

BILAG 15
Skema til Afsluttende rapport:
”Partnerskabsaktivitet” og ”Mindre projekt”

Udfyldes af Projektrådgivningen	
J.nr.:	
Modtaget:	

Afsluttende rapport

Rubrikkernes størrelse i det følgende format er vejledende. Den samlede rapport må ikke overstige 8 sider.

Ansøgende organisation:	Foreningen Stairway Danmark/Stairway Foundation Inc.		
Indsatsens titel:	Increased efforts in the fight against incest, pedophilia and other sexual abuse of children in the Philippines		
Land(e):	The Philippines		
Periode:	1.1.2005 - 31.12.2006 (Extended to 31.12.2007)		
Totalt budget:	991.000 kr	Faktisk forbrug:	991.000 kr

Dato

Ansvarlig person (Underskrift)

Ansvarlig person (Blok bogstaver)

List of Abbreviations:

SFI	Stairway Foundation Inc.
CSA/E	Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SDK	Stairway Denmark
CR/CSAP	Children's Rights/Child Sexual Abuse Prevention
LGU	Local Government Unit
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DepEd	Department of Education
NCRPO	National Capital Region Police Office
CCM	City College of Manila
PLM	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (a large college in Manila, more than 10.000 students)
RBM	Results Based Management

1. Aktiviteter:

Beskriv i punktform de aktiviteter der er gennemført i rapport perioden.
Er alle aktiviteter der var planlagt blevet gennemført?

The activities throughout the project term can be divided into five main areas:

Development of Advocacy Materials

The use of animations provides a unique platform in most of Stairway's advocacy work. The second animation on child sexual abuse; 'A Good Boy' was finalized in 2005. This film, as well as the previous one, 'Daughter', has been translated into eight different languages. To extend the reach of these powerful animations, picture/cartoon books have been produced for both stories in English and Tagalog.

The third animated film is currently under production. It confronts child pornography and child sex trafficking, with clear attention to the fact that only the demand triggers the supply of children into a still growing multi billion dollar global sex industry.

New power point presentations have been developed for three different training modules. Further, we have developed two new training modules; one on the treatment of victims of CSA/E, and another one on internet safety.

The theatre piece 'Cracked Mirrors' was launched in 2005. Through approximately 110 performances for police officers, students and any workshop participant at SFI, the play has proven to be very effective in sensitizing audiences to the issue of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Training and Capability Building

A large number of workshops and trainings have been performed concerning child sexual abuse. The number of teachers, social workers, law enforcers, students, church workers and children who have been reached by the training is far higher than what was originally projected in the project proposal. Over the 3 year project period, we have reached approximately 42.000 people with the workshops and trainings. About 5.000 have been trained directly by the SFI team, and the remaining 37.000 have been reached by care givers trained at SFI. This is a conservative number, considering that only few of the people and groups we have trained report back to us.

More than 300 children in prisons have been reached, and have had their living conditions improved substantially by no longer being in constant danger of sexual exploitation from older peers and adult inmates. We have also reached thousands of particularly endangered street children through the project 'Animation on Wheels', which is conducted in collaboration with 30 street educators, who have all been trained by Stairway. Further, two pilot projects were carried out in collaboration with two different Local Government Units in the country; one in the city of Calapan and one in the city of Silang.

Networking

Stairway has had considerable success in the last three years in terms of entering networks of strategic value, such as the law enforcement and some faith-based networks. Through the project term, SFI has expanded and consolidated its network in six different sectors: NGO networks; Schools, Colleges and Universities; Local Government Units; Faith-Based Groups; Law Enforcement; and International Networks.

Organizational Capacity Building

With the assistance of SDK, the organizational development of SFI has been put on the agenda for the past years. As a result of a number of meetings and communications between SFI Board, SFI staff and SDK Board, Stairway Foundation's capacity as a Learning and Resource Center for the Protection and the Promotion of Children's Rights has come a long way in the three-year project period. The SDK chairman has visited the project and met with the SFI board and the staff on 3 separate occasions. Last, for the evaluation of the project early 2008. Besides, the organizational development of SFI has taken a place as part of the agenda in the board meetings in the Philippines and in Denmark.

Counseling and Therapy

One of the problems encountered in the initial part of the project was the many disclosures triggered by the animations in the CSAP sessions. We soon came to the realization that we can not separate awareness and prevention work from the aspect of aftercare. The advocacy encourages disclose. However, those who are mandated to deal with the victims are very ill equipped to handle their task.

In response to the need to seriously improve on the aspect of aftercare (availability and quality wise), we hired a young dynamic psychologist with 4 years of counseling experience and developed a para-counseling training, which we offer to front liners working with children. Our psychologist also extends her service to children in prison, who need therapy and counseling.

Basically all planned activities have been performed and generally to a much larger extent than originally planned. A number of additional activities have been added, such as the expansion of Stairway's work to include aftercare and therapy, as well as another training module addressing on-line safety. And, the networking and training of partners has extended beyond the Philippines, particularly to India, Thailand and Cambodia, where we have trained partners, who have replicated the program extensively.

2. Justeringer af indsatsen som følge af Bevillingsgruppens oprindelige bevillingsbrev.

Beskriv tiltag som følge af de eventuelle gode råd eller forslag til justeringer vedr. indsatsen som blev foreslået i Bevillingsgruppens oprindelige bevillingsbrev

Unfortunately we hold no record of the process of developing the project proposal, but from concept to final approved proposal it was done over more than a year in consultation between board and management representatives from SFI, board representatives from SDK and 2 representatives from PRNGO.

3. Problemer.

Har der været problemer i gennemførelsen af indsatsen?

The Project Framework and SFI Internal Capacity Building.

The fact that the project period was initial set at 2 years made it hard to hire and train good people. To build a highly motivated team, the employment prospect can not be limited to only 2 years. Short term employment is not a great motivational factor, and it seldom couples with enthusiasm and commitment, which are qualities we now see manifested in each one of the team members.

So, while implementing the program, we also needed to secure our financial sustainability to be able to fulfill our promises and maintain the new group of colleagues, who have become assets for the organization and the cause of child protection.

A general challenge for NGOs is that our funding is project dependent, so we easily lose our human assets in terms of accumulated knowledge and experience. With an expanded network of international partners, SFI has maintained the wealth of experience gained over the 3 year project, even after its conclusion.

Development and Distribution of Advocacy Materials

The initial step in the production of A Good Boy was to find an agency, which would act as production managers in order to secure that the production happened in accordance with the initial agreements. The group Intra Media was commissioned for this assignment, which was supposed to simplify the whole production for the producer, SFI. Unfortunately, about a month into the process, internal problems within Intra Media erupted, and the quality of their service went down below acceptable. The result was that in the interest of a good product, we ended up taking on the tasks that Intra Media had been commissioned to perform.

In terms of distribution of the 2 animation toolkits, we are very pleased that a vast number of child care networks and organizations all over the Philippines and beyond use them, but at the same time slightly frustrated that 90% of the copies in circulation are pirated. It remains a challenge to develop more effective

means of distribution internationally, even though both films are already widely used in Cambodia, Thailand, Nepal, and India.

The criteria for distribution so far has been to make sure that there is a safety net established in all areas, where children are exposed to the animations. In other words, the animations have always been an integral part of an intervention package, in which they were processed, and potential child victims of sexual abuse could be identified and given the necessary support. This is a safe approach, but it limits the number of children we can reach. As we see an urgency to empower a lot more children with enhanced awareness on the issue of sexual abuse and personal safety, the wish is to be able to use the animations much broader than they have been so far. To determine the effect of the animations, unprocessed and processed, amongst children of various ages, socio economic backgrounds, genders, and geographical locations, we have completed an operational research study, of which the outcome will help determine the future strategy for distribution. (see the up-coming Project Evaluation Report).

Working with Local Government Units

We came to two realizations early on in the project in relation to Local Government Units (LGUs). National offices have no direct clout over provincial offices, as they are taking directives from the local chief executives. This is in accordance with the local government code where LGUs have been devolved and are given autonomy to initiate and manage their affairs sans directives from the national offices. Our pilot area was the province of Cavite, which was a result of a recommendation and an endorsement from the Undersecretary of the National DSWD. We had trained 14 LGU social workers prior to the project start, but at the time for them to start implementing the CRC/CSAP program, a rather dramatic political turmoil between the governor and the vice-governor totally overshadowed the plans and the program. The Governor was sued by the Vice-Governor, resulting in a suspension order. The suspension order translated into the near ceasing of operations within the provincial government because of a human barricade formed by supporters of the Governor. The situation was resolved after more than a month, but tensions still remained. The CSAP program was put to the side and dole out programs prioritized to placate the people.

It is obvious that CRC/CSAP programs are rarely given high priority by the LGUs. Our initial planned strategy was to work with the LGU social workers and to disseminate awareness and advocacy from them towards the local Department of Education and down to the barrio level. This strategy proved premature, as the social workers at the LGUs are mandated to respond only to the cases reported, and not to be active at any level of prevention and advocacy. We realized that we can not expect the LGU social workers to take on an assignment that their chief executive (the town mayor) will rarely give any priority. Instead of trying to force upon them skills that they will never use, we looked further into the quality of the intervention that they are already doing, the aftercare. We saw a critical need for upgrading their skills and changing their attitudes in their entire dealing with victims of sexual abuse, and thus sprung the idea for the Para-counselor training. Our entry point to reach the children and their immediate surroundings with prevention efforts shifted to the teachers and from there to the parents and the children. Even though we had a lot more success here, we were still faced with problems of shifting heads of departments and a total lack of consistency in implementation in one of the two pilot areas.

Documentation

We have encountered some difficulties in hiring and holding good documenters, and also in re-gathering some of the groups that we have trained for evaluation. However, we have documented processes and feed back comprehensively, and we have made assessments that give us a clear idea of the strength and the weaknesses of the approach we have used.

4. Opnåede mål og resultater

Gør i punktform rede for om indsatsens har nået de mål som blev beskrevet i ansøgningen (pkt. A.5).

Gør i punktform rede for om indsatsens har nået de resultater/virkninger som blev beskrevet i ansøgningen (pkt. A.6).

Our general objective to break the silence around child sexual abuse and put CRC/CSAP on the agenda in various institutions and organizations in the Philippines has been well accomplished. For a majority of the partners we have worked with over the past three years, CRC/CSAP is now part of their program, or they plan to make it so in the future, but need further training and assistance to gain the necessary skills and confidence to move forward.

In terms of the objective to strengthen SFI as an organization, we have made radical progress, even though a very high level of activity has put more structured and time demanding efforts in this respect on the back seat.

Our results from working with different groups, organizations and networks rank from excellent to frustrating; fortunately with a vast majority positioned at the top end. A general and very important result with every partner we have worked with is the fact that we have managed to radically change their attitude towards CSA; from blaming the child victim to realizing ALL responsibility lies with the offender.

The original targets set for trainings, as described in the project application, was to hold approximately 100 workshops in the project period, with between 15-25 participants in each workshop, reaching a total of about 2000 people. The charts below illustrate how much we exceeded the projected numbers.

2005 Trainings Done by SFI	Teachers	Students/Children	Social Workers (NGO, Gov't.)	Faith-based Groups	Other Sectors	GRAND TOTAL
CSAP Orientation		409		39	73	
2-day CSAP Training						
Training Trainers (3-4 days)	614		149	19	25	
TOTAL	614	409	149	58	98	1,328

2005 Trainings Done by Partners	Students/Children	Parents/Adults	GRAND TOTAL
CSAP Orientation	11,773	2,393	
Animation on Wheels	1,000++		
TOTAL	12,773++	2,393	15,166++

2006 Trainings Done by SFI	Teachers	Law Enforcers	Students/Children	Social Workers	Faith-based	Universities/Colleges	Other Sectors	GRAND TOTAL
CSAP Orientation	118	30	307	115	35	36	118	
2-day CSAP	1,290	120	54	55		9		
Training Trainers				161				
Para-counselors				149				
TOTAL	1,408	150	361	480	35	45	118	2,597

2006 Trainings Done by Partners	Students/Children	Parents/Adults	GRAND TOTAL
CSAP Orientation	7,697	4,147	
Animation on Wheels	1,000++		
TOTAL	8,697++	4,147	12,844++

2007 Training Done by SFI	Law Enforcers	Students/Children	Social Workers	Guidance Counselors	Faith-based	Universities/Colleges	Other Sectors	GRAND TOTAL
CSAP Orientation		175	36	29	92	122	89	
2-day CSAP	427		99					
Training of Trainers			50					
Para-counselors			20	20				
TOTAL	427	175	205	49	92	122	89	1,159

2007 Done by Partners	Students/Children	Parents/Adults	GRAND TOTAL
CSAP Orientation	6,491	1,291	
Animation on Wheels	1,000++		
TOTAL	7,491++	1,291	8,782

Aside from having reached far more teachers, social workers, parents and children than expected, we have anchored SFI in the Philippine society through establishing a healthy and growing collaboration within the

most important sectors in relation to CRC/CSAP; the DSWD, the DepEd, and particularly the law enforcement and the church. We have had bishops from the catholic and protestant churches at SFI for CSAP orientation, and as a result we are now actively working with 2 major nation wide religious networks to put CSA on their agenda. With the law enforcement, we have managed to develop and sign a Memorandum of Agreement with the largest region in the country (NCRPO) stating that all their cadets along with a majority of their already in service personnel will undergo training in CRC/CSAP. Two more regions will follow suit soon, and in collaboration with the National Police Human Rights Division, we aim to develop a strategy and a plan to spread nation wide. These are results that were beyond our wildest dreams.

Assessment of Results by Category of Partner

NGOs: For a majority we see them integrate CSAP as a part of their program. They reach their own clientele of children and parents and even go further into their local communities with prevention and advocacy. Animation on Wheels. This project was taken on in collaboration with our partner, Child Hope Asia. A total of 60 street educators were trained at SFI over 2 years, and the Childhope mobile units have reached thousands of street children, who have seen the animations and discussed the issue of child sexual abuse and personal safety with the street educators.

Church Groups: A major change in attitude towards the victim, and a strong move within their own groups to bring CSAP on their agenda. In the small churches there is generally a strong desire to help protect children against sexual abuse, but often lack of organizational capacity. We have started partnering with 2 nationwide religious networks that we will work through in the future. Once we have established an initial realization that denial is not an option, the church groups are the optimal partners because of their moral mandate to protect and their massive reach. And, we see a high level of individual commitment.

Law Enforcement: Aside from a major change in attitude towards the victim, the Philippine National Police in the Capital Region (Metro Manila) is now including CRC/CSAP in their training curriculum. The same is happening in two other regions in the country, which means that several hundreds or even thousands of young officers (or officers to be) are trained in CRC/CSAP every year. Our collaboration with the National Police has been solidified through signing of Memorandum of Agreement.

Colleges/Universities: City College of Manila is a public college with more than 10,000 students and our main target for institutionalizing CSAP in a public school system for higher education. We started by training the social work department and realized that a large number of the students were victims themselves. We have now reached a level of collaboration where we have a plan on how to make CSAP a part of the school agenda and making it sustainable by using the older students as peer-counselors. The public schools have no budget for professional counselors. We have an endorsement from the mayor of Manila to work with CCM and another even larger college, PLM, in the coming years.

Media exposure: We have brought the issue on to the local TV stations in both pilot areas and we have been exposed twice on National TV. There have been 3 write ups in 2 major national newspapers. We have had solid coverage at a major regional TV Station based in Singapore, News Channel Asia, and latest we were featured in Aljazeera world news in a program about the age of sexual consent in the Philippines, which scandalously remains at 12.

LGUs DSWD: A major change in attitude towards victims, and enhanced knowledge in responding to disclosures and aftercare, which is their mandate.

DepEd/Teachers: A major change in attitude towards victims. In one of the 2 pilot areas the program continues in collaboration between the DSWD and the DepEd. In both areas the awareness has been spread on to the parents, and in one of them (Silang) CSAP is now part of the agenda on PTA meetings.

Department of Education: The collaboration we had initiated with the Department of Education to develop age specific manuals for the animations ended up in a deadlock, after our key contact was transferred to another position. As it is the case so often; her successor was not interested to continue a project that she herself had not initiated and therefore would not be fully credited for. Instead, in order to assess quality and effect of our tools and methodologies, we initiated collaboration with UNICEF and senior capacities in child development from the DSWD and private partners. Our trainings and workshops have evolved over the 3 years as a result of regular assessments and evaluations, but the key elements remain the same.

Other Outputs and Results

International Networking/Sharing of Methodologies and Material

The SFI animations and training methodologies have become known and popular beyond the Philippines. Daughter and A Good Boy have been translated into 8 and 7 languages, and we have completed work manuals and cartoon book versions of both films in both Filipino and English. Both films have been presented in several national and international conferences for social workers and other professionals working directly with children, and both have won international acclaim and prestigious awards at international animation film festivals.

Over the past 3 years we have had plenty of opportunities to share our materials and methodologies through a number of international presentations and lectures:

Manila Philippines:	International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, 7 th Asian Regional Conference, 2007
Bangkok, Thailand:	Cutting Edge International Conference on the Invisible Child, 2007
Bangkok, Thailand	International Law Enforcement Academy, Technology Related Crimes Against Children, 2007
Bangkok, Thailand	International School Bangkok, Presentation of Cracked Mirrors, 2007
Oxford, England	Cutting Edge International Conference on Children at Risk, 2006
Chiang Mai, Thailand	Asha Forum on Child Sexual Abuse, 2006
Chennai, India	International Children's Rights Forum, 2006
Yale University, USA	Creative Advocacy Forum, Presentation of animations, 2006
Warrangal India	RBM Conference for NGOs, 2006
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Cutting Edge International Conference on Children's Rights, 2005
Manila Philippines	Child Protection, 2005
Montreal, Canada	Presentation of Animation at Leger Foundation Main Office
Manila Philippines	Launching of Cracked Mirrors and A Good Boy Animation

As a result of the international exposure, we have established strong partnerships and trained colleagues from groups in Nepal, India, and particularly in Thailand and Cambodia, where the SFI trainings are being replicated extensively. Through the use of the animations, which both have been dubbed into Khmer, the network called Chap Dai in Phnom Penh have brought the issue of child sexual abuse into every major NGO in the country, and they are also reaching out to hundreds of schools around the country. They have also pushed for establishment of a national child help hotline, and they have printed and distributed 60,000 Child Help Cards with the images of Daughter and A Good Boy on one side and the assistance telephone numbers on the other side. This all started after an SFI presentation in Malaysia in 2005, followed by SFI social workers training a group of 20 caregivers in Cambodia.

In Thailand the accomplishments are a bit less impressive, but through training of 12 partners in World Concern, a vast number of child caregivers are now actively using the animations for advocacy and prevention of CSA around the country. Both films are also dubbed into Thai.

Human Resources. In order to implement the project, we have hired a documenter, a senior social worker, with 25 years of experience working with children on and from the streets, a young community development worker, who came from the provincial social welfare office in Cavite, and a young psychologist, who worked 4 years as a councilor at Women and Children Crisis Center. Further, SFI senior social worker from our residential program transferred to the advocacy program.

Office for Distribution. We have never established an office in Manila for the purpose of distribution of the animations, as we considered the overhead cost too much. Instead, we use our network of NGO partners as outlets for the animations.

SFI Organizational Development.

Currently, Stairway Resource and Learning Center maintains a staff of 18. Eight of them work with the advocacy program, full time or part time. All have specific competencies and all are highly motivated. A six member management team meets on a monthly basis to report/share, to evaluate and to plan. There are two SFI board members represented in the management team. The initial dependency on the program

director to coordinate activities is no longer there. The management team can function with or without his presence.

Until recently the biggest limitation for Stairway as a resource center was the physical framework for the organization. Now, with the construction of two new buildings in the past year, it is possible to house, train and feed up to 24 course participants at a time.

Evaluation.

The project has been assessed and evaluated internally on a regular basis throughout the project. Particularly at the year ends and adjustments have been made accordingly. The chairman of SDK came to the center and met with the SFI board and the advocacy team for the project end evaluation. Currently, we are laying final hand on an evaluation report, which was partly written by 2 independent evaluators, and partly by the advocacy management team. The report is intended to collate the lessons learned and point out direction for future intervention strategies. The report will also be the basis for the start of a Standard Operational Procedures handbook, which is on the work plan for the coming year.

5. Kapacitetsudvikling og partnerskab

Gør særligt rede for hvordan indsatsen har bidraget til kapacitetsudvikling og styrkelse af partnerskab.

As capacity development and partnership were specific activities included in the project, they have been described above.

6. Projektrelateret oplysning

(Udfyldes kun hvis der har været budgetteret med projektrelateret oplysnings arbejde)

Beskriv i punktform de gennemførte aktiviteter.

Gør rede for om oplysningsarbejdet har nået de mål der er beskrevet i ansøgningen.

7. Regnskabs resume

Samlet budget: (Total budget)	991,000.00	d.kr
Faktisk forbrugt: (Spent)	991,000.00	d.kr
Uforbrugte midler: (Any unused means)	0	d.kr

8. Justeringer og ændringer af budgettet

Angiv hvis der er foretaget justeringer af budgettet eller overført midler fra budgetreserven.

Eventuelle justeringer skal begrundes.

There have not been changes in the budget. However, the project period was extended from 2 to 3 years. The budget margin of 55,000 DKK has been transferred and consumed in accordance with the project objectives.

9. Andre bemærkninger

SFI has been working on protection and promotion of children's rights with specific focus on sexual abuse prevention for more than a decade. However, the close collaboration with Stairway Denmark that came as a result of this project has propelled the foundation into a new realm of know how and organizational capacity. Our accomplishments over the past 3 years have way overshoot the projected goals, but even more significant is what we have learned in the process. The 3 year project has caused significant change in perception, attitude and action with regards to child sexual abuse in wide circles within and beyond the borders of the Philippines, and it has been a bridge for a much broader and stronger intervention in the future.

With a large and tight network of government, non-government and civic organizations, local and international, SFI is ready to spearhead a massive, multi sector effort, which will gradually help to put children's rights and child sexual abuse prevention on the agenda amongst institutions and organizations, from law enforcement, schools and colleges, NGOs, LGUs, and all the way into the church.

From steady and professional intervention, coupled with the quality of our educational materials, SFI has earned high recognition locally and amongst a number of child care agencies in the South Asian region.