international human rights organization counting with more than 750 lawyers, investigators, social workers, community activists and other professionals across the world. The organization with headquarter in Washington D.C. has 17 field offices throughout the world. IJM started working in the Philippines in 2000, where it contributed to the government's efforts to stop traffickers from exploiting children in the commercial sex trade. IJM has been a member of PCMN for several years.

IJM works in 4 areas of intervention:

1. Rescuing victims through partnership with Philippine officials and international law enforcement agencies to identify and rescue children who are being sexually exploited.
2. Prosecuting criminals through collaboration with government prosecutors to ensure that traffickers and others facilitating child abuse are brought to justice under Philippine law.
3. Restoring survivors through the development of customized individual treatment care plans for each survivor and work together with government social service agencies and private aftercare providers as well as provision of trauma counseling and appropriate referrals to ensure access to schools and vocational opportunities.
4. Strengthening justice systems through advisory, mentoring and training programs to law enforcement, judges, prosecutors and other professionals to sustain efforts that fight impunity for criminals and promote protection for children against cybersex trafficking.

Partnership

The partnership with PCMN is one of VD's oldest and 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. Frequent partner visits both in the Philippines and in Denmark have strengthened the partnership while the technical support provided has enabled PCMN to improve on program strategies, especially in advocacy against sexual exploitation. The latest visit was held in the Philippines in July 2017, where collaboration on *Impact,* VD's sustainable volunteer program was upscaled to include more PCMN members.

As a result of the many years of collaboration with PCMN, VD has acquired in-depth knowledge of the Philippine context, and especially in the children and youth sector where focus has been on effective response to children and youth in risk of different forms of violence and sexual abuse. VD and PCMN have several years of experience with Danida-funded project cooperation through DMCDD and more recently the Danish Emergency Relief Fund. Three (3) interventions have so far been implemented and a fourth is currently under implementation:

MP-11-E-03   In 2012, a mini-project focusing on capacity building of 25 PMCN member organizations through the *Quality Improvements System*, was completed.

MP-13-A-05   From 2013-2015, the *Youth for Safety*-project provided anti-sexual abuse training for trainers to 191 youth advocates who subsequently reached more than 9.000 children. The project also established seven (7) Child Protection Committees consisting of NGOs, churches and duty bearers working together to stump out child sexual abuse in their communities.

DMCDD-15-A-09 From 2015-17, *Youth for Safety 2* built a framework for youth advocacy on the issue of child sexual abuse. Through the project, Local Government Units (LGUs) and Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPCs) were established/activated and strengthened for a more effective response to child sexual abuse.

DERF-17-71-M2 In response to the armed conflict between an ISIS-related Maute terrorist group and Philippine government forces in Northern Mindanao, PCMN and VD are currently implementing the intervention *Operation Safe for Marawi IDP children and families* with funding from the recently established Danish Emergency Relief Fund.

Let's eliminate Online Sexual Exploitation of Children builds on the foundation provided by *Youth for Safety 2* (DMCDD-15-A-09), allowing for an upscaled response to include reduction of OSEC in the repertoire of the partners' anti-sexual abuse work. Among the results from Youth for Safety 2, on which this intervention builds:

Widening the space of participation for civil society:
The project succeeded in forming nine (9) Child Protection Committees of which some achieved membership of Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPCs) and others established collaboration with other government entities on the promotion of anti-child sexual abuse. In addition to this, The Manila Youth Bureau endorsed the project and assigned resources to youth advocates to continue implementing activities. In Manila, the youth advocates were able to conduct BCPC orientations, attended by 13 barangay chairmen, social workers and BCPC officers/personnel. There was also re-education on the current resolutions by the city and barangay government concerning children and youth. The current intervention seeks to build on the positive experiences of advocating through establishment/strengthening of CPCs and aims to achieve the passing of at least 3 Local Government Resolutions/ Ordinances (barangay level) in support of OSEC prevention.

Formation of Youth Organization with capacity to lead advocacy interventions
One of the objectives in DMCDD-15-A-09 was the formation of regional networks of youth advocates and the consolidation of these into one national network. With the support from PCMN and VD, elected youth advocates led the formation of a democratic national organizational structure achieving registration at the National Youth Commission (NYC), the Philippine government's sole policy-making body on youth affairs. The Youth for Safety Youth Organization is now able to participate in activities that influence in the formulation of programs for the Filipino Youth and their vision is to become a national voice of children and youth against child sexual abuse. The current intervention seeks to actively involve the youth organization in awareness raising- and advocacy initiatives, including the organization of two (2) massive events (1 city and 1 national) on OSEC awareness in collaboration with the National Youth Commission (NYC), and the designing and presenting of policy suggestions and advocating for passing of specific resolutions/ordinances at the local level.

199 youth advocates fighting against sexual abuse
Through DMCDD-15-A-09, 199 youth advocates were trained in themes of "leadership", "creative advocacy", "strategic communication" and "resource mobilization". These advocates, many of which are from marginalized backgrounds and some OSEC survivors themselves, now continue as engaged change agents in their communities, actively involved in efforts to prevent sexual abuse of children and youth. Recently, some were given a chance to speak at the Manila Youth Bureau and others were able to participate in the lobbying of anti-corporal punishment at the House of Senate and House of Representatives. Whereas the youth advocates in Mindanao are currently involved in the implementation of DERF-17-71-M2, 75 youth advocates from NCR will play a key

role in the implementation of the intervention at hand, where they will lead peer-to-peer and parent trainings on online safety.

How the intervention applied for will develop relations between the partners
Increased capacity of PCMN through IJM involvement
Whereas the partnership between PCMN and VD goes back many years, IJM's involvement is more recent. IJM has been a member of PCMN for several years and coordination of efforts has taken place on several occasions, but involvement in specific interventions has yet had to materialize. During the design phase of this intervention, however, partners were approached by IJM who offered to provide inputs on areas in which they have expertise. Based on experience from Honduras, where VD's long-standing partnership with Viva Honduras has benefitted greatly from synergetic effects related to the involvement of a strong human rights organization[21] with legal expertise and an institutional focus, VD considers the involvement of IJM and the strengthening of the partnership between PCMN and IJM as a potential key in lifting PCMN's capacity for political advocacy further in the years to come. Based on several meetings between PCMN and IJM management representatives, it was decided that IJM will function as a technical consultant to concrete project elements. Partners are currently finalizing a Memorandum of Agreement which will be forwarded to CISU before eventual intervention start.

How the intervention will contribute to the partners mobilising, building relations and cooperating with other actors
The intervention will support PCMN and VD in their endeavour to explore and establish strategic alliances with a number of partners as well as establish/strengthen collaboration with authorities both at the local, national and international level.

Locally
As the intervention focuses on the local justice system in one specific "high-risk" city (Dasmariñas), it has a very strong local focus. Seeking to activate and involve every relevant actor at the community level, the intervention will strengthen PCMN's relations with a range of local government units including the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) and the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPCs). One of the expected outcomes of the intervention is the establishment of a City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (CIACAT). PCMN will take a leading role in advocating for this to happen, in the process positioning them as a central actor among civil society actors and government entities.

Nationally
At the national level, collaboration will be established with a range of entities including the Philippines National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Council of Social Welfare and Development (CSWD), Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) and the National Youth Commission (NYC). PCMN has a history of collaboration with CSWD, CWC and NYC and the intervention represents an opportunity to consolidate and strategically align this collaboration. PNP and NBI constitute relatively "new" cross-sectoral partnerships and any strengthening of collaboration will have a positive long-term importance for PCMN's work to reduce OSEC – especially when it comes to partners' aim to revert the flow of reporting and promoting local, bottom-up reporting from OSEC survivors to local authorities through a local reporting system.

Internationally
Mission Alliance-Norway (MA-N), an international organization in the Philippines, has shown interest in the intervention. A project exploration meeting between PCMN and MA-N was conducted in August on possible partnership on a project for children, and MA-N took special interest in the specific OSEC prevention design presented for Dasmariñas City. Mission Alliance-Norway supports

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[21] *Asociación por una Sociedad más Justa,* the Honduran chapter of *Transparency International* (ASJ-TI)

interventions on community-based development with children as direct participants and beneficiaries through a combined strategy of advocacy, parent development, child right's activities and youth development – in line with VD's and PCMN's focus areas. Although still in at the exploration stage, Mission Alliance have expressed genuine interest in commencing collaboration with partners already by January 2018 for a 5-year cycle. Initial talks have also been held with Jane Dodds, Salvation Army International Director for Child Protection and Jason Pope, Technical Advisor, Anti-Human Trafficking Salvation Army World Service Office concerning the identification of potential areas of collaboration and development of local and national partnering arrangements. Salvation Army has offered to share their curriculum on trafficking for the use in the intervention as a first step in materializing support for VD and PCMN's work.

<u>Advocacy track record and experience with creating outputs and outcomes of relevance to civil society</u>
In addition to the results from DMCDD-15-A-09, partners have contributed to the following outcomes of relevance to civil society:
- Increased the awareness of more than 17,500 children, youth and parents on the issue of sexual abuse
- Re-enforced implementation of laws protecting children through local CPCs
- Trained and mobilized children and youth themselves to be advocates against sexual abuse.
- Empowered sexual abuse survivors to become advocates
- IJM, through partnership with the Philippine government and local law enforcement agencies, has rescued more than 1,275 women and children survivors of sex trafficking in the country. In Metro Manila, four years of IJM work contributed to a 75% drop in the number of child minors available for commercial sex. To date, IJM has also been responsible for the identification and arrest of 1,749 pimps and traffickers.

And the following policy results:
Through the Council for the Welfare of Children, PCMN has participated in and contributed to the:
- Formulation of the National Plan of Action Against Violence on Children, resulting 3-year plan
- Development of a 6-Year National Strategic Plan on Child & Youth Participation (2013-2017)
- Formulation of the National Guidelines on the Protection of Children in Emergencies, results: a national manual and guidelines on protection of children in emergencies and disasters

Through the National Youth Commission, the Youth for Safety youth advocates have contributed to:
- Formulation of the National Youth Strategic Plan (2017-2018)
- Local ordinances on several Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children leading to incorporation of children and youth into barangay-based associations
- The formation of Child Protection Committees in 4 cities and 5 municipalities

3. Target groups
<u>Composition and relevance of target groups in view of the intervention's subject matter and context</u>
Primary target groups:
- 75 youth advocates from the Youth for Safety Youth Organization
- 1000 children and 2000 parents from OSEC high-risk city (Dasmariñas)
- 100 community stakeholders (local government officials and leaders of community groups
- 23 OSEC survivors

75 youth advocates from the Youth for Safety Youth Organization
As previously mentioned, youth-driven advocacy is a core competency and strategic pillar in the partnership between VD and PCMN. The active involvement of 75 youth advocates trained through

Youth for Safety is therefore a natural and given. The youth advocates will play an integral role in the implementation of the intervention, as they will lead communities in awareness raising- and advocacy actions aimed at OSEC prevention. With the support of PCMN staff, they will be responsible for conducting peer-to-peer trainings on OSEC, organizing 2 massive awareness-raising events (1 city and 1 national) in collaboration with the National Youth Commission (NYC) and will furthermore design, present and advocate for specific policy proposals to local government agencies. Through youth for Safety, the advocates have demonstrated a very high degree of commitment and have received training in a range of subjects, preparing them to take a leadership role in this intervention.

1000 children and 2000 parents from OSEC high-risk city (Dasmariñas)
Given the fact that OSEC is in most cases an intra-family phenomenon and that children are per definition the victims, a natural primary target group is children and their parents. The intervention will specifically target children 6-15 years from poor communities old as this age-group is over-represented in the OSEC statistics. These children will receive peer-to-peer trainings from youth advocates in order to increase their knowledge of OSEC and capability for safe online behaviour. They will also participate in an online behavioural mapping to strengthen understanding of children's digital behaviour and inform interventions aimed at increasing prevention. Parents or legal guardians will be trained in a similar fashion, albeit youth advocates will be supported by PCMN staff and professional facilitators who will assist and participate in trainings for adults. Researchers disagree on the distribution of girls vs. boys affected by the issue in the Philippines, but partners will ensure that there is mix of female and male participants to ensure a balanced gender distribution.

100 community stakeholders including local government officials and leaders of community groups
As the project is strongly focused on strengthening of public sector-civil society collaboration, an important primary target group is the 100 key community stakeholders who will be trained and organized through the intervention. On one hand, this group is comprised by local government officials at the city and barangay level. As duty bearers, the local government officials are responsible for providing child protection measures in their communities and as such they play a crucial role in the efforts to reduce OSEC in Dasmariñas. The officials are targeted to ensure functionality of local structures and promote effective implementation of child protection policies related to OSEC prevention. On the other hand, the group is also comprised of community leaders who play an important role as local gate keepers and resource persons. As powerful representatives of civil society, the community leaders are key stakeholders when it comes to the active involvement of civil society in reducing OSEC. This is the case both when it comes to enhancing prevention, ensuring justice and strengthening restoration. The group of local government officials and community leaders are assembled in Child Protection Committees where they will receive training and collaborate on developing shared solutions to the problem of OSEC, including how to establish a simple reporting mechanism that can strengthen local reporting of OSEC. Similarly, at the city level, inter-government agency representatives are also targeted to participate in the formation of the CIACAT which will act as the Technical Working Committee and advisory body as mandated under RA 9775.

23 OSEC survivors
At least 23 OSEC victims referred by IJM will be helped through a restoration process as a result of the project. Marginalization, family involvement and taboo surrounding sexual abuse issues makes reintegration difficult and a community approach based on strong cross-sectoral partnership is required to ensure that restoration is successful.

Secondary target groups:
- 10 elementary schools and 10 internet cafes (and approximately 30.000 children attending)

- ▪ Government agencies including CIACAT, National Youth Commission

10 elementary schools and 10 internet cafes (and approximately 30.000 children attending)
Among the secondary target groups are 10 elementary schools and 10 internet cafes in Dasmariñas City. The intervention will engage managements as well as Parent-Teachers' Associations to update child protection policies, build protective environments (online and physical) and ensure child safeguarding. An average elementary school in Dasmariñas has 3-4.000 pupils, which means that 30-40.000 children will indirectly benefit from any positive changes achieved.

Local government agencies
The project will establish strategic alliances with a wide range of local government agencies, including the City Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (CIACAT); the City Social Welfare and Development office (CSWD); the Philippine National Police (PNP); the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI); and Local Councils for Protection of Children (LCPCs). While these entities are mainly considered duty bearers towards whom advocacy initiatives are directed, they also benefit from the project as recipients of training and through collaboration with civil society actors both when it comes to prevention, justice and restoration.

<u>Legitimacy: how the target groups have been involved in preparations and will exert influence on the implementation of the intervention</u>
Representatives from the different target groups have been actively involved in the project design phase. The youth advocates have been involved from the initial phase, contributing with concrete inputs and directions to the project design, especially regarding objective 1. Local government agencies and officials have been consulted during two appraisal visits to Dasmariñas City, conducted by PCMN project coordinator Jackson Natividad. During these visits, interviews were conducted, among others, with City Social Welfare & Development Office (CSWDO) and Department of Education, who both gave positive feedback and direction to the project design. Based on these local inputs it was decided that strengthening of collaboration between public sector and civil society should be a core component in the intervention. To ensure that accountability towards the target groups continues throughout implementation, the monitoring and learning system applied will build on the principles of Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination and Transparency (PANT):

Participation: PCMN will establish direct feedback mechanisms such as SMS services and social media channels (WhatsApp) and ensure that any feedback given is processed in due time.

Accountability: The intervention seeks to strengthen the capacity of target groups, enabling them to claim their rights in front of duty-bearers without the need for PCMN as an intermediary. Regarding internal accountability, VD will ensure that monitoring reports and visits as well as evaluations include feedback from target groups when possible to promote intervention accountability for beneficiaries.

Non-discrimination: Any intervention between VD and PCMN builds on the principle of Non-discrimination, taking as a starting point the individual beneficiary and seeking to amplify her ability to speak up for herself. As PCMN is a faith-based organization primarily working with local networks of churches, they have a strictly enforced policy ensuring that interventions will not involve any type of proselytization to people of other faiths. As a standard procedure, every PCMN and partner staff and volunteer will sign the Code

of Conduct and undergo an orientation on this guidance as well as on cultural and religious sensitivity to avoid problems or conflict.

Transparency
To ensure transparency in decision-making processes, all stakeholders will be provided with access to information related to the project and given the opportunity to influence decisions affecting them through direct engagement with project personnel. The project design promotes bottom-up solutions which require a high degree of ownership and open channels of communication.

An external mid-term evaluation is also planned, with participation from VD, to ensure that the intervention progresses as planned and allow for necessary adjustments. Representatives from all target groups will be interviewed as part of the evaluation, and important learnings/inputs will be taken into consideration for the remainder of the project period.

4. Strategy and expected results of the intervention

<u>The project's overall development objective</u>
Reduction of Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC) in one "high-risk" city in the Philippines through PREVENTION, JUSTICE and RESTORATION

<u>The projects immediate objectives:</u>
1. **Prevention:** Protective environments (online and physical) *generating* awareness among children and families and *ensuring* child safeguarding from OSEC

2. **Justice:** Strengthened public sector-civil society collaboration *improving* local justice systems and *promoting* local OSEC reporting

3. **Restoration:** Capacitated local civil society actors *processing* referrals and *ensuring* safe community reintegration of OSEC victims

For a complete overview of objectives, activities, expected outputs, indicators and means of verification, see Annex C1 "Logical Framework Analysis".

<u>Strategy:</u>
The strategic framework of the intervention is based on a holistic approach aimed at reducing OSEC by enhancing prevention, ensuring justice and allowing restoration of survivors. Annex C2 presents the intervention's Theory of Change (ToC) and the links between barriers, activities, outputs and objectives. The following section, which correlates to the ToC, presents and further elaborates the various components contained within the intervention strategy.

<u>Youth as drivers of change</u>
Changing attitudes through peer-to-peer methodology
As mentioned in the problem analysis, harmful norms and attitudes, including a very strong taboo surrounding issues related to reproductive health issues, make it extremely difficult to brake the barrier when it comes to promoting reporting of OSEC. A key pillar in OSEC interventions in the Philippines is therefore the attempt to counter or break the silence. Given the fact that adolescents are more prone to turn to friends than adults (parents or teachers) when they feel threatened online, the peer-to-peer approach has a unique advantage when it comes to battling harmful attitudes. Through the project, 75 youth advocates, previously organized and capacitated through *Youth for Safety* will act as drivers in the formation of protective environments as they will lead communities in awareness raising- and advocacy actions aimed at OSEC prevention. The youth advocates will complete a 6-module OSEC training covering four (4) themes: 1) "Definition,

prevalence, prevention, detection & reporting of OSEC"; 2) "Leadership development"; 3) "Facilitation and peer-to-peer training"; 4) "Advocacy, organizing and campaign strategies on OSEC". After concluding the trainings, they will conduct peer-to-peer sessions for 1,000 children in the age of 6-15 years old through school and community programmes (in order to reach both in-school and out-of-school children). The youth advocates will also participate in the training of 2,000 parents with the help of PCMN and professional facilitators. In addition to the peer sessions, the youth advocates will also organize two (2) massive events (1 city and 1 national) on OSEC awareness in collaboration with the National Youth Commission (NYC). The events will incorporate digital activism based on the VD workshop conducted by Mikkel Keldorf (see later section for further detail).

Youth-driven advocacy
A core element in the strategy is the promotion of children and youth (CY) as strategic independent actors when it comes to instigating change in society. Instead of traditional methods of representation, in which adults act as intermediaries between duty-bearers and CY, partners work strategically with direct youth empowerment where youth themselves formulate and present opinions to duty bearers – an approach which has proven effective and sustainable. By focusing efforts on providing CY with a platform from which they can advocate for their right to protection, they are encouraged to participate, developing their sense of citizenship and building a democratic attitude. In previous interventions, VD and PCMN have experienced that authorities perceive critical suggestions from CY as less controversial. Thus, paradoxically, in a society where CY have traditionally been excluded from participation, they have the potential to become influential actors. During this intervention, youth advocates will be responsible for designing specific policy proposals based on inputs from children in the target communities. Youth advocates will then present the proposals directly to duty-bearers and, in collaboration with PCMN and IJM, lobby for their approval.

Evidence-based city-level advocacy
As mentioned in the problem analysis, there is a relatively strong national legal framework on OSEC in the Philippines, and the greatest challenge lies in lacking progress when it comes to adapting and adopting this legislation at the local level. Based on this, advocacy efforts will be directed towards the local government units where potential for improvement is greatest. The modus operandi applied combines investigation and advocacy in the following way:

Investigation
In order for advocacy efforts to be effective, they must be backed by strong empirical evidence. In recognition of this, the intervention seeks to deliver statistical and qualitative data on 1) children's online behaviour, including their engagement in hazardous digital activities, and 2) the functionality of the local justice system regarding OSEC. The information obtained through these investigations provides the basis for identifying weaknesses in and opportunities for collaboration between the public sector and civil society when it comes to reducing OSEC. The data will inform advocacy work by guiding policy formulation and providing partners with evidence.

Advocacy
Based on the findings in the two investigations and the inputs from children in the communities, lobbying for the passing of 3 local government resolutions in support of OSEC prevention will be conducted. As mentioned, youth advocates will play a key role in this, while PCMN and IJM will ensure that efforts are closely monitored and follow-up and support is provided when necessary. In addition to the political advocacy, 10 elementary schools and 10 internet cafes will undergo a review process in which child protection policies, processes and systems will be revised to include OSEC prevention measures. This also entails the inclusion of OSEC dialogue in at least 30 percent of all annual Parent-Teacher Association meetings.

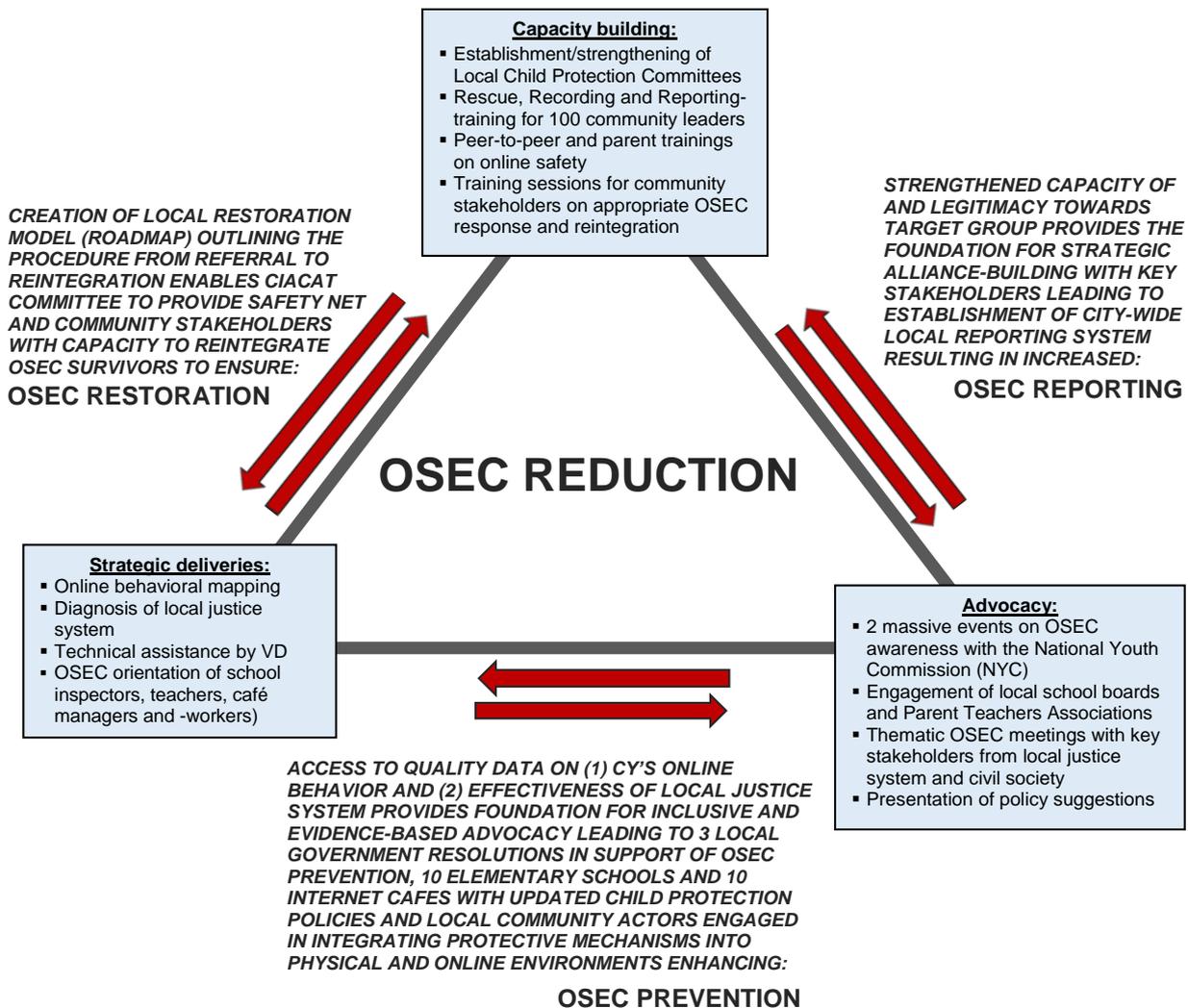## Reversing the flow of reporting: from top-down to bottom-up

A key component in the strategy to reduce OSEC is the promotion of bottom-up local reporting. As mentioned in the problem analysis, almost all the current OSEC cases in the Philippines have been referred to authorities through international mechanisms such as the *International Association of Internet Hotlines*. Local reporting by victims, peers or care persons is basically non-existing, contributing to the culture of silence surrounding the subject and halting the possibility of an effective legal justice process. The intervention seeks to reverse this trend by establishing a city-wide local reporting system and establishing and strengthening so-called Child Protection Committees (CPCs). The CPCs will be constituted by staff of PCMN member organizations, local duty-bearers and youth advocates. They will work on establishing trust to children and youth in the community, collect and share information on OSEC and collaborate locally with relevant NGOs, forums and councils to identify survivors and promote the use of the reporting system. In combination with the increased OSEC awareness among children, families and community leaders, the availability of a locally sustained reporting mechanism provides the foundation for an increase in reporting. The project will closely monitor the outcome of these processes and document progress (see Indicator 2.4. "OSEC survivors report their victimization to competent authorities with the help of civil society").

Strategic alliance-building to widen the space of participation for civil society

As VD and PCMN are network organizations, alliance-building and networking is essential to the work of both organizations. This is also the case in this project which will seek to build alliances that can strengthen collaboration between authorities and civil society at the city and community level. To this end, partners will organize quarterly thematic meetings on OSEC with participation from key stakeholders within the local justice system (CIACAT, CSWD, PNP, NBI, LGUs, LCPCs/ BCPCs) and civil society (CSOs, community groups, schools, etc.). Among the expected outcomes of such alliances are community stakeholders with enhanced capacity to collaborate with local authorities on reintegration of OSEC survivors, the development of a Local Restoration Model (roadmap) that outlines the procedure from referral to reintegration, and ultimately the successful reintegration of OSEC survivors into their communities through individually designed treatment plans and provision of recovery and support services (e.g. education, medical services and psychosocial therapy).

Interlinkage and balance between capacity building, advocacy and possible strategic deliveries

The strategy applied in *Let's eliminate Online Sexual Exploitation of Children* integrates elements of strategic service delivery, capacity building and advocacy. Through a combination of focused interventions towards rights holders and duty bearers, the project aims to strengthen local civil society actors and government agencies in their efforts to eliminate structural barriers towards the reduction of online sexual exploitation of children. Interlinkage between these elements is reflected in the following model:

Capacity building:
- Establishment/strengthening of Local Child Protection Committees
- Rescue, Recording and Reporting-training for 100 community leaders
- Peer-to-peer and parent trainings on online safety
- Training sessions for community stakeholders on appropriate OSEC response and reintegration

CREATION OF LOCAL RESTORATION MODEL (ROADMAP) OUTLINING THE PROCEDURE FROM REFERRAL TO REINTEGRATION ENABLES CIACAT COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE SAFETY NET AND COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS WITH CAPACITY TO REINTEGRATE OSEC SURVIVORS TO ENSURE:
OSEC RESTORATION

STRENGTHENED CAPACITY OF AND LEGITIMACY TOWARDS TARGET GROUP PROVIDES THE FOUNDATION FOR STRATEGIC ALLIANCE-BUILDING WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS LEADING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF CITY-WIDE LOCAL REPORTING SYSTEM RESULTING IN INCREASED:
OSEC REPORTING

OSEC REDUCTION

Strategic deliveries:
- Online behavioral mapping
- Diagnosis of local justice system
- Technical assistance by VD
- OSEC orientation of school inspectors, teachers, café managers and -workers)

Advocacy:
- 2 massive events on OSEC awareness with the National Youth Commission (NYC)
- Engagement of local school boards and Parent Teachers Associations
- Thematic OSEC meetings with key stakeholders from local justice system and civil society
- Presentation of policy suggestions

ACCESS TO QUALITY DATA ON (1) CY'S ONLINE BEHAVIOR AND (2) EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROVIDES FOUNDATION FOR INCLUSIVE AND EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY LEADING TO 3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS IN SUPPORT OF OSEC PREVENTION, 10 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND 10 INTERNET CAFES WITH UPDATED CHILD PROTECTION POLICIES AND LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTORS ENGAGED IN INTEGRATING PROTECTIVE MECHANISMS INTO PHYSICAL AND ONLINE ENVIRONMENTS ENHANCING:
OSEC PREVENTION

How priorities, plans and resources existing within the context are taken into account
See Annex B2 "Stakeholder analysis".

Risk analysis:

Contributions, roles and division of responsibility among partners
Viva Denmark
VD holds the overall responsibility for the delivery of the project according to the contractual agreements and will ensure that financial and narrative reporting is well-managed. A member of VD staff will conduct monitoring visits according to the plan and ensure timely delivery on status reports to CISU. VD will furthermore be responsible for the project administration in terms of receiving reports, making transfers, sharing knowledge from other partners and providing technical

consultancy. VD will contribute with consultancy in the areas of sustainable volunteer management, diversification of funding and youth-driven advocacy. The consultancy on sustainable volunteer management will focus on aspects of how to manage, maintain and grow an organizational structure that multiplies its' impact through the activation of latent volunteer resources, including how to strengthen volunteer-based funding. Through long-term work with sustainable volunteering, VD has gained knowledge on youth mobilizing and empowerment both at a strategic and a practical level. VD also has experience in resource mobilization from private sources, with 60 percent of its revenue in 2016 coming from private donations and income-generating activities[22]. VD has managed to bridge the areas of fundraising and youth mobilization, through assisting volunteers in developing youth-led fundraising activities which generate private funding for partners in Honduras and Nicaragua. Sharing of experience in these areas is a valuable and important contribution to PCMN in efforts to strengthen its organizational capacity. Throughout the current intervention, eight (8) Danish long-term volunteers will be stationed in the Philippines and contribute actively to the activities of the youth advocates. Upon return to Denmark, they will be engaged in fundraising- and awareness raising activities for PCMN and VD.

Digital Media Workshop
VD is currently collaborating with Mikkel Keldorf Media[23] on streamlining of information flows and production of interactive and journalistic high-quality information materials across VD's project portfolio. As part of this intervention, VD will conduct a series of workshops for PCMN staff and the 75 youth advocates on "Digital Media and Information" in collaboration with the award-winning Danish journalist, instructor and photographer Mikkel Keldorf. As one element of the workshops, the youth advocates will be capacitated to produce and disseminate information material that transgresses the national and applies to a global online community, capacitating them to speak to a global audience on a subject that requires global (as well as local) attention.

Match funding / own contribution
Financing from other financial sources than CISU and own contributions constitutes a total of DKK 314.432 DKK, equivalent to 16.4 percent of the total intervention costs. The level of match funding underlines the understanding of the Civil Society Fund as a catalyst to activating other funds.

Philippine Children's Ministries Network
As a network organization, PCMN has a wide reach and unique access to local community actors in the intervention area. PCMN will ensure to leverage expertise, experience and resources as well as involvement of a large number of volunteers from its member agencies and local networks to assure a successful implementation. PCMN, as the proponent of the project, will directly supervise and monitor the implementation of the project. A Project Coordinator will be hired to ensure proper implementation of the project and conduct quarterly monitoring. The regular updating will be done through email, text messages, written reports and periodic site visits. The following table sums up the internal distribution of responsibilities within PCMN:

Position	Main Responsibilities	Name/ Experience	Location
Manila Inter-Agency / National Director	Provides overall direction of project, leads in strategy development, connect with partners at national and international level, in-charge of donor relations	Fe A. Foronda 25 years of leadership and experience in project governance in a multi-stakeholder environment in non-profit agency	Quezon City

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[22] http://viva.dk/om-os/oekonomi/
[23] http://www.mikkelkeldorf.dk/

Project Coordinator	In charge of the general management and coordination of the project's activities, such as: strategic planning, supervising, drafting reports for VD/CISU, providing technical support and advice regarding communications and publicity aspects, reviewing internal monitoring reports, and managing funds. Responsible for coordinating local/regional activities with the target groups, gathering information to keep track of indicators, and reporting to the National Director monthly, about the activities carried out under this project. Prepares report to funding agency/ies. Coordinates with partner agencies, e.g. IJM and others at city and national levels	Jackson Natividad More than 10 years of project governance in non-profit agency, experience in advocacy on human trafficking & child protection	Quezon City
Advocacy Officer	In charge of local legislation, convening of stakeholders, working with local government, running campaigns in various venues, crafting of local policies and working with the government	Amando Tejano / or to hire More than 20 years of advocacy on social issues, specifically affecting children (For new hire, with background in advocacy and policy formulation)	Dasmariñas City
Child Protection Officer	Provides assistance to OSEC survivors through case management, referrals, and aftercare services. Engaged in social preparation of families & community of survivors and reintegration process	To hire, Registered Social Worker with specific expertise in case management of OSEC	Dasmariñas City
Community Organiser/ Mobilisation Officer	Plan and coordinate all the specific activities with the youth leaders and member CSOs, supervising and providing technical support to the youth leaders, organize & conduct training for youth advocates and stakeholders.	To hire Community Development Worker with experience in organizing communities, with work experience in youth project	Dasmariñas City
Administrative & Finance Officer	Responsible for monitoring usage of funds, exercise control over usage, and prepares report according to budgets.	Sally Salvatierra 15 years of managing and leading finance and administration department	Quezon City
Program Support Staff	Provides all-round program and secretarial support to the project, takes charge of communications and promotions requirements of project	Jemmalyn Esquillo skilled in promotional and communications activities	Quezon City/ Dasmariñas City
Bookkeeper	Records in the book of accounts all expenses and income of the project, render quarterly status report	Maritess Genil More than 10 years of experience in bookkeeping in corporate and non-profit setting	Quezon City

International Justice Mission
IJM will provide technical and legal expertise in the following areas:

Assist PCMN in linking with key stakeholders and maintain advisory role in establishment of the CIACAT Committee

IJM sits as a member representative of CSOs of the National Inter-Agency Council Against Human Trafficking and have strong working relations with government from more than 10 years of work with anti-human trafficking in the Philippines. This positive working relation with government entities will be instrumental in PCMN's efforts to strengthen public sector-civil society collaboration in Dasmariñas City – especially when it comes to the establishing of a CIACAT Committee in the city.

Case management of current OSEC survivors
Dasmarinas City was identified by IJM as one of the emerging OSEC high-risk areas. IJM will help provide the context on OSEC specifically in terms of improving the justice system and in the rescuing and reporting of OSEC survivors. IJM will provide PCMN with referrals of OSEC survivors received from government authorities. IJM will also provide technical inputs/ assistance in establishing protocols for local reporting of cases.

5. Phase-out and sustainability of the intervention

Phase-out
Let's eliminate Online Sexual Abuse of Children is designed to leave behind a set of sustainable institutional structures through which the target groups can continue working towards reduction of OSEC without depending on external financial and technical inputs. At the end of the intervention period, a CIACAT Committee enabled to provide safety nets for OSEC survivors as well as a number of Local Child Protection Committees working towards strengthened institutional frameworks for the protection of children in risk of OSEC will have been established. As such, the intervention will experience a natural and gradual phase-out as local structures grow stronger and take over responsibilities for convening stakeholders and facilitating meetings.

Sustainability:
Socially sustainable
The intervention focuses strongly on capacity building of local actors. Knowledge gained on OSEC response, reporting processes, referral procedures and best practices when it comes to reintegration of OSEC survivors will continue to be useful after the project ends. The project will also leave behind tangible outputs which will have a social effect after the project, including a diagnosis of the local justice system identifying weaknesses in and opportunities for collaboration with civil society (output 2.1.) and a Local Restoration Model (roadmap) outlining the procedure from referral to reintegration (output 3.1). Finally, if the project proves effective, it will lead to a long-term reduction in prevalence of OSEC in Dasmariñas with potential for replication in other cities across the Philippines.

Politically sustainable
The long-term goal of this project is to see a reduction in OSEC in the "high-risk" city of Dasmariñas. For this purpose, the project advocates at a local/city governmental level for systemic changes, involving strengthened civil society participation and an improved legal framework. By establishing a number of Child Protection Committees, the project seeks to leave behind a strengthened institutional framework to the benefit of target groups. In order to ensure sustainability, PCMN, in collaboration with IJM, will follow up on the functionality of these entities after the intervention period ends, although it is expected that they will be sufficiently solid to work independently from outside coordination.

Organizationally and economically sustainable
OSEC is a subject that, for good reasons, receives increasing international attention - also among donors. Effective approaches that manage to activate existing resources in local communities are in high demand and if the project proves successful in improving local reporting and reducing prevalence of OSEC, there is a strong chance that external funding from other donors will be attainable. This is confirmed by the fact that partners already in the design phase have been

approached by other potential donors who are interested in the work and in establishing collaboration.

6. Planned intervention-related information work in Denmark

The global nature of OSEC and its strong link to online behaviour will be reflected in the information work carried out. With the support of Mikkel Keldorf Media, youth in the Philippines and Denmark will collaborate on producing information material that will be used actively to promote online safety in both countries and create awareness among adults on the potentially negative aspects of online presence.

Purpose of the information work
To mobilize popular support among the Danish public for the goal of reducing online sexual abuse of children in the Philippines by:
1. Providing quality information about the global nature of the problem
2. Demonstrating results-oriented and effective solutions to the problem
3. Providing ways of engaging and participating in the fight for justice for children in the Philippines

Target groups
1. Danish public, primarily Danish youth at schools, associations, churches, etc.

Means to be used
1. Social media
2. Video material produced locally by youth advocates and Danish volunteers
3. Presentations at schools, associations, organizations etc.

Persons who will carry out the information work
Michael Thorlund, VD Programme Manager and volunteers of VD

Outcome expected to be achieved by the information work
An informed and engaged group of people actively following the work of PCMN and VD, with renewed trust in the effectiveness of development projects aimed at strengthening civil society. A more detailed budget and project description will be forwarded to CISU as soon as the information work has been prepared in detail.