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**An Assessment on the Development
of Break the Silence (BTS) Local
Networks within the context of
Stairway Foundation's Child Sexual
Abuse and Exploitation Prevention
Campaign in the Philippines**

Submitted to Stairway Foundation, Inc.

Maria Juanita R. Macapagal & Mina Peralta
RESEARCHERS

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Acronyms

4Ps – Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program under the DSWD
BCPC – Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
BCDCI – Bakyas Community Development Center, Inc.
BTS – Break the Silence
BTS LN – Break the Silence Local Network
BTS NN – Break the Silence National Network
CAYEZ – Children and Youth Empowerment Zamboanga for Peace and Development, Inc.
CHED – Commission on Higher Education
CPP – Child Protection Policy
CSAE – Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
CSAP – Child Sexual Abuse Prevention
CSWDO – City Social Welfare Development Office
DepEd – Department of Education
DICT – Department of Information and Communications Technology
DOH – Department of Health
DSWD – Department of Social Welfare and Development
FDS – Family Development Sessions under the 4Ps program
FGD – Focus Group Discussion
FH – Food for the Hungry
GAD – Gender and Development
GO – Government Organizations
IEC – Information, Education and Communication materials
ICT – Information and Communications Technology
JPIC – Justice for Peace and Integrity of Creation-Integrated Development Center
KAPASKI – Katilingbanong Pagtagad Alay sa Kauswagan
KNH – Kindernothilfe
LASAC – Lipa Archdiocesan Social Action Commission
LGU – Local Government Unit
MCPC – Municipal Council for the Protection of Children
MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding.
MSWDO – Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
NDRRMC – National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NGO – Non-Government Organization
NGA – National Government Agency
NPTI – National Police Training Institute
PADS – Philippine Accessible Deaf Services
PCMN – Philippine Children Ministries Network
PCW – Philippine Commission on Women
PNP – Philippine National Police
PNPA – Philippine National Police Academy
PNTI – Police National Training Institute
PO – People’s Organization
PSWDO – Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
RTC – Regional Training Center

RTS – Regional Training School
SAC – Social Action Center of Zamboanga City
SFI – Stairway Foundation, Inc.
SWD – Social Welfare and Development
TLDFI – Tribal Leaders Development Foundation, Inc.
VMGO – Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives
WCPC – Women and Children Protection Center
WCPD – Women and Children Protection Desks

Executive Summary

The purpose of this research is to document and assess the Break the Silence (BTS) local networks according to relevance, effectiveness, and experiences in relation to the following: membership duration and network evolution, internal and external factors that contribute to the development of the networks, perceived benefits in participating in the network, perceived risks and challenges, perceived conditions for success of the networks, contribution of members to the networks, the governance of the network, current capacity and capability of the members, future plans and directions of the member organizations of the networks.

This assessment research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection methods include focus group discussion (FGD), survey, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews for case study, and document reviews.

The findings of the study are the following:

The respondents find the BTS local network as highly relevant and useful in their respective settings. While the relevance of the campaign is highly regarded and the networks were also found effective, however, conveners/coordinators of the local networks see the need to strengthen the network members themselves since the quantity and quality of network development and sustainability vary in the different settings covered by the BTS campaign. The following are the specific findings:

- 1.1. Year of Participation. Many respondents were part of the network since Years 2011 to 2014 (3 to 5 years ago). To evolve the local networks and overcome barriers in the BTS campaign networks they must be able to consolidate, nurture, strengthen themselves and grow to become a force against child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) socio-cultural practices.
- 1.2. Manner of Introduction to the BTS Campaign. More than half of the total respondents said they were directly invited by the SFI while less than half said that they were recommended by an organization to Stairway Foundation Inc. (SFI). Criteria setting to select member organizations to train and become facilitators on child sexual abuse prevention (CSAP) advocacy is an effective practice.
- 1.3. Membership quantity. The number of organizations in the local BTS network of the respondents vary. A minimum of 1 and as many as 46 organizations are local network groups. More than half has a minimum of 8 membership in their local network. The increasing number of network members indicate the significant and potential role of the local networks in disseminating the CSAP campaign in their respective areas and the impact that can result from the BTS campaign e.g. increase in reporting of CSAE cases.
- 1.4. Number of Trained Member Organizations. Half of the respondents were able to train at least 3 to 6 member organizations and about a fourth is able to train 8 and more organizations. The local network organizations interviewed disclosed the relevance of the SFI training in relation to the local network development; thus the training delivery application to the respective local areas of the trained members are able to increase advocates as well as increased in disclosures of CSAE cases.

- 1.5. Role of the Organization in the BTS Local Network. Most of the organizations were central in the formation of the local BTS network usually acting as the secretariat or in their leadership capacity. They are also key in the dissemination of the BTS campaign by providing trainings to their members. To sustain and expand the advocacy at the institution's/organizational level require scoping, training, policy formulation and implementation (and tracking).
- 1.6. Rationale of Local Network Formation – External Situation. All the organizations mentioned the lack of awareness and lack of knowledge about the issue on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation as the most compelling issues that propelled them to participate in forming their local BTS networks.
- 1.7. Rationale – Internal Situation. Each organization provided part of their vision, mission, goals, and objectives (VMGOs) as aligned to CSAP campaign and advocacy. Another compelling reason for the network formation is the need to complement inadequate resources of lead organizations in local settings.
- 1.8. Contribution to the Network. All the organizations share knowledge resources in promoting the advocacy. Most of the organizations are able to share human resources to the network, and over half of them are able to share their financial resources.
- 1.9. Benefits of being a Local BTS Network member. All of the organizations are appreciative of the local network trainings in relation to offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. They find it easier to establish contacts within the local government and local line agencies. This is due to the legitimacy brought about by being recognized as being part of the local BTS Network. The network enables the members to speak in one voice leading duty bearers and local authorities to listen to what they want to say.
- 1.10. Perceived challenges/risks. All the organizations are worried about the funding that they can commit to sustain the network. They are worried that they might not find local donors from whom they can source funds. In line with this, the Network should find ways by which they can enter into Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with local line agencies that may be able to fund BTS-related activities. The National Network may look into the possibility of crafting a Memorandum of Agreements/Understanding MOA/MOU at the national level to ease the way for the local networks and sustain the BTS-related activities. This might also mitigate the effects that the high staff turnover within line agency partners bring. Risk mitigation suggested by the respondents are: tapping of other organizations (both government organizations [GO], non-government organizations [NGOs], and civil society organizations [CSOs]) which are key to resource mobilization in the community, maximizing partnerships, and support from local networks.
- 1.11. Conditions/critical success factors necessary to bring about successful formation of networks. Building capacity is the most important factor in having a successful local BTS Network. Political will at the local level is important as having a local policy that supports the efforts of the local BTS Network, and having support at the community level also hastens the efforts to promote the advocacy. Other conditions include commitment, availability of funds, partner's ownership of the program, creation of policy or laws, community

leadership, and clarity of roles. There seems to have differences in perspectives of NGOs and GOs which may need to be taken into consideration in network building and program implementation.

- 1.12. Activities to promote Local Networks. The top three (3) activities that the organizations do to participate in promoting the local BTS Network are: Participating in the events conducted by the local BTS Network members; Engaging with LGUs to encourage participation in/awareness of local BTS Network; and Sharing IEC materials with the local BTS Network. The organizations are committed to strengthening the network by constantly engaging with their network members and sharing of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. They are also engaging with the local government units to encourage support for the advocacy and the network activities. The efforts at coordinating network activities and identifying potential network members also show the organizations' commitment to sustaining the local BTS Network.
2. Current capacities of the BTS local networks in addressing both offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. The NGOs and GOs rated themselves well in the offline BTS campaign. While they are able to present and train audiences about protective behavior and online protection, they generally rated themselves low when it comes to the online campaign for the following reasons:
 - 2.1. Organization's online presence. Most of the organizations have Facebook pages. Only half have websites. Most of the organizations however have assigned persons to deal with matters concerning their information and communications technology (ICT) use.
 - 2.2. Rating of organization's use of ICT for public engagement and action is neutral and somewhat low.
 - 2.3. Online Feedback Reporting. Only 3 answered on having an online mechanism on feedback reporting on online and offline child abuse. Despite their organizations having a person designated for ICT/social media efforts, the organizations are not using these online channels to further promote the cause of offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. These means the presence of ICT personnel should be taken advantage of by the local and national BTS network.
3. Future program directions for SFI and for the BTS NN in strengthening and sustaining the BTS local networks include the following:
 - 3.1. The organizations expect the National BTS Network to provide continuous training, advocacy activities, and opportunities for funding. This is in line with continuing the capacity building and the push of the local BTS Network in increasing awareness on the issue in their local settings and jurisdictions as well as in ensuring the active participation of network members. Finding resources is critical since most of the organizations have cited that a potential lack of funding might derail their efforts concerning the local BTS Network.
 - 3.2. Plans in mind by the respondents for their local networks also include the following aside from continuous capacity building for the members: Invitation of potential members and provide capacity building; continue and upgrade the scope and relevance of training to address current needs of children and youth; development programs that will divert the

attention of youth from negative influence to activities; increase number of trained volunteers on child protection for community campaigns; establish safe child in disaster's through 'Operation Safe'; resource mobilization and generation; convergence; strengthen partners to adopt and integrate technology in the program campaign; and setting up of tracking mechanisms.

4. Recommendations to SFI and the Networks.

- 4.1. Consolidate members in the local and national networks. Consolidation must include capacity building aside from the SFI modules but also in strategic planning and implementation for network organization and building.
- 4.2. Explore on other relevant organizations in each locality for resource mapping, mobilization, and generation and for possible expansion in support to the advocacy and consolidation of members. Scoping and stakeholders' mapping of both government and non-government organizations (including CSOs and private sector) that can be mobilized for resource building.
- 4.3. Reiteration of the following in relation to the DSWD and the PNP: The National Network may look into the possibility of crafting an MOU/MOA at the national level to ease the way for the local networks and sustain the BTS-related activities.
- 4.4. Reiteration of the following: For the SFI and the BTS national network to work with the PNTI and PNPA to continue (or revive) the BTS modules as part of the curriculum.
- 4.5. Both the national and local networks take into consideration the preparation for proposals in partnership with SFI for their activities such as conduct of fora and summits, as well as development of training modules and materials required by their network members for submission to SFI and other funding partners.
- 4.6. Conduct of regular dialogue with partner institutions specifically local and national government agencies for NGOs to understand better the mandates, plans and programs and practices of NGAs and local government and explore the possibilities of engaging government agencies for fund support or budget complementation (e.g. DepEd in service training for teachers; the GAD budget for national and local government units).
- 4.7. Regular feedback reporting and the use of monitoring and evaluation schemes must be put in place to ensure regular tracking as basis for national network management make good decisions in networking, policy formulation, as well as in lobbying for the latter.
- 4.8. Explore and engage with other national government agencies that may expand and provide support to the BTS campaign.
 - 4.8.1. The Department of Health for health concerns of sexually abused children;
 - 4.8.2. The Department of Justice for prosecution and action on cases filed
 - 4.8.3. The Commission on Higher Education's State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) for the campaign and for possible researches that students can conduct to help the local and national networks in the campaign planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
 - 4.8.4. The Department of ICT in the promotion and use of services which can relate to the protective behavior and online BTS campaign against CSAE. The DICT has regional/provincial clusters that work with local government units and must be able

to translate their services to harmonize their plans and programs for gender and development budget allocations.

- 4.8.5. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples for concerns that relate to tribal Filipino children
- 4.8.6. The National Commission on Disability Affairs for concerns on PWD children
- 4.8.7. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and other related bodies at the local and national levels to ensure protection of children during and after disasters.

Introduction and Background

Child sexual abuse and exploitation is a social problem that affects all social classes. It is prevalent but not widely spoken about because it happens in familiar settings such as homes and schools where children are supposed to be under the care and supervision of adults. The latter are mostly the perpetrators. Being considered as a social embarrassment for both the victim and the perpetrator, the likelihood of having cases and complaints reported is low.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development informed the press in 2016 that 2,147 cases of child abuse were reported in the first quarter of 2016, of the total number more than a fourth is of sexual abuse and exploitation. The number is already half of the reported cases in 2015. The agency called for greater vigilance to protect children against child abuse.¹

The Stairway Foundation Inc. (SFI), a non-government organization in the Philippines embarked on projects that aim to prevent CSAE by strengthening and building capacities of government and non-government organizations directly responsible for the protection of children. The **“Break the Silence”** (BTS) projects of Stairway Foundation Inc. have aimed at raising awareness and building capacity among children and adults on the issue, and improving case handling especially by the Local Government Units (LGUs) in the areas covered by the project partners. Both government and non-government organization (NGO) partners at various levels have been trained and capacitated in addressing child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Having dealt with capacity building process among project partners, it eventually led to the development of the BTS National Network (BTS NN) of trained organizations that focus on addressing the prevention and treatment of child sexual abuse and exploitation. It is composed mostly of NGOs that work at the grassroots level. It is combined with the initiative of influencing national government agencies relevant in addressing issues – Philippine National Police (PNP), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the Department of Education (DepEd). The combination of strategies increased synergy of initiatives at the local, regional and national levels.

Currently the BTS NN has 44 active member organizations at varying levels. These member organizations have their own BTS local networks in their respective areas and these local networks act as direct local resource in the prevention and response to child sexual abuse and exploitation. The development of these BTS local networks within the context of SFI’s BTS campaign and the formation of the National Network will be the main subject of this assessment.

¹ DJYap, July 2016. Philippine Daily Inquirer <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/798772/child-abuse-on-rise-dswd-report-shows#ixzz4xRDcgZ9U>

Purpose of the assessment

1. To document and analyse the experience of project partners in establishing and developing BTS local networks
2. To assess current capacities of the BTS local networks in addressing both offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation
3. To gain inputs and recommendations with regards to future program directions for SFI and for the BTS NN in strengthening and sustaining the BTS local networks.

While the study's main subject is on the assessment of the development of the local BTS networks, it is important to note the Stairway Foundation's capacity building and institutionalization initiatives with both non-government and government organizations, and how these relate to the local BTS networks development and operations, along the lines of establishing a wide safety net for children and towards sustaining the BTS advocacy.

Conceptual Framework

The research is guided by the theoretical framework developed by network and coalition practitioners Peter Plastrik and Madeleine Taylor (2006). See NET GAINS: A Handbook for Network Builders Seeking Social Change (URL: <http://disabilityrightspa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Net-Gains-Handbook.pdf>)

The conceptual framework of the research study looks into the following:

- Profile of the member network organizations in terms of the length of existence, vision, mission, goals and objectives, activities, leadership structure and resources.
- The development of the network were assessed and analysed according to the variables such as those listed in the blue box: membership duration and evolution in the national network, internal and external factors that contribute to the development of the networks, perceived benefits in participating in the network, perceived risks and challenges, contribution of members to the networks, the governance of the network, current capacity and capability of the members, future plans and directions of the member organizations of the networks.
- The result of the analysis of these variables are aimed at contributing to the strengthening of the networks, both at the local and national levels towards the goal of increased capacity of the member organizations for the prevention and treatment of child sexual abuse in the country. The framework is illustrated in Figure 1.

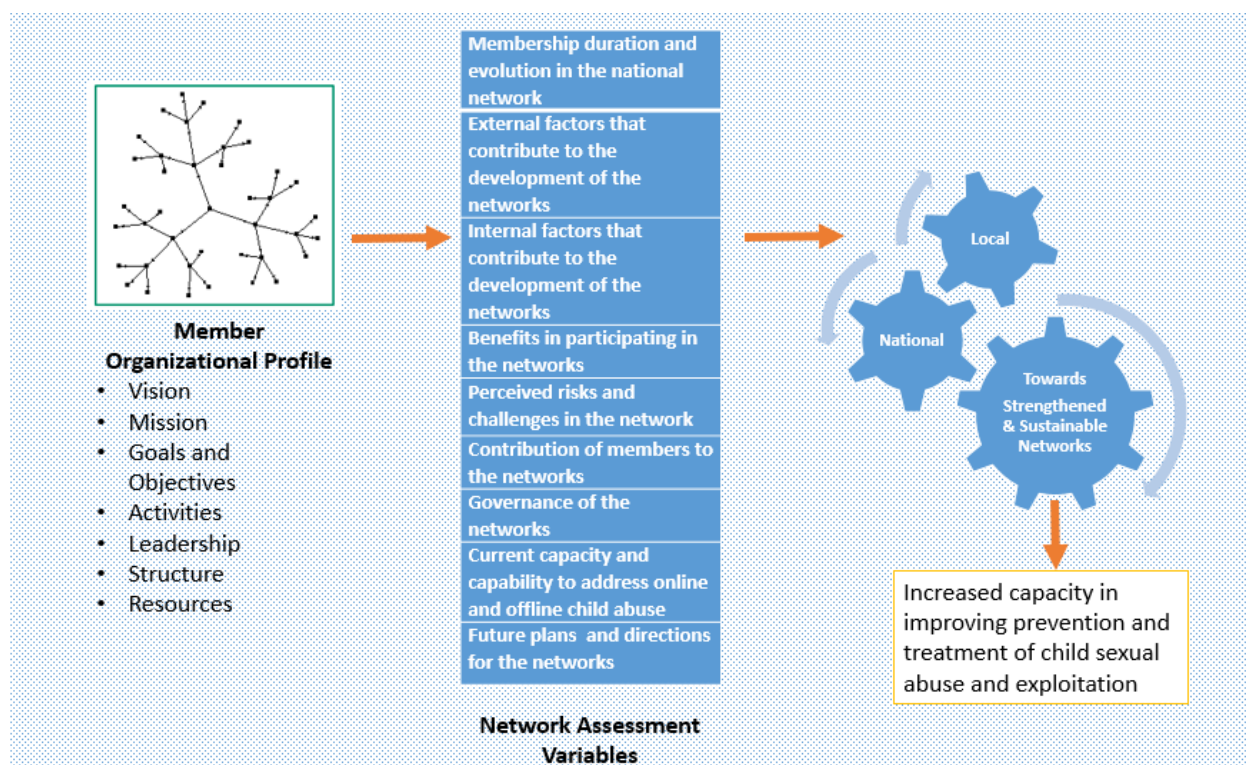


Figure 1: Illustration of the Research's Conceptual Framework

Definition of Terms/Concepts:

Membership duration and evolution in the national network – refers to the length of time the member has been exposed or has participated in any of the SFI training and activities. By evolution in the national network refers to the manner by which the member organization has progressed since its exposure to the SFI training activities.

External factors that contribute to the development of the networks – refers to the socio-economic (increase or decrease of child sexual abuse due to the local and national economic situation, the increase or decrease of opportunities and threats e.g. funding for CSAP), socio-political (increase or decrease of policies and government services that provided adequate or inadequate services in the prevention or treatment for child sexual abuse and exploitation), socio-cultural issues (aspects or elements that bring about increase or decrease of awareness on or attitudinal change towards child sexual abuse and exploitation) that influenced and compelled the member organization to participate in the network).

Internal factors that contribute to the development of the networks – refer to the vision, mission, goals, objectives, increase or decrease of activities, situation of leadership and organizational structure, and increase or decrease of organizational resources.

Benefits in participating in the networks – perception of member organization as to positive gains that can be derived from becoming a member of the network.

Perceived risks and challenges of the network members – perception of the member organization as to risk factors (events or situations) that can negatively affect the network – both local and national) such as decrease in organizational resources, decrease in leadership support or change in leadership, membership attitudes and values, conflict in relationships and the like.

Conditions for success of the local and national networks and contribution of members to the networks – refers to the time, knowledge, skills, values, commitment, and resources of the member organization for network building and development

Governance of the networks – refers to the perceived ways that the network will be managed, structured and coordinated and promoted.

Current capacity and capability – refers to the assessment of the member organization as to their ability, knowledge, skills and competency, and resources of the leaders and members in implementing network agreements in relation to policies, programs, activities (training and dissemination of information) and networking in the prevention of child sexual abuse and treatment of the sexually abused children. This also refers to the capacity and capability of addressing online and offline sexual abuses of children.

Future plans and directions of the member organizations and the networks – refers to the member organization's plans in relation to the network's policy, programs and activities for CSAP.

Methodology

This assessment research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection method includes the following: focus group discussion (FGD), survey questionnaire, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews for case study, and document reviews.

- **Focus group discussion**

The method was first used to gain first-hand information on the common experiences of the BTS network members. Using a guide FGD sets of questions, the focus group discussion was conducted on November 16, 2017 at the SFI Mindoro Office with 7 members of the national and local networks. See the proceedings and presentation materials of the FGD in the Annex section.

- **Survey questionnaire**

Using the results of the FGD as a form of instrument validation, the survey questionnaire was disseminated online using Google form. There were a total of 13 respondents. The

table below shows the organizational origins of the respondents and the corresponding email addresses.

Table 1: Organizations that Answered the Online Survey Questionnaire

	Organizations that Answered Online	Email Addresses
1	Bakyas Community Development Center, Inc.	bkinderhome@yahoo.com
2	Child and Family Services Philippines*	en_blu@yahoo.com
3	Food for the Hungry Philippines	dtoribio@fh.org
4	Foundation for the Development of Agusanon, Inc.	j.paula.sd@gmail.com
5	Gitib, Incorporated	eslit34@gmail.com
6	Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation - Integrated Development Center Inc.	reannmantilla@gmail.com
7	Katilingbanong Pagtagad Alang Sa Kauswagan, Inc.	shrnsazon@yahoo.com
8	Lipa Archdiocesan Social Action Commission (LASAC)	maren.baet@lasaclipa.com
9	Local Government of Zamboanga-City Social Welfare and Development Office	nhald_20_87@yahoo.com
10	Northern Samar Children's Ministries Network, Inc.	merlynmedala@yahoo.com
11	OND Hesed Foundation Inc	markjuly13@yahoo.com
12	Talikala, Incorporated	talikaladavao@gmail.com
13	Tribal Leaders Development Foundation, Inc (TLDFI)	glyz09geca@gmail.com

* Child and Family Services Philippines answered the questionnaire twice and there were several answers that differed and need to be reconciled. The research analysis includes answers for the two responses of this organization.

- **Key Informant Interview and in-depth interviews for case study.**

Considered a key informant is the key staff of the Stairway Foundation Inc. She was met on several occasions to discuss the research and the experiences of the staff about the BTS project. In consultation with the SFI key informant, three organizations were selected for the conduct of in-depth interviews to represent the significance and potential roles of the BTS local networks in the campaign in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

- **Observation.**

The researchers during the conduct of the FGD was able to attend one of the activities of the BTS training. It was a moving and powerful short play about the experiences of sexually abused children.

- **Document reviews**

Several documents about the BTS projects and the local networks were shared by the SFI staff. These were reviewed and selected portions are included in the assessment report and discussions.

Sampling is purposive. The respondents are the members of the national and local networks of the Break the Silence movement.

The set of instruments includes a survey questionnaire and guide questions shown in the Annex section. Table 2 below shows the variables, guide questions and data collection methods used to answer the specific research questions and meet the requirements of the research.

Table 2. Assessment Variables, Guide Questions and Data Collection Method

Research Scope Variables/Indicators	Guide Questions	Data Collection Method
Duration and evolution of the local and national networks in relation to each member organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did each organization become part of the national network? • How did each organization become part of the local network? • How many individuals are there from the local network? • How many local organizations or agencies (GOs and NGOs) are there from the local network? • When did each organization develop its own local network? • How did each organization develop its own local network? • What constitute a local network? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey questionnaire • Key Informant Interview • Focus Group Discussion • Case Study • Secondary data
External factors that contribute to the development of the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did the SFI (organization) organize/develop the national and local networks? • How did SFI help organize/support the development of the national and local networks? • What is the situation at the local and national levels that compelled the member organization (including the SFI) to develop a national network? Member organization's local network? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-political - Socio-economic - Socio-cultural 	

Internal factors that contribute to the development of the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the internal situation of the member organization that compelled it to become part of the BTS network? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vision - Mission - Goals and Objectives - Activities - Leadership - Structure - Resources 	
Benefits of the member organization in participating in the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What benefits will the member organization gain from participating in the networks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local - National 	
Perceived risks and challenges that the member organizations/SFI foresee in the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does the member organization perceive as the challenges and risk factors to the network? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local - National - How does the member organization perceive the mitigation of these challenges or risk factors? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local - National 	
Expected contribution of the member organization to the Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does each member organization expect to bring/contribute to the network? 	
Network Management/governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SFI - Member organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the member organization perceive the networks in terms of structure, management and coordination? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local network management - National network management 	
Current capacity and capability to address online and offline child abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SFI - Member organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the member organization rate its current capacity and capability to address online and offline child abuse at the local and national level? 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the member organization plan to improve its current ICT capacity? • What does the member organization expect from the network in improving its capacity? 	
Future plans of the organization for its local network and the national network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SFI - Member organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the plans and directions of the member organization in relation to the local and national networks • What is the member organization's plan for strengthening itself and its local and national networks? • What is the organization's plan for sustaining the network? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey questionnaire • Key Informant Interview • Focus Group Discussion • Case Study

Limitations of the Study

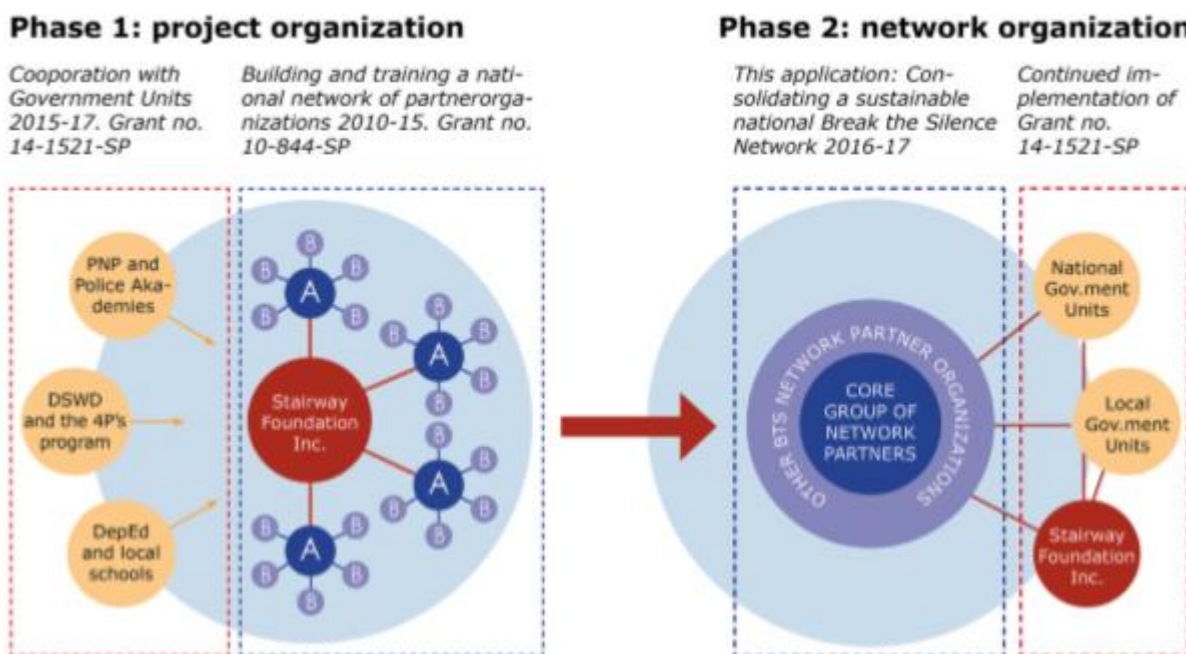
The research is limited in terms of scope and methodology. The scope is based on the conceptual framework which was presented to the key personnel of SFI for approval. Likewise the methods used are based on research funds and time availability of the researchers. An attempt to conduct a survey online which was thought as an efficient way to reach the respondents took longer than expected not only because of the timing of the research which happened during the entry of the Christmas season but also because of the limitations of internet infrastructure in many parts of the country. The researchers made use of the Google Form survey since the number of respondents are quite few.

Review of Available Literature

Document Reviews

The Break the Silence (BTS) Projects

There were two phases of the project. The first phase was focused on establishing cooperation and capacity building of organizations with the end view of building and training a national network of partner organizations. The second phase was establishing a more sustainable network of BTS partners. The figure below shows the illustration of the different phases of the BTS network project.



Source: SFI

Figure 2: Illustration of BTS Network Projects – Phase 1 and Phase 2

The first project “has established the foundation in the creation of a network of 50+ non-government organizations (NGOs), specifically trained on child sexual abuse prevention and recovery management throughout the Philippines”. The BTS network claims to be “the largest network on child sexual abuse prevention in the Philippines in terms of geographical reach.” Through the intensive training program undertaken by the BTS Partners “together with their respective local police and social welfare partners, the training have equipped them with the capacity, at varying levels, to address child sexual abuse issue mainly through preventive strategies alongside with intervention for victims”.

The project evaluation of the BTS first phase project outlines the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the initiative. It recommends the following:

1. *Put in place operational guidelines to address the various needs and concerns of partners all over the country including coordination system at the regional and national level.*
2. *Incorporate partnership with Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD), Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) and Local Child Protection Council (LCPC) as a strategy in the overall design of the project. The inclusion of these government agencies as members of the network will help ensure continuity and institutionalization of intervention in all the formal child protection systems and mechanisms in the Philippines.*
3. *Provide specialized trainings to partners in response to the increasing number of reported cases as a result of the massive BTS-CSAP advocacy efforts in the community;*
4. *Diversify the modules and learning materials sensitive to Philippine culture, community context and type of audience;*
5. *Develop Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Management Information System (MIS) to improve documentation for an evidence-based programming;*
6. *Hire additional SFI staff to respond to the growing workloads of the project based on the program coverage. Ensure low turn-over of staff as training and mentoring new staff requires expertise gained through trainings and constant exposure to CSAP cases. Capacities of new staff should evolve to take on the role of the Senior Staff as they transition to their management and program development functions.*

The BTS projects regard the establishment and strengthening of the network as a strategy and sustainability mechanism for the BTS movement.

The objectives of the two-phased project and the results of the evaluation were not able to thoroughly capture and document the perception of the local and national network members on the extent, formation, benefits, risks and challenges, conditions, offline and online capacity and future plans of the local and national network members. The limited documentation as well as the absence of monitoring and evaluation from among the members initiated this research and assessment activity.

Defining the BTS National Network.²

A document was developed by the BTS network which defines the national network. It says that it is “*A movement of active and dynamic child-rights based organizations and advocates trained and committed to protection of children from child sexual abuse and exploitation in the Philippines*”. The vision is: “*Ending Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (CSAE) in the Philippines*”. And the national network’s mission is: “*To bring people together in creating protective environments for children against sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE)*”.

The goals of the network include:

² The definition of the national network is based on SFI documents.

“• Develop the capacity of organizations and individuals on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation prevention and management • Actively campaign against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation through massive advocacy • Build/strengthen partnership with relevant organizations, agencies and other stakeholders”.

The functions of the network include:

- *Assists and develops members to achieve status of a BTS Resource Center*
- *Develops and monitors quality standards for BTS Resource Centers*
- *Provides capacity building activities to members and other stakeholders (based on identified common needs)*
- *Mobilize resources for its own operations*
- *Link up members to possible resources (CAPIN, CPU)*
- *Initiates and conducts national advocacies*
- *Influence policies and program developers to include CSAEP in their activities*
- *Develop, prints, re-prints, distributes, popularize IEC Materials*
- *Facilitates partnership with national organizations and agencies*
- *Develops national advocacy plan*
- *Sets criteria and standards of membership*
- *Represents the Network in National Bodies/ Structures and events related to CSAEP*
- *Formulates network plans and policies*
- *Ensures adherence to the standards*
- *Provides and implements sanction*
- *Sets criteria for membership and implement sanctions.*

The national champions from government agencies were identified as well as the national resource centers (*Talikala, Bakyas Community Development Center Inc [BCDCI], Katilingbanong Pagtagad Alay sa Kauswagan [Kapaski], Food for the Hungry [FH], Lipa Archdiocese Social Action Center [LASAC], Municipal Social Welfare Development Office Silang Cavite [MSWDO Silang], Justice for Peace and Integrity of Creation-Integrated Development Center [JPIC], Social Action Center of Zamboanga City [SAC], Philippine Accessible Deaf Services [PADS]*) which are regarded as child rights based centers experts on the prevention and management of CSAE cases specifically initiating and developing strategies on child sexual abuse prevention. The functions of these resource centers are to provide capacity building, conduct awareness raising, and providing technical support for case management, resource mobilization, and the strengthening of referral system.

The BTS Local Networks are partners at the local level such as the Philippine National Police (PNP), Municipal/City Social Welfare and Development Offices (MSWDO/CSWDO), Local Council for the Protection of Children/Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC/BCPC), other local NGOs, schools and other related government agencies and other associations and individual advocates. The functions of the local networks include: advocacy, case

management, influence on local policies, capacitating of local partners and members, and the conduct or initiation of campaigns at the local levels.

Capacity Building - Training

The BTS training has four levels. Each level has 3 block modules. The figure below shows the corresponding module titles for each level training.

Major Topics of Trainings for Partners <i>Revised – December 2011</i> <i>Updated – March 2013</i> <i>Updated – September 2014</i> <i>Updated – January 2015</i>		
Level 1 Training	<i>1st Block</i>	Basic Gender Orientation, CSAP Orientation and Handling Disclosures
	<i>2nd Block</i>	Protective Behavior and On-line Safety
	<i>3rd Block</i>	Basic Communication Skills in Handling Sexually Abused Children
Level 2 Training	<i>1st Block</i>	Advanced Topics on CSAP, Protective Behavior and On-line Safety
	<i>2nd Block</i>	Facilitating Skills, Re-entry Planning
Level 3 Training	<i>1st Block</i>	Advanced Techniques and Approaches in Helping Children Recover from Sexual Abuse
	<i>2nd Block</i>	
	Part 1	Organizational Development
	Part 2	Facilitators' Training on Basic Communication Skills in Handling Sexually Abused Children
Level 4 Training	<i>3rd Block</i>	Network Building and Resource Mobilization
	Block 1	Child Protection Policy Re-orientation/Training
	Block 2	Alternative Approach to Recovery Management: "The Journey"
	Block 3	Organization of Break the Silence National Network

Source: SFI

Figure 2: BTS Partner Four Levels of Training and Module Topics

Figure 3 shows the corresponding skills that are expected to be acquired by the partners from the four levels of training undertaken.

Stairway Foundation, Inc.
BREAK THE SILENCE PROJECT

Partners' skills at the various levels of operation

Level 1 Graduates: Can conduct Awareness Raising

The organization has the capacity to conduct CSAP sessions for their immediate clientele. The participants from their CSAP sessions have raised awareness on the issue. Whenever the organization handles disclosures, they have a network partner that they can refer to for handling of the case.

- Commitment from the Board and Management is clear
- Inclusion of CSAP in their organizational plans.
- At least 2 Focal Persons trained to handle CSAP
- Established linkages with relevant organizations (LGUs, NGOs, POs) for referral (networking)
- Conducted CSAP sessions to immediate clientele
- Has undergone basic counseling training

Level 2 Graduates: Can conduct Training of Implementers

The organization has the capacity to train others to conduct basic CSAP sessions (level 1 activity). The organization can provide basic counseling services to victims up until the time they can refer him/her to a more capable organization.

- Conducted CSAP sessions to other organizations
- Conducted CSAP sessions to implementers
- Allocated counterparts in funding for activities
- Handled disclosures of CSA and given initial psychological first aid
- Strong referral system / strengthened partnerships with LGUs and other organizations
- Identify possible sources of funds and submit proposals

Level 3 Graduates: Can conduct Training of Facilitators

The organization has the capacity to teach other organizations the skills needed in order to achieve Level 1 and 2. They also possess much more advanced capacity in providing recovery management services to victims.

- Trained organizations to conduct CSAP sessions
- Focal persons can conduct sustained counseling sessions
- Strong networking and referral relationship with LGUs and other organizations vis-à-vis interventions for and case management of abused children (e.g., personalized working relationship with major stakeholders)
- Obtained own funding for CSAP
- Identification and tapping of alternative structures in handling abused children
- Focal persons capacitated to revise training modules based on target audience

Level 4: Full Scale CSAP Resource Center

The organization has all the capacity to conduct activities under Levels 1-3. They also have the full capacity to conduct counseling sessions and to train other partners to do counseling, and they are viewed by their network partners as an 'authority' in Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Treatment, and they can sustain their activities.

- Capacitated and recognized by the community/region to be a CSAP resource center (or they are on their way of being recognized as a Resource center).

Source: SFI

Figure 3: Partners' Skills at the Various Levels of Operation

External Documents and Studies³

The World Health Organization's (WHO) definition distinguishes four types of child maltreatment: physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional and psychological abuse; and neglect (WHO 2006 p. 10). Legislation in the Philippines reflects the WHO definition of child maltreatment; defining child abuse and neglect as "the infliction of physical or psychological injury, cruelty to, or neglect, sexual abuse or exploitation of a child" (Saplala 2007, 88). Here, it is important to note that 'exposure to family violence' is typically considered a form of emotional and psychological abuse (AIFS 2015) and fits within these definitions.

In the literature, legislation and policy, terminology such as 'child maltreatment' and 'child abuse and neglect' are often used interchangeably (AIFS 2015). However, regardless of the specifics of the definitions covering child maltreatment in any particular jurisdiction, the responses to such circumstances are usually defined in terms of the broadly understood conception of 'child protection' (Price-Robertson et al. 2014). For the purposes of this review, 'child protection' is defined by any activity, behaviour, policy, program or law with the aim of protecting children from maltreatment as described earlier. In the Philippines, legislation identifies children as "persons below eighteen years of age or those over eighteen years of age but who are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination because of physical, mental disability or conditions" (Saplala 2007, 88).

*The extent and characteristics of child sexual abuse in the Philippines has been identified in the literature. Ramiro et al. (2010) found in a general population sample, **during the first 18 years of life, that 6 per cent of women, and 4.5 per cent of men, have experienced sexual abuse.** In a study of hospital case files of child victims of sexual abuse, **the average age of victims was approximately 10 years, and were 97.3 per cent female.** In 93.8 per cent of cases, the perpetrator was known to the victim (Sugue-Castillo 2009). Additionally, Maiquilla et al. (2011), also found that **in most cases of child sexual abuse, the victim knew the offender.***

*Similarly, in a qualitative study that investigated **the experiences of sexual abuse among girls with intellectual disabilities, it found that most of the perpetrators were familiar people and that detection of abuse came from caregivers** (Terol 2009). Risk factors for child sexual abuse for these girls included low economic status and impoverished conditions, living in crowded urban communities, as well as their mental retardation (Terol 2009). Highlighting the social and health ramifications for participants who had been sexually abused as children, they were 12 times more likely to engage in early sex, 9 times more likely to have an early pregnancy and 5*

³ Steven Roche. "Child Protection and Maltreatment in the Philippines: A Systematic Review of the Literature" January 2017 URL: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/app5.167/full>

times more likely to attempt to commit suicide than those not sexually abused as children (Ramiro et al. 2010).

Child Protection Policies⁴

*There is limited analysis of child protection policies across the literature reviewed, and there is no comprehensive outline of child protection policies or systems in the Philippines. However, Madrid et al. (2013) provide insights into child maltreatment prevention practices and identify a range of shortfalls, including, **limited funding and trained personnel and a clear absence of primary prevention programs**. Further, despite laws related to children's protection and rights, they remain largely unfunded (Madrid et al. 2013).*

*Terol (2009) provides a brief critique of the way in which the health sector in the Philippines responds to child protection issues via multidisciplinary Child Protection Units (CPUs). **Governed by the Department of Health there are 39 CPUs across the Philippines, while the National Bureau of Investigation and the Philippine National Police have centres for medico-legal evaluation for cases of child sexual abuse** (Terol 2009). However, CPUs typically operate in isolation in addressing cases of child sexual abuse (Terol 2009). Ramiro et al. (2010) argue that national laws and child protection policies should be better monitored and reviewed to ensure implementation at a local level.*

*Some research discusses findings in relation to programmatic and policy responses to specific child maltreatment issues, rather than system-wide policy approaches, and details some implications for interventions. For example, Ramiro et al. (2010) suggest that **early prevention of child maltreatment could occur through screening for domestic violence and child maltreatment by health professionals**. They also propose that **communities could be supported via home visits of health workers and social workers, as well as community support groups and media messaging** (Ramiro et al. 2010).*

*Mandal and Hindin (2015) recommend that **child maltreatment interventions should focus on the whole of family to reduce intergenerational transmission of family violence**. Terol (2009) suggests that **protective services for women and children need to be strengthened**, while Ladion (2007) advocates for spirituality as impetus for recovery for survivors of child sexual abuse. Ramiro et al. (2010)) highlight poverty reduction as a way to reduce child maltreatment. More specifically, in the criminal justice context, Sana et al. (2014) **recommend a training program for workers who interact with victims of abuse to improve justice outcomes**. Sague-Castillo (2009) discusses **the legal system as overloaded and having poor responses to child sexual abuse**.*

The findings of some studies included in this review offer some important considerations for future child protection responses. Sague-Castillo's (2009) study revealed that referral source for

⁴ Steven Roche. "Child Protection and Maltreatment in the Philippines: A Systematic Review of the Literature" January 2017 URL: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/app5.167/full>

cases of child sexual abuse at a medical centre are 43.4 per cent law enforcement, 21.4 per cent social work and 21.4 per cent walk-ins. Ramiro et al. (2010) warn of a 'co-occurrence' phenomenon whereby the more events of child maltreatment experienced by a child, the more health-risk behaviours they encounter later in life. They found that as the number of adverse childhood exposures increases, suicide attempts, use of illicit drugs and engaging in sexually risky behaviours become more prevalent (Ramiro et al. 2010).

Related Literature on Social Networks

The Center for Network Innovation for Communities developed training literature on the establishment of social networks (2009). The literature is based on the Handbook prepared by Madeleine Taylor and Peter Plastrik with mission of developing social networks to promote social change. The following are some of the definitions of social networks.

- *Many individuals network to achieve collective goals. A network is not a market nor an organization. The latter has a formal structure but a network is more fluid where participation is voluntary; participants of the network have high degree of freedom to make choices. Decision making is mostly distributive in nature and participation is as needed. Organizations have bosses but networks have coordinators.*
- *Networks work best for the following reasons: The work is likely to change rapidly; there is need access to a very broad range of diverse relationships; the work that is being done can be conducted by "episodic" interactions; much information can be shared freely; the resources needed cannot be purchased on a full time basis.*
- *What flows through it (sources of value to members) are: connections; knowledge; competencies; and resources. What makes it work are: trust, reciprocity, diversity, and complementarity.*
- *Network is best used for: efficient **search** for information and ideas; rapid **growth, diffusion**; efficient "**small-world reach**" to connect with others and resources; build capacity that is **flexible, diverse; resilience** to shock/change.*
- ***Networks can focus on different outcomes such as Learning** – create and spread new knowledge; **advocacy** – advocate for particular policies; **innovation** – innovate to solve social problems; **branding** – social marketing, communications and shared branding.*

The literature further provides a typology or the key enabling infrastructure by type of network as shown on Table 3:

Table 3: Key Enabling Infrastructure by Type of Network⁵

Type of Network		
Connecting	Aligning	Producing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Members-only Web site with networking tools</i> • <i>Meeting planning & facilitation</i> • <i>Shared calendaring</i> • <i>“Opt In” learning processes</i> • <i>Member input systems</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collaborative work processes + Web site</i> • <i>Capacity to analyze, compare, and synthesize frameworks, definitions, etc.</i> • <i>Formal decision-making processes to “endorse” alignment mechanisms (e.g., standards)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Capacity to negotiate agreements among members</i> • <i>Project management and project budgeting capacity</i> • <i>Formal governance of all member networks</i> • <i>Performance accountability mechanisms</i> • <i>(Social) marketing capacity</i> • <i>Fulfillment, & financial management</i>

The BTS local and national networks could be more than the types categorized above. The networks do not only need connecting, aligning and producing results but also require certain unique mechanisms because of the campaign’s contextual and sensitive information. While the typology can be helpful to governance and functional activities, the networks’ campaign and advocacy work may transcend the usual business of a network.

⁵ The matrix was adapted by the researchers to suit the contextual type and structure of the BTS local and national network.

Findings

Data were collected from respondents of the online survey, from the focus group discussions and the in-depth interviews conducted during the data collection period. The findings present tables and frequency distribution of answers from respondents as well as relevant experiences and thoughts from members of the national and local networks. Analysis and interpretation of the findings follow each assessment category.

1. Evolution of the BTS Network

1.1. Year when the organization became part of the BTS Network

The BTS network membership has been growing since Year 2008. Many of the survey respondents were in the network in Years 2011 to 2014. Table 4 shows the distribution of respondents by the year of participation in the local BTS network.

Table 4: Year Organization Became a Member of the Local BTS Network Frequency Distribution

	Start of Membership	Frequency
1	2008	1
2	2011	3
3	2012	1
4	2013	4
5	2014	2
6	2015	1
7	2016	1
8	2017	1
	Total	14

It is almost ten years when the BTS movement was initiated by the Stairway Foundation Inc. having intensive training for selected and recommended non-government organizations and government organizations, in particular the Philippine National Police, the Social Welfare and Development Offices, and later the Department of Education. The individuals who answered the survey represented their organizations and regarded themselves already as members of the BTS network. While each year has been represented from Year 2008 to Year 2017, most of those who answered were in the earlier years of 2011, 2013 and 2014. It may suggest that the more training and exposures that the organizations have experienced on CSAP issues, the more commitment can be expected from them. However other factors for sustainability such as individual representations, the vision, mission, goals, objectives, and priorities as well as funding may affect organizational commitment.

A network to become relevant means becoming dynamic and innovative, making itself relevant to the needs of the times. It has to evolve especially to the focused group looking into means and processes to undertake and learn from to overcome barriers to change. The issue of child sexual abuse while happening in familiar settings is ingrained in socio-cultural and psychological realms. Changing mind sets and structures are formidable tasks if done alone or by a few in a short period of time. Thus for the BTS campaign networks to propel and become a force for change, it will require to gestate to counter existing but unseen cultural norms and practices.

1.2. How the organization became part of the BTS network

The non-government organizations that became part of the national BTS network were either both known to and invited directly by SFI or were recommended by partner organizations such as Kindernothilfe (Germany), TSN, and Philippine Children's Ministries Network (PCMN), mostly faith-based organizations. The SFI by itself had its existing network of partners but not as the BTS national network yet.

On Table 5, more than half of the total respondents said they were directly invited by the SFI while less than half said that they were recommended by an organization to participate in the SFI – BTS training.

Table 5: How the Organization Became Part of the BTS Network Frequency Distribution

Membership Invite		Frequency
1	Invited by SFI	8
2	Recommended by an organization to SFI	6
	Total	14

The selection of the NGO partners is crucial in building capacities for the BTS campaign. Likewise it can also be said that forming alliance with and capacitating the two government agencies – the social welfare development offices at the City/Municipality/Provincial and the police or the PNP at the local and national level – were strategic moves to develop better working relationships between NGOs and GOs for the CSAP advocacy, the referral system, as well as the network building. In doing the latter, capacitating the network partners must follow to ensure depth of relationship between the NGO members and the said GOs.

In the focus group discussion (FGD) conducted, all of the respondents were directly trained by the SFI on the BTS modules. Many of the non- government organizations invited have child rights advocacies such as anti-child trafficking and community empowerment projects. They all said that they needed to deepen their understanding about child sexual abuse. They admitted that prior to their training their organizations needed to build their capacity to deal with CSAE issues being faced on the ground. For example in Gen San (General Santos City) there are many

cases that they had to handle focused on cultural minorities. Also their organization had the willingness and commitment to provide 2 people to be focal persons for the BTS project.

The FGD participants said that it was important to create a local network – with government line agencies (WCPD-PNP and DSWD) mandated to address issues on child abuse. The local network evolved and expanded because they also trained local NGOs. Likewise, the quality of their relationships with their networks has improved. They regarded this result as a positive unintended consequence for the local network (NGO, NGAs, and other organizations). Prior to the BTS they used to work with government and non-government organizations only on an activity-based basis; with BTS their relationships have evolved into partnerships if there are CSAE cases and through such partnerships the processing of the cases are facilitated.

In the case of the organizations that were selected for in-depth interviews, while two of the organizations (LASAC and CSWDO Zamboanga City) were relatively recent in the BTS campaign, the organizations have long been working on child welfare and the promotion of child rights. In similar breath, the two NGOs in the in-depth interviews have faith-based following and partners helping in the sustainability of the NGOs themselves. For SFI having a selection criteria, the latter being one of them, proves to be effective aside from a track record and recommendation by other child rights partners. See profile of the organizations selected for the in-depth interviews in the Annex section.

1.3. Number of organizations in the local BTS network

The number of organizations in the local BTS network of the respondents vary. A minimum of 1 and as many as 46 organizations constitute a local network group. More than half of the respondents has a minimum of 8 membership in their local network. Table 6 shows the number of organizations in each local BTS network frequency distribution.

Table 6: Number of Organizations Currently in Each Local BTS Network Frequency Distribution

	Membership in local network	Frequency
1	4	3
2	8	2
3	46	1
4	16	1
5	15	1
6	14	1
7	11	1
8	10	1
9	6	1
10	2	1
11	1	1
Total	133	14

From the FGD it can be said that the members of the local networks are also partner organizations of the respondents. In Negros Occidental for example the participant said that they have many organizational partners; they also disclosed that the partners gave them updates on activities in reference to CSAP as well as difficulties encountered (*"maraming partner sa Negros Occidental – maraming meeting – updates on their activities in reference to CSAP and their difficulties"* - Sharon).

It was only during the FGD that most of the participants become conscious of quantifying their local network membership. The participants of the FGDs had this to say:

- *Aside from our partners, there were trained groups and organizations that **were not accounted for**. The WCPD in their province have been trained; the local MCPC were also trained; with funding from LGU GAD fund teachers of day care workers were trained; other stakeholders training supported by DSWD and municipal government; there is a new NGO (coalition) protecting Sarangani Bay and Child Rights (World Vision, Save The Children, Plan International) – who are future partners as well as local NGOs - Marino*
- *We have 8 partners with MOA – the partners of WCPD and PNP – 5 from Negros Oriental LGUs; the MOA(s) are care of one division office; however there is no social child protection yet - Sharon*
- *Our church has 40 churches that are also financed [supported]; we [have] active 15 churches; partner NGOs are 7; government – municipal level – TESDA, and 7 schools - Nene*
- *There are 4 NGOs, 4 LGUs, 2 POs as potential partners – since not all trained participants can be members – but they can also help with advocacy. They will be inviting them to the network to support the program - Marino*
- *We have successful projects for 2 years, 7 months; the partners are encouraged to form a network. They have a proposal that 3 municipalities, 8 barangays, 8 schools (teachers, children) aside from the MSWDO + PNP + health offices... The province has just approved the IRR of the Children's Code which will be funding the municipal programs on child protection - TLDFI*
- *The provincial council for the protection of children (PCPC) invited LASAC to present [about BTS] since they want to be a member of the council – they are willing to include LASAC in the PCPC - LASAC*
- *We have 8 NGO partners; 5 LGUs (no MOA yet); 1 DepEd (with MOA, piloting 10 schools in child protection policy implementation in coordination with Assistant Superintendent) – Sharon*
- *At least 15 organizations and government agencies included B partners too (WCPD - city and provincial levels); Iloilo City attempted to create a network in Iloilo – time [scheduling] was a problem) - Janjan*

The numbers given by the respondents indicate the significant and potential role of the local networks in disseminating the campaign in their respective areas and the impact that can result from BTS campaign.

Extracts from the in-depth interviews also provide the reach of local network membership.

“LGU (Local DSWD), Local PNP (WCPD), People’s Organization (PO), NGO; 7 GOs, 2 POs”

- **LASAC**

“The local network is called “Inter-Visayas BTS Network”. After the series of trainings that we rolled out to our BTS-B partners in our locality, their experiences in conducting CSAP sessions lead the group to the realization that we need other partners in order to effectively respond to cases and expand awareness on the issue. Thus, together with the BTS-B Partners, a consultation with other NGOs, and mandated Government organizations (WCPD, CSWD, DepEd) was made and a decision to come up with a local BTS network was agreed [upon].”

“The local BTS Network is composed of the following NGOs, Church-based Organizations, and Mandated Government Agencies: Bakyas Community Development Center, Inc.; Quidan Kaisahan in Negros Occidental, INC.; Christian Advocates for Justice & Development in Negros, Inc.; KABALAKA Student Center Program; Share an Opportunity Phils.-Negros Area; Kalipay Negrense Foundation, Inc.; Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc.; Creative Community Foundation (CCF); Alliance of Children’s Ministries in Negros; Kalambuan Federation; Dep-Ed Division of Bacolod City; Dep-Ed Division of Negros Occidental; WCPD – Bacolod; WCPD – Negros; WCPD – Iloilo; DSSD – Bacolod; MSWDO – Don Salvador Benedicto.”

- **BCDCI**

“In June or July 2016, the SAC and the CSWDO developed and organized the Zamboanga City local network starting with their existing networks... the Barangay is part of the partnership and network, the BCPC in particular. Thus the local network itself already covers 95 BCPCs. Of these, 3 are in remote and not safe areas. The NGO partners facilitate the children and youth audience. The SAC was active in the empowerment of Zamboanga city children and youth.”

- **Zamboanga City CSWDO**

1.4. Number of members trained by the local network

In the survey, the respondents gave a minimum of 1 and as high as 50 as number of members trained by the local network. Table 7 below shows that half of the respondents were able to train at least 3 to 6 member organizations and about a fourth is able to train 8 and more organizations. It can be said that the multiplier effect in disseminating BTS and CSAP is working for the network.

Table7: Number of Organizations/Partners Trained by Local BTS Network Frequency Distribution

Number of organizations trained by local network		Frequenc y	%
1	5	3	18
2	6	2	12
3	4	2	12
4	3	2	12
5	50	1	6
6	16	1	6
7	13	1	6
8	8	1	6
9	1	1	6
Total	106	17*	

*some of the respondents gave more than one answer

In the FGD, the participants had this to say about the individuals and organizations that they have trained:

- *There were 4 organizations from 2014 – 83 schools covered by DepEd in their province; 1000 volunteers are being trained - Marino*
- *As soon as their training is done, they immediately train in their jurisdiction – staff in the organization, the staff of MSWD, and PNP staff- LASAC*
- *Training is immediately conducted to the staff, board, volunteers for facilitators’ training – TLDFI*
- *We directly provide orientations and trainings to children and parents – they are not expected to give training. The training of facilitators are given to partner organizations such as Churches/VAWC or BCPC members – that are expected to give orientation. TOT is done by SFI. Facilitators – orientations training does not equal to a trainer; Stairway trains trainers – they know the number; FACILITATORS – 15, 30, 35, over 100 – organizations ask them to train people; They are not sure if they are able to track the trainings given by these facilitators - Janjan*
- *In the Pantawid module – now they have CSAP (the coverage before BTS was introduced was only on child protection [dati child protection lang]) – they acknowledge the need to know more – Nene*

In the in-depth interviews the organizational representatives of LASAC, BCDCl, and CSWDO Zamboanga City described and assessed the relevance of the SFI training in relation to the local network development as shown below:

LASAC	BCDCI	CSWDO Zamboanga
<p><i>Training conducted by Stairway is easily understood and provide opportunity for the participants to learn from each other's experience. It has complete training blocks until the participants can share and facilitate it to the target audience.</i></p>	<p><i>Definitely the training has helped develop the local networks. First and foremost, it would be difficult to form a network if you have not developed the right knowledge, attitude and skills on CSA issue per se and on how to address it. Stairway's trainings has equipped us both in the theoretical and practical understanding of the issue and in developing strategies on how to go about the process. The tools and accompaniment provided for by Stairway in the process is also very helpful.</i></p> <p><i>Stairway's training has both practical and theoretical components and technical support and accompaniment is part of the process to ensure quality. Another contrast from other similar organizations is the use of creative tools such as the animation to maximize understanding and learning of participants. Their training also includes relevant local government mandated agencies of participating organizations that is geared towards building connections that would be helpful in the local advocacy work. Stairway is also generous in transferring their knowledge, skills, and expertise as well as in sharing their tools and materials to their participants unlike other organizations who are very selective on what they can only share.</i></p>	<p><i>Relevance of the BTS training. The CSWDO Department head saw the value of the BTS advocacy since it has garnered confidence from partners that it was able to get personal disclosures from those who have attended the orientation and training. The difference is in the way the BTS training is conducted. The BTS training and orientation were regarded as unique and powerful and yet simple because it has tools such as stories produced through animation compared to traditional ways of presenting situations. Members of the network had shown sustained interests because of innovative ways that has captured personal and affective approaches more than the usual cognitive ways of doing training and orientation.</i></p>

The training has ensured the partnership of NGOs and government agencies, specifically the SWDOs and the PNP/WCPD. In terms of sustainability, training of individuals from NGOs and government organizations is both an advantage and disadvantage.

As an advantage, the individuals trained in the allied government agencies already can become advocates of the BTS movement in their respective localities and within the government system even when they are transferred. The Social Welfare and Development Offices, the Philippine

National Police and the Department of Education are natural conduits for the prevention work and the referral system. However it can also be considered a disadvantage **if not nurtured and expanded** because the persons may act loosely by themselves yet and not as part of an institutionalized body (see Challenges and Risks section). Thus to sustain and expand the advocacy at the institution's level require training, policy formulation and implementation and continuous campaign. Likewise in the expansion it may also indicate that there is a need to look into the mandates and programs of the agencies and map out other government organizations that can be attendant or support organizations of the BTS cause; for example the Department of Health (DOH) in the examination and investigation of health issues of sexually abused children; the Department of Justice (DOJ) when cases reach the prosecution level; and for further dissemination, campaign, and research through the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) state universities and colleges (SUCs).

"The Social Worker and Police (WCPD) tandem is very important in the process until the cases are closed. Aside from the advocacy, the BTS program includes training that capacitates the WCPD to learn how to conduct child friendly interviews so that children will not be traumatized. It also promotes to have a case conference among the medico legal, hospital social workers, and prosecutors since same questions are asked from the children. Having these case conferences is more efficient in handling cases."

- **Zamboanga CSWDO**

In the same manner, individuals trained among NGO partners with influential positions and with longstanding relationship can be strong allies and as members of the network. This is the case of the SAC in Zamboanga City.

"The SAC program manager who used to be the partner representative of SFI in the BTS campaign is still active in the empowerment of children and youth in Zamboanga City. The former SAC manager is now convener for CAYEZ, "Ako para sa Bata", which gathered representatives from 46 barangays, a total of 191 participants who are all members of the BCPC team. The interviewee was invited as a resource person in the Convention to speak about CSAP and the BTS campaign" – Zamboanga CSWDO

2. Role of the Organization in the BTS Local Network

Most of the organizations were central in the formation of the local BTS network usually acting as the secretariat or in their leadership capacity. They are also key in the dissemination of the capacity by providing trainings to their members. They provide leadership, expertise, and credibility in organizing the local networks in their respective areas in the prevention campaign, advocacy and in referral systems and to some extent in the CSAE case management. Table 8 below shows the roles played by the respondents in the local BTS network and the campaign.

Table 8: Organization's Role in Organizing and Developing the Local BTS Network Frequency Distribution

	Role in local network development	Frequency
1	We are convenors.	2
2	We are the focal.	1
3	We are the lead organization in Luzon.	1
4	We convened the partners and lead the local network.	1
5	We facilitated and conducted trainings.	1
6	We led the preparations and planning together with JPIC.	1
7	We organized local partners (NGOs, CSOs, LGUs).	1
8	We provide capacity building.	1
9	We provide coordination and capacity building.	1
10	We provide programs and services to our clientele. We provide trainings and seminars identified by our partners.	1
11	We provided CSAP sessions and referrals.	1
12	We strengthened relationships, and built the capacity of partners.	1
	Total	13

Leadership and sustainability of NGOs by itself is a tough concern. Strengthening of the organizations to continue their role as convenors; and coordination must be given focus. There is a need for the lead NGOs of the local networks to already develop and hone second liners among its personnel within their respective organizations. Moreover, the lead NGOs can also examine members of their local network to become potential or future leaders of the local network.

3. RATIONALE – Reasons for establishing the local network

3.1. External Factors to the Organization

Table 9 below shows the local situation that compelled the respondent organizations to establish the BTS local networks. All the organizations mentioned the lack of awareness and inadequate knowledge about the CSAP issue on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation as the most compelling reason that pushed them to participate in forming their local BTS Network.

Most of the organizations also felt the need to assist local government units in their efforts to address the issue, both those that still need to be capacitated and those that have recognized the issue in the communities. They also felt the need to help capacitate like-minded organizations in their areas about the issue.

**Table 9: Local Situation/s that Compelled Organization to Participate in the Local BTS Network
Frequency Distribution**

	Local situations that compelled your organization to participate	Frequency
1	Lack of awareness of people on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation, especially in tribal areas	13
2	Need to deepen the education of people on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation through training	13
3	Local government unit needed help in addressing offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation	11
4	Local counterparts of national line agencies that should address offline and online child sexual abuse needed help	11
5	Children organizations in the area were in need of training on online and offline child sexual abuse.	11
6	Local counterparts of national line agencies that should address offline and online child sexual abuse considered addressing it a priority	7

In the FGD, the participants had this to say.

- Demand of the training is high and it is difficult if you are doing this alone (*"maraming nag-iimbiba ng NGO at LGU – mahirap kung mag-isa lang; at least makakabigay ng overview"*) - Marino
- Dissatisfaction with the services provided by the line agencies; people are not aware that there are CSAE cases; reported cases were high after 2 to 3 years in the area when the advocacy was started and when the PNP and DSWD participated (*"paano yung mga nasa line agencies – nasa stage that we are not satisfied with their services; may mga tao sa labas na tumitingin sa mga ginagawa nila; yung mga tao hindi masyadong alam na mayroong ganung cases; tumaas ang cases reported after 2-3 years in our area; nung nagsimula konti pa lang kami na advocates; after nag participate na ang PNP at DSWD"*) - Sharon
- When reporting became high because of the advocacies, the LGUs were not pleased about it (*"pagtaas ng reportings – ayaw ng LGU"*) - Marino
- How did we arrive at establishing a local network? When we were about to end the training people ask us what we should do about the problem? There are many who disclosed about their concern – we cannot just stop at prevention - that's why we agreed to form the local networks. (*"Paano kami napunta sa local network – identify B partners and train them for advocacy – when we were about to end the training block – they were asking (since they were conducting advocacy in their areas) – anong gagawin? Ang daming nag-di-disclose; hanggang dito lang ba? – It was a discussion with the B partners and we agreed to come up with the local networks – strong relationship with DSWD, WCPD. We started to identify – paano ang sa response – we cannot just stop at prevention – this led us to make a network – shelter for abused children after identifying the needs to respond to disclosures"*) - Janjan
- We emphasized that it is an informal network; no MOA – we have a statement of commitment; after the training we discussed the establishment of network to help in

prevention and response. The intention of the local network is to serve as guides for the informal network; we served as secretariat - Janjan

- *We have the same structure – NGO partners had MOA at the start of the training; same as Janjan (about the informal structure and their organization serving as secretariat) - Sharon*
- *We need partners to support us – resources-wise, we cannot handle it alone - Marino*
- *The impact is more felt when there is a local network – an activity supported by different organizations (“mas nararamdaman kung local network – an activity supported by different organizations; mas may impact”) – Janjan*

Furthermore, the FGD participants emphasized that the social problem became more pronounced and identified because of the impact of the training: the height of awareness result to increase in CSAP reporting.

In the case of indigenous peoples (IPs), there is a need for the dissemination of the campaign as disclosed by the FGD participants. There is a need to include NCIP in the expansion of the partnership and networking of the BTS local and national networks.

- *“Marami palang bata na abused mismo ng kanilang tatay – sa IPs walang rape case; once menstruated – puwede nang mag-asawa (There are many cases of children who are sexually abused by their fathers. Among the IPs there is no such thing as a rape case because once the female child menstruates, she is already eligible for marriage); early marriage is acceptable within the tribe; pre-arranged marriage is common; people are not yet aware” - TLDFI*
- *“We need the NCIP when we discuss the issues of indigenous people (IPs). The structure of the organization is the problem; the IPs are made to settle the problems and not think of the best interest of the child; but favorable for the parents only” - Marino*
- *The IPs do not see the importance of education; they would rather have their children help in the family livelihood. They were empowered by SHGs modules. Through interaction with organizations, they were able to acquire formal documentation of their existence - birth certificate; and once empowered, they realize they are wrong about the way they bring up their children.” - TLDFI*
- *There is a need to focus on the Tribal council/IPMR since they allow the culture to persist; they should be included in the advocacy - Marino*
- *Our projects are not against the local culture; but early marriage is a form of abuse; the advocacy can help modify the system - TLDFI*
- *There is a difference between the local political leader and the tribal leaders there is a need to identify them and engage with them (“iba ang local leader at iba ang tribal leader – need to identify and engage with them”) - Marino*
- *The advantage of BTS (“kagandahan ng BTS”) it is able to raise awareness (“nakakapagbigay talaga ng kaalaman”) - TLDFI*

Extracts from the in-depth interviews also provide more illustrations about the situation in their local settings.

Interview extracts:

“The organization’s experience that one of its former beneficiary was sexually abused by her father and nobody in the organization was capable in handling the case, lead the management to seek for assistance to build the capacity of its workers in dealing with issues like this. Sometime later, the opportunity to be part of the BTS Project came which the organization readily grab. BCDCl sees it as timely and relevant for the organization’s mandate.” - BCDCl

“The church had this opportunity to go to remote communities within the Province of Batangas. These communities are rarely access services from the Government and other agencies. LASAC goes to the communities less travelled by to empower the women as well as their communities in order to support the needs of their children. In doing our work in the communities, we heard stories about child sexual abuse but still people in the communities are silent on the issue. They are afraid to talk about the issue in so many ways. Even some cases are not reported to proper authorities. Also, people in the community have a limited knowledge on what is child sexual abuse.” - LASAC

“Since 2012 there were many times that children, young persons and mothers would approach the trainers to disclose about their personal situations. Oftentimes the audience the children and mothers in particular felt discomfort about the training and would resonate with the stories presented during the training. Reporting of CSAE cases in Region 12 increased since the level of awareness have been heightened in the communities and in schools. In a way the advocacies have been effective because these have prompted or triggered disclosures from young individuals and mothers about CSAE experiences even if these cases happened some time ago in the past. For the latter, there is 12 years validity period.

“In the training and orientation when the trainers are approached by attendees about CSAE personal cases and experiences they are given referrals to facilitate case reporting. Through the training and advocacies attendees become aware where they can file complaints and cases. The process starts when cases are filed through the police, and or when cases are referred to the social workers for case intake and further probing. The Social Worker and Police (WCPD) tandem is very important in the process until the cases are closed. Aside from the advocacy, the BTS program includes training that capacitates the WCPD to learn how to conduct child friendly interviews so that children will not be traumatized. It also promotes to have a case conference among the medico legal, hospital social workers, and prosecutors since same questions are asked from the children. Having these case conferences is more efficient in handling cases. CSAE cases usually happen in more familiar settings such as the homes. Some cases involve other settings like schools.” – Zamboanga CSWDO

Furthermore, while there was no mention of experiences of CSAE cases in disaster prone areas, the Philippines being vulnerable to several hazards – natural or human-made – expanding

inquiry on CSAE cases as well as prevention campaign can be given some thought by the local and national networks.

3.2. INTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING LOCAL NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

The survey respondents were asked to identify the relevance of BTS in relation to their organizational vision, goals and objectives (VMO). Each organization provided part of their VMOs in relation to CSAP campaign and advocacy. Table 10 shows the answers of the respondents.

Table 10: Relevance of the Organizational VMGO to being part of the local BTS Network

Part of the VMO relevant to BTS Network membership	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognized for ensuring communities a safe place for children and youth - Collaborate with other duty bearers to mentor, equip and protect children and youth that they be free from all forms of <u>abuse</u> and become responsible citizen of society
2	All forms of human poverty ends. Also, all relationships reconciled, children nurtured , communities transformed.
3	Create venues to raise awareness of the general public on issues of prostitution, trafficking and other <u>sexual abuses</u> .
4	Enable children and families in especially difficult circumstances to achieve optimum levels of development, uphold their rights , access social and economic opportunities and build their resiliency to protect themselves and their communities to overcome adverse situations.
5	FDAL's vision: A Dynamic province where people enjoy the blessings of full humanity development (where children protection is included)
6	Gitib is Committed to work with the various people, the Moro, Lumad and Christian Settlers initially in Mindanao in order to develop a sustainable lifestyle, promote and protect human and children's rights ;
7	GOALS: Develop network among local partners to strengthen case management capabilities
8	LASAC Mission to bring about social change towards authentic human development by promoting justice and peace and by providing social services to the poor and vulnerable in the Archdiocese of Lipa. One of its goals is to pursue social justice through non-violence advocacy initiatives that will help conscientize the public of their human rights and assist them to articulate their moral position on social issues that affect human and environmental ecology, awaken business firms of their corporate social responsibilities, and remind the government of its public accountability.
9	Prevention and amelioration of child abuse
10	Promotion of Child's Rights , Networking and Linking Child Protection
11	Promotion of women and children's rights
12	Protection of children or well-being of the child, safe environment for children
13	To advocate for the rights of the Indigenous People. Child Protection is one of the programs of TLDFI.

Using content analysis on the statements shared by the survey respondents, the common words appearing in the VMOs of each organization are the following words:

- Child/children/youth – 12;
- Protection/protect/safety/safe environment/nurtured/amelioration – 11;
- Promotion of human/children’s rights/justice – 6;
- Abuse/sexual abuse/ difficult situation – 4.

These words can easily resonate with the campaign and advocacy training of the BTS. While the VMGOs of the NGO members are the powerful guiding factor for their participation, for government their mandates are most important to consider since these provide the reason for their existence and fund allocation and mobilization.

Furthermore in the in-depth interviews, the respondents of LASAC and BCDCI shared their internal/organizational situations which compel them to form their local networks: their resources are not enough. The extracts below provide their justifications.

“The organization needs to expand its reach and connections in order to learn, grow, and access resources in different forms since it has always been confide to its own small world for the past decades. The organization also sees opportunities to build/enhance its capacities through the network, its members and partners, as well as to share our own experience and expertise.

“Looking at existing organizations and groups in the locality, there is none who is focused in the issue of CSAE. Also, NGOs who were trained in conducting CSAP sessions have eventually encountered disclosures and handled CSA cases which is already beyond their existing programs and services thus, making it more difficult to respond within their available capacity. Having a local network that could share expertise and pool resources both for a wider awareness raising and response to CSA cases is beneficial to everyone working to address the issue.

- BCDCI

“LASAC coverage is within the province of Batangas. We cannot do the advocacy considering the limited number of staff trained in conducting the advocacy. We need partners to help us in the advocacy and since LASAC has limited fund for the advocacy partners may support activities.”

- LASAC

3.3. Organizational Leadership

The survey asked how the organizational leadership and structure enable them to support the BTS campaign. The choices were in terms of commitment to knowledge sharing, human resource, and financial resources. All the organizations share knowledge resources in promoting the advocacy. Most of the organizations are able to share human resources to the

network, and over half of them are able to share their financial resources. Table 11 shows the answers of the respondents and frequency distribution.

Table 11: Relevance of the Leadership/Organizational Structure that enables it to participate in the Local BTS Network

Organization's leadership/structure enabling it to participate in BTS		Frequency
1	Committing knowledge resource/training towards promoting awareness of offline and online child sexual abuse	13
2	Committing human resource towards the promotion of offline and online child sexual abuse	10
3	Committing financial resources towards offline and online child sexual abuse activities	8

Related to the organizational leadership is the internal and external situations of the respondent organizations, as well as the benefits that can be derived from the network formation. In the FGD, the participants said the following:

- “[They] adopted BTS since it was related to the VMGOs; additional activity is the networking with partners which was embedded [on the statements]”- Sharon
- *“Sexual abuse is seldom an issue of focus in communities (“Bihira yung focused on sexual abuse which is not being discussed in communities); they like the prevention aspect; this also urged partners to join – and teach ways on how children can protect themselves” - LASAC*
- *“Some of the organizations experienced disclosures about sexual abuse among clients served by their organizations that they don’t know how to handle these. Having the connections with partners that know how to handle the issue has helped them a lot. The exchange of information – despite us being oriented on this – has been beneficial. For example there were partner NGOs who expressed difficulty to partner NGO; someone from WCPD and another referred and gave advice.” - Janjan*
- *Exchange of resources– services, expertise, technical and legal –has benefited the partners. - Sharon*

Extracts from the in-depth interview with CSWDO Zamboanga City showed the support of management on the BTS training and the network.

The CSWDO Department head saw the value of the BTS advocacy since it has garnered confidence from partners that it was able to get personal disclosures from those who have attended the orientation and training. The difference is in the way the BTS training is conducted. The BTS training and orientation were regarded as unique and powerful and yet simple because it has tools such as stories produced through animation compared to traditional ways of presenting situations. Members of the network had shown sustained interests because of innovative ways that has captured personal and affective approaches more than the usual cognitive ways of doing training and orientation.

- CSWDO Zamboanga City

4. BENEFITS OF BEING A LOCAL BTS NETWORK MEMBER

All of the organizations are appreciative of the trainings they receive on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. They are also able to attend activities organized by members of their local BTS Network.

They also appreciate that it is easier to establish contacts within the local government and local line agencies. This is due to the legitimacy brought about by being recognized as a part of the local BTS Network. The Network enables the members to speak in one voice leading duty bearers and local authorities to listen to what they want to say.

Table 12: Identified Benefits of Being a Member of the Local BTS Network Frequency Distribution

	Benefits of being part of a local BTS Network	Frequency
1	Establishing connections with local government units and local line agencies	13
2	Attending trainings on child protection	13
3	Attending activities given by the local BTS Network members/partners	12
4	Being recognized due, in part, to being a BTS Network member	12
5	Being organized and having the numbers so that duty bearers/local authorities listen to our cause	11
6	Establishing connections with other local organizations that are also concerned with offline and offline sexual abuse and prevention	10
7	Having more support during activities led by the organization due to the presence of the local BTS Network members/partners	7

Further in the FGDs the participants added to the benefits that are derived from the local network such as resource complementation, establishment of connections between local and national government agencies which could facilitate endorsement at the local level, as well as visibility and recognition of small organizations.

- **Resource complementation.** Capacity building given by SFI extends to local network; in this way it requires minimal financial assistance. Having the local network fills-in the lack; specifically, inadequate resources are complemented (*"napupunuan"*) - Sharon
- **Establishment of connections** with national government agencies that affect the local line agencies are beneficial; looking forward to plans of the national network that reflects (what can we do more [*"ano pa ang puwedeng gawin"*]) on the issue of prevention and response to child sexual abuse. We can share resources, funding capacity based on levels of organizations in the national network. We can further plan and discuss mechanics on exchange of support (*"paano yung exchange ng support"*).
- **[Having a network facilitates] endorsement** needed at the regional level – Sharon
- **Smaller organizations are recognized** because of the national network – visibility is higher ... Our organization is at the community level; when BTS came – we were

recognized as an organization that has an authority to speak on the issue of child abuse; recognition of the organization at the national and local networks – Janjan

Extracts from the in-depth interviews showed a list of benefits at the local and national levels as articulated by LASAC, BCDCI and CSWDO Zamboanga City.

<p>LASAC List of Benefits:</p> <p>Local Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in the advocacy - Partners in conducting awareness raising - Help in lobbying issues at local level - Training opportunities <p>National Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and financial support in the advocacy - Opportunities for the training and advocacy materials - Support in the issues to be lobbied - Building Capacity of members 	<p>BCDCI List of Benefits</p> <p>Local Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The organization's CSAEP advocacy will have a wider reach because of the involvement of other stakeholders. - Resources and expertise of local network members may be accessed by the organization - The organization will have a stronger influence and connections. <p>National Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to continuing capacity building - Access to various expertise, materials, and tools - Building of connections and influence in the national level through the national network 	<p>CSWDO Zamboanga List of Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitates referral system and processes. - Capacitates the social workers and in the conduct child friendly interviews so that children will not be traumatized. - Promotion of case conference among involved organization and personnel such as the medico legal, hospital social workers, and prosecutors since same questions are asked from the children. Having these case conferences is more efficient in handling cases.
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5. PERCEIVED CHALLENGES/RISKS

All the organizations are worried about the funding that they can commit to sustain the network. They are worried that they might not find local donors from whom they can source funds. In line with this, the Network should find ways by which they can enter into MOAs with local line agencies that may be able to fund BTS-related activities. The National Network may

look into the possibility of crafting an MOU at the national level to ease the way for the local networks and sustain the BTS-related activities. This might also mitigate the effects that the high staff turnover within line agency partners bring.

**Table 13: Risks and challenges the organization foresees in sustaining the local BTS Network
Frequency Distribution**

	Risks and Challenges	Frequency
1	There might not be enough funds within our organization for BTS-related promotions/initiatives.	13
2	The ability of the local BTS Network members to source funds from local donors.	11
3	There is high staff turnover within line agency partners.	10
4	The ability of the local BTS Networks to enter MOAs with local line agencies (e.g. DSWD-4Ps) to ensure that the BTS trainings continue despite the member organization's lack of funds.	10
5	There is high demand for training when there might not be enough trainers to conduct them.	7
6	The efforts of the local BTS Network might be politicized despite efforts of the Network to remain neutral.	6

In the FGD and the in-depth interviews the participants/interviewees said that the risks and challenges they encounter in the local network are:

- *“High turnover of government personnel, limited funding and resources, high demand for assistance/training versus availability and capacity of the organization”*
- *“Political influence” We know the background of the people [politicians] – we try our best to be neutral – we just partner with DSWD and PNP; baka ma-tag as supporter or anti; may attitude na kapag humingi ng assistance tapos kailangan yung banggitin sila for their help; sagabal dahil gusto mong dumerecho but...We have activities that need barangay participation – sa DSWD kami pumupunta hindi sa politico. - Sharon*
- *Mahirap lang kapag ang DSWD napolitika – pero kailangan matigas ang network - Nene*
- *Kung hihingi talaga ang tulong sa network – sagad sagad ang tulong – may media bureau at radio programs – umiiwas talaga - Sharon*
- *Inadequate funding*

The perceived risks and challenges of the National Network are:

- *Funding – expected outputs from funders – availability of each organization.*
- *Geographic availability*
- *DSWD reshuffling – the previously trained are still active and transfer their knowledge to the new people – the new people attend the trainings*
- *Need to capacitate the people on the ground*
- *Commitment of the partners – kapag kulang ang support, yun ang mahirap*

- *The first batch – while we have trained (politics is difficult), nakailang palit – at the start of BTS – Mayor, WCPD – change in administration; dating head pinalitan lahat – so they start again from scratch (iba-iba ang pinapadala); for example the local WCPD – [already experienced] 4 changes – pinapadala yung non internal galing sa ibang ibayo; it is also a concern if the person sent is not into issues like this – there is a [need to strengthen the local BTS network - partners COs, POs – mas maganda na sana ang relationship; change of organization is problematic*

To mitigate the risks and challenges, the FGD participants shared the following:

- *On financial inadequacies: There are local donors that can be approached – for example in information dissemination there are local radio programs to tap (for free); for other resources and expenses they can align some of their programs and projects from their project budget.*
- *Maximizing partnerships and support from government programs, for e.g. 4Ps partnership. (Ang galaw ng network – kahit walang funding – naka-MOA sa DSWD – hindi puwedeng ang BTS – 4Ps budget ang ginagamit).*
- *Support from Local network – the local network sets aside budget provided in developing local BTS network – since they agreed that funding and resource will be shared; if there is local network-wide activity – expenses are shared.*

In the case of the CSWDO Zamboanga City which takes the lead in the BTS local network in Zamboanga peninsula, the officials of the CSWDO is able to maintain the BTS campaign because of their mandate. The downside is children's issues are just one of the many issues that this government organization works on; thus human and financial resources are also limited. However in many jurisdictions the structure is different. There are social welfare officers that are more focused on children and therefore allocation of resources for the BTS cause is promising.

Likewise in other government organizations such as the DepEd, there will always be budget for the in-service education of teachers. The same will work for the WCPD of the PNP. The government will always allocate funds for these organizations for as long as the administration recognizes these as priority issues. For example the Magna Carta of Women (Republic Act 9710) provides for integration of gender budgeting in the promotion of gender mainstreaming in government.⁶ All government organizations are required to submit annual budget that are harmonized with GAD mainstreaming efforts proposing at least 5% of the total budgets.⁷ Thus,

⁶ <http://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-9710> The Magna Carta for Women is a comprehensive women's human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination through the recognition, protection, fulfilment and promotion of the rights of Filipino women, especially those belonging in the marginalized sectors of the society.

⁷ <http://pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-9710> Philippine Commission on Women, "Joint Circular 2012-01: Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Gender and Development (GAD) Plans and Budgets and Accomplishment Reports to Implement the Magna Carta of Women.

government organization empowered by laws and policies are key to sustainability for as long as the NGOs keep on pressuring these organizations to allocate funds to address children's CSAE issues. The national and local network must be able to read through the government's strategy, plans and programs to learn the possible areas of partnerships and convergence.

6. CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT SUCCESSFUL FORMATION OF NETWORKS CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

To the respondents, building capacity is the most important factor in having a successful local BTS Network. Political will at the local level is important as having a local policy that supports the efforts of the local BTS Network, and having support at the community level also hastens the efforts to promote the advocacy.

Table 14: Ranking of Important Conditions in Bringing about the Success of the Local BTS Network

	Condition for success	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
1	Organization/s providing continuous capacity building in terms of child protection issues	4	8	1
2	Presence of Child Protection Policy at the local level (Provincial, Municipal, City)	2	-	5
3	Presence of strong community leadership	2	-	2
4	Appreciation of the BTS program by local partners	2	1	
5	Organization's participation in activities common to the local BTS network	1	-	3
6	Organization's contribution to local BTS network funds	1	-	1
7	Other conditions not mentioned: Strong Political Will			

In addition, ideas from the FGD participants on conditions necessary for successful network includes:

- **Commitment** to provide training
- **Communications**, participation in common activities that promote local and national networks, attendance to regular meetings. Influence of members diminish when members do not attend regular meetings and participate activities. (*"Nag-da-die down yung influence ng members kung walang regular meetings, communication, activities – common activities that promote identification"*)
- **Availability of funds**
- **Partners' ownership** and appreciation that the program is important (*"kahit wala kami sa kanila they will continue it"*)
- **Creation of policy or laws**. For example having a Children's Code for sustainability (*"mahihirapan ang implementation on the ground – policies need to be established in the first place"*). (*Passage of positive discipline as a law*)

- **Community Leadership**
- **Clear role** of the national network – partnership with national agencies that have concerns on ground.

Extracts from and content analysis of the in-depth interviews shown below show similarities and differences of concerns and in framing the conditions for success of networks.

LASAC	BCDCI	CSWDO Zamboanga City
<i>Local and national</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Commitment of partners in protecting children</i> - <i>Partners support the advocacy both for technical and fund sourcing (Initiate activities for fund sourcing)</i> - <i>Capacity building of partners</i> 	<i>Local and national</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Regularity of meetings;</i> - <i>Implementation of common/network activities, advocacies, or initiatives to keep the network moving and active.</i> - <i>Availability of resources (financial, expertise, human, etc.) to sustain the network</i> - <i>Trained/informed network members who share the cause and commit to the advocacy</i> 	<i>Local and national</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Partnership and coordination with key government officials and personnel</i> - <i>Members are capacitated/trained for prevention and fast-tracking of cases</i> - <i>Making resources available</i> - <i>Effective management and setting of priorities</i>

‘Capacitating partners’, ‘securing of funds’ and ‘making resources available’ are common to all respondents whether NGOs or GOs. But ‘commitment’, ‘support’ and ‘leadership’ are more common themes among NGOs while from the government personnel’s view ‘coordination’ and ‘partnerships with government institutions’ are key conditions for success for local and national networks. Perhaps the difference can be derived from the experiences of stability and work exposures of NGOs and GOs. The former whose concerns are often focused on policy advocacy and their existence are dependent on external funding while the latter’s concerns are on performance and the delivery of services and have less concerns on work stability because of security of tenure. Similarities and differences in perspectives of NGOs and GOs may need to be taken into consideration in network building and program implementation.

7. GOVERNANCE/MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL NETWORKS

As shown on Table 15, the top three (3) activities that the organizations do to participate in promoting the local BTS Network are:

- Participating in the events conducted by the local BTS Network members;

- Engaging with LGUs to encourage participation in/awareness of local BTS Network; and
- Sharing IEC materials with the local BTS Network.

Table 15: Participation in the local BTS Network Promotion Frequency Distribution

Participation in Local BTS Network Promotion		Frequency
1	Engaging with LGUs to encourage participation in/raise awareness of local BTS Network	12
2	Participating in the events conducted by the local BTS Network members	12
3	Sharing IEC materials with the local BTS Network	12
4	Coordinating local BTS Network activities	10
5	Helping identify potential partners/trainee organizations	10
6	Providing facilitators; training to organizations	9
7	Providing feedback on how to improve the governance/management of local BTS Network	9
8	Acting as Secretariat for the Local BTS Network	8
9	Contributing to the local BTS Network Fund	7
10	Making IEC materials for the local BTS Network	6

The answers of the respondents suggest that the organizations are committed to strengthening the network by constantly engaging with their network members and sharing of IEC materials. They are also engaging with the local government units to encourage support for the advocacy and the network activities. The efforts at coordinating network activities and identifying potential network members also show the organizations' commitment to sustaining the local BTS Network.

In the FGD the participants said that regular meetings, joint planning sessions and understanding of the situation of the local and national networks, and rotation of leadership are suggested while management and coordination of activities are the focus at the national level.

Extracts from the in-depth interviews as presented below also show similar concerns among the NGO representatives and some differences in the approach by the GO representative. LASAC and BCDCI, both NGOs, have similar approaches in the management of local networks – more consultative and focus on shared management while the CSWDO tend to focus more on facilitating tasks related to their mandates.

LASAC	BCDCI	CSWDO Zamboanga City
<i>When it comes to management and coordination it is best that members of BTS LN should have regular meeting to update each</i>	<i>Since the local network is informal in nature, the management and coordination would be shared and rotational</i>	<i>The local network is generally a loose network except for Sibugay, local Provincial Council for the Protection of Children; this is Zamboanga initiated.</i>

<p><i>other child protection activities. And initiate activities for the network to sustain the network.</i></p> <p><i>Management in the National Network considering the location of the members there should be a functional secretariat and BOT</i></p>	<p><i>among member organizations.</i></p> <p><i>The National Network as a legal entity must have a Secretariat to do the coordination and management function. The BTSNN Board as a policy-making body shall also set direction and guidance for the Network.</i></p>	<p><i>The network's main purpose is to facilitate referrals, e.g. temporary shelters. The referral is quick if the network is in place and can discuss easily the protocols.</i></p> <p><i>The national network is still in its infancy stage [requires more training development]</i></p>
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CONTRIBUTION TO THE NETWORK

The FGD participants also said that what they bring to the networks are the following:

- *Accomplishing the VMGOs – contribution based on local networks' numbers*
- *Making or preparing IEC advocacy materials to share with network partners*
- *Leadership; commitment to continuously support the national network's advocacies and plans down to the local networks. The biggest contribution – the commitment from the members as demonstrated by giving time, services, knowledge, feedback. It is important that the national network has a data as reference in providing feedback about policies and decisions*
- *Reliability (the networks can rely on them for support and participation)*
- *Enlightenment (the member can help clarify and in render assistance and training)*
- *Financial contribution by paying membership fees.*

8. ICT CAPACITY AND ONLINE PRESENCE

The current capacities of the local network to address offline CSAE through prevention and referrals are indicated by the number of training conducted and by the network membership and the close partnerships between the NGOs and GOs (DSWD and PNP) at the local level.

Aside from offline campaigns and referral systems, the BTS local networks promote protective behaviour and online safety. Indications to measure capacities of the network to address online CSAE would relate to the organization's ICT capacity and online presence.

Data from the survey on Table 16 show that most of the organizations have Facebook pages. Only half of the respondents have websites.

Table 16: Organization's Online Presence Frequency Distribution

Organization's Online Presence		Frequency
1	Facebook page	11
2	Website	7
3	Twitter	1
4	Group chat	1

In the FGD most of the participants said that they have no websites; if they have, these are not updated and well maintained.

Extracts from the in-depth interviews presented below show that in the offline prevention campaign the NGOs and the GOs rated themselves well ("medium" or "good") citing their achievements or reasons for saying so.

LASAC	BCDCI	CSWDO Zamboanga
<p><i>Offline</i></p> <p><i>Medium – LASAC able to reach large number of audience in the advocacy and production of CSAP comics distributed to communities. Having partners in doing the advocacy and being part of the Provincial and City council for the protection of children, assist school in the localization of CPP</i></p>	<p><i>Offline</i></p> <p><i>Medium - While the organization already have the required basic knowledge, skills and minimal resources, there are still challenges and limitations in terms of fully addressing child abuse cases. Among them are the limited human and financial resources, and external factors such as mandated government agencies inappropriate responses/actions.</i></p>	<p><i>Offline</i></p> <p><i>Now on its 5th year, it can be said that the BTS effect [in Zamboanga City] is good... There were several trainings already conducted particularly on the preventive sessions with children. With teachers many are trained. "Sila nag ro-roll out school".</i></p> <p><i>The facilitator-teacher orientation/training provides awareness on how to make their student audience aware of the dangers of posting information and photos online specifically on what children do in social media, as well as the risks that go with it and providing concrete cases... Tips on how to stay safe online are also part of the training. This is to emphasize basically the role of the teachers and how they can integrate these topics in their subjects for 1 or 2 hours.</i></p>
<p><i>Online</i></p> <p><i>Medium – reached large number of audience in the advocacy, production</i></p>	<p><i>Online</i></p> <p><i>Low - The organization's capacity to address online child abuse is only limited to awareness-raising,</i></p>	<p><i>Online</i></p> <p><i>Low - While training on CSAP and online safety for children are given focus, the irony is that the CSWDO</i></p>

<i>of Online comics ready for distribution</i>	<i>trainings, and referral. Expertise of the organization in this aspect is also limited. Local authorities also have limitations and challenges in responding to online child abuse cases.</i>	<i>does not have its own web presence. The City has its own website but this is to promote the city for tourism, as well as for business. IEC materials for the training make use of the traditional modes such as tarpaulins displayed in field offices, police stations and in schools.</i>
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Table 17 shows that all of the respondents said that their organization has a person assigned to deal with matters concerning use of the ICT in their organization.

Table 17: Organization have a person assigned to deal with matters concerning ICT

Assigned person concerning ICT		Frequency
1	Yes	13
2	No	0

The rating of the respondents on the use of ICT for public engagement and action is neither high nor low. However adding the “somewhat low”, and “very low” rating, one can surmise that most of the respondents’ organizations have limited capacity yet to deal with online public engagement and action such as online advocacy, lobbying or volunteer recruitment. This conclusion can be supported by the next question on online mechanism feedback and reporting on child abuse which was only answered by 3 respondents.

Table 18: Rating of organization’s use of ICT for public engagement and action (advocacy, lobbying, volunteer recruitment) Frequency Distribution

Organization’s use of ICT for public engagement		Frequency
1	Neutral	7
2	Somewhat low	3
3	Very low	2
4	Somewhat high	1
5	Very high	0
	Total	13

Table 19: Online mechanism on feedback/reporting on online/offline child abuse Frequency Distribution

Online Mechanism on reporting online/offline child sexual abuse		Frequency
1	Yes	3
2	No	0

Despite their organizations having a person designated for ICT/social media efforts, the organizations are not using these online channels to further promote the cause of offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. These means that the ICT personnel and channels should be taken advantage of by the local and national BTS network.

The NGOs can also work with the Department of ICT to ensure online connections in their organizations. The Department of ICT has community programs that are also aimed at empowering women in the use of information and communications technology. The Department can be instrumental in providing opportunities for local governments to address internet connectivity in their respective areas.

9. Plans and directions

The next steps and future plans of the organizations are shown on Table 20. The answers of the respondents can also be summarized by the succeeding Table 21. All organizations are still expecting to be trained as network groups with corresponding need for funding to continue. This reflects the capacity of the network partners/members which could still be considered in its early stage of consolidation.

Table 20: Organization's plans in developing the local BTS Network Frequency Distribution

Plans in BTS Network Development		Frequency
1	- Continuous capacity building for the members.	1
2	- Invite more potential members and provide capacity building	1
3	- Continue and upgrade the scope of training to address present needs of children and youth - Develop programs that will divert the attention of youth from negative influence to activities that will produce active citizenship; Increase the number of trained volunteers on child protection and subject them to field output - Establish safe child in disaster's thru Operation Safe	1
4	- Continue capacity building among members of BTS Local Network - Resource mobilization of the BTS LN to support the activities of the network - Regular quarterly meeting of the network	1
5	- Continuous capacity-buildings - Regular network meetings - Resource generation	1
6	- Convergence - Networking - Continuing capacity building activities	1
7	- Develop local school CPP throughout Agusan del Sur - Train new partner on CSAP	1
8	- Resource mobilization	2

9	- Strengthen the local partners to adopt the technology and integrate in their local PPAs	1
10	- To organize more NGOs to BTS members	1
11	- To provide trainings for the partner agencies	1
12	- We wish to hire person who can focus on BTS. At the moment we do not have funding for this person	1

Continuous capacity building for the national and local networks are the common clamours of the organizations. There is a need to dialogue with local government to allocate funds for this purpose.

The organizations also expressed their expectations to the national network. Table 21 shows the organization's expectations to the BTS national network.

Table 21: Organization's expectations from the National BTS Network Frequency Distribution

Expectations from the National BTS Network		Frequency
1	Training	13
2	Advocacy activities	12
3	Funding	11

In the FGD the participants said that the organizations expect the National BTS Network to provide training, advocacy activities, and opportunities for funding. This is in line with continuing the capacity building and the push of the local BTS Network regarding in increasing awareness on the issue. Finding resources is critical since most of the organizations have cited that a potential lack of funding might derail their efforts concerning the local BTS Network.

- *Capacity building/updating skills especially on online prevention*
- *Develop network initiatives for resource mobilization at the local and national levels*
- *Task of national network – sustain national network in terms of objectives (capacity building, higher level of advocacy at national level benefitting local networks) – fund sourcing not only making project proposals but also tapping partnerships with national agencies; professionalizing the expertise of each organizations*
- *Tracking record needed (monitoring and evaluation)*
- *Committees of the national network – expanded membership – local network*
- *Strengthen the leadership to ensure that members will not diminish support.*

In the same vein, extracts from the in-depth interviews on future plans and directions are into the consolidation and institutionalization mode. The NGOs looked into general plans of action of managing and strengthening local networks while the CSWDO Zamboanga provides more specific approaches in its network strengthening such as capacitating local areas including its expanded areas on training, data gathering, and online safety training.

LASAC	CBDCI	CSWDO Zamboanga
<p><i>Local</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Meeting by members Plan activities for the network Capacitate members <p><i>National</i></p> <p>Support the network's activities</p>	<p><i>Local</i></p> <p>Continue strengthen the local network and expand membership.</p> <p><i>National</i></p> <p>The organization commits to sustain its membership and support to the national network endeavours.</p> <p>Actively involve [members] in the network's activities and support its present and future plans/directions.</p> <p>Mainstream the local and national network advocacy in the organization's regular programming in order to have human and financial provisions.</p> <p>Promote the local and national network to other stakeholders and partners to expand membership and popularize its advocacy.</p>	<p><i>Local</i></p> <p>On the whole, the local network is still not institutionalized. The focus in on the strengthening of the network. There is a need to capacitate each local area.</p> <p>Sustainability – the discussion is focused on working on cases with agencies mandated to handle cases – government to government collaboration is based on their mandate. The advocacy prevention on government side may still be a challenge because this is based on mandates. The Zamboanga LGUs have no authority over other LGUs. Work is largely on collaboration coordination with each other on cases. The focus is on mutual benefits work relations.</p> <p>There is no CSAE data yet in the Sibugay Isabela areas. In Zamboanga City there were 300 cases that were reported. In Dep Ed Isabela there are no records yet because children do not know where to report.</p> <p>There is a need for more orientation, because there is no formal coordination yet between the SWDOs of these jurisdictions with the Zamboanga City CSWDO. The latter has a commitment to capacitate partners because Sibugay and Isabela will need the BTS orientation for coordination.</p> <p>Online safety training as well as CSAP are also planned to happen</p>

		<i>for related NGOs and LGUs.</i>
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Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The experience of project partners in establishing and developing BTS local networks. Most of the respondents find the BTS local network as highly relevant and useful in their respective settings. This is similar to the findings of the 2015 project evaluation. While the relevance of the campaign is highly regarded and the networks were also found efficient and effective as a whole; however, conveners/coordinators of the local networks still see the need to strengthen the network members themselves since the quantity and quality of network development and sustainability somehow vary in the different settings covered by the BTS campaign.
2. The following were found based on the survey, FGD, and interviews conducted:
 - 2.1. Year of Participation. Membership in the BTS network has been growing as shown by the representation for each year since 2008. Many respondents were part of the network in Years 2011 to 2014. To evolve the local networks and overcome barriers the BTS campaign networks they must be able to consolidate, nurture, strengthen themselves and grow to become a force against CSAE socio-cultural practices.
 - 2.2. Manner of Introduction to the BTS Campaign. The non-government organizations that became part of the national BTS network were either both known to and invited directly by SFI or were recommended by partner organizations. More than half of the total respondents said they were directly invited by the SFI while less than half said that they were recommended by an organization to SFI. Criteria setting to select member organizations to train and become facilitators on CSAP advocacy is an effective practice.
 - 2.3. Membership quantity. The number of organizations in the local BTS network of the respondents vary. A minimum of 1 and as many as 46 organizations are local network groups. More than half has a minimum of 8 membership in their local network. The increasing number of network members indicate the significant and potential role of the local networks in disseminating the CSAP campaign in their respective areas and the impact that can result from the BTS campaign e.g. increase in reporting of CSAE cases.

- 2.4. Number of Trained Member Organizations. Half of the respondents were able to train at least 3 to 6 member organizations and about a fourth is able to train 8 and more organizations. The local network organizations interviewed disclosed the relevance of the SFI training in relation to the local network development; thus the training delivery application to the respective local areas of the trained members are able to increase advocates as well as increased in disclosures of CSAE cases.
- 2.5. Role of the Organization in the BTS Local Network. Most of the organizations were central in the formation of the local BTS network usually acting as the secretariat or in their leadership capacity. They are also key in the dissemination of the BTS campaign by providing trainings to their members. To sustain and expand the advocacy at the institution's/organizational level require training, policy formulation and implementation (and tracking). Training of individual representatives from NGOs and GOs need to be nurtured and continuously expanded to sustain the advocacy since demand for CSAP is high at the local level. There is also a need to scope and look into the different mandates of possible allied NGAs that can be supportive to the BTS campaign, support services, and referral systems.
- 2.6. Rationale of Local Network Formation – External Situation. All the organizations mentioned the lack of awareness and lack of knowledge about the issue on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation as the most compelling issues that pushed them to participate in forming their local BTS networks. Most of the organizations also felt the need to assist local government units in their efforts to address the issue, both those that still need to be capacitated and those that have recognized the issue in the communities. They also felt the need to help capacitate like-minded organizations in their areas about the issue.
- 2.7. Rationale – Internal Situation. The survey respondents were asked to identify the relevance of BTS in relation to their organizational vision, goals and objectives (VMGO). Each organization provided part of their VMGOs as aligned to CSAP campaign and advocacy. Another compelling reason for the network formation is the need to complement inadequate resources of lead organizations in local settings.
- 2.8. Contribution to the Network. All the organizations share knowledge resources in promoting the advocacy. Most of the organizations are able to share human resources to the network, and over half of them are able to share their financial resources.
- 2.9. Benefits of being a Local BTS Network member. All of the organizations are appreciative of the trainings they receive on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. They are also able to attend activities organized by members of their local BTS Network. They also appreciate that it is easier to establish contacts

within the local government and local line agencies. This is due to the legitimacy brought about by being recognized as being part of the local BTS Network. The network enables the members to speak in one voice leading duty bearers and local authorities to listen to what they want to say.

- 2.10. Perceived challenges/risks. All the organizations are worried about the funding that they can commit to sustain the network. They are worried that they might not find local donors from whom they can source funds. In line with this, the Network should find ways by which they can enter into MOAs with local line agencies that may be able to fund BTS-related activities. The National Network may look into the possibility of crafting an MOU/MOA at the national level to ease the way for the local networks and sustain the BTS-related activities. This might also mitigate the effects that the high staff turnover within line agency partners bring. Risk mitigation suggested by the respondents are: tapping of other organizations (both GO, NGOs, private sector and CSOs) which are key to resource mobilization in the community, maximizing partnerships, and support from local networks.
 - 2.11. Conditions/critical success factors necessary to bring about successful formation of networks. Building capacity is the most important factor in having a successful local BTS Network. Political will at the local level is important as having a local policy that supports the efforts of the local BTS Network, and having support at the community level also hastens the efforts to promote the advocacy. Other conditions include commitment, availability of funds, partner's ownership of the program, creation of policy or laws, community leadership, and clarity of roles. There seems to be a differences in perspectives of NGOs and GOs which may need to be taken into consideration in network building and program implementation.
 - 2.12. Activities to promote Local Networks. The top three (3) activities that the organizations do to participate in promoting the local BTS Network are: Participating in the events conducted by the local BTS Network members; Engaging with LGUs to encourage participation in/awareness of local BTS Network; and Sharing IEC materials with the local BTS Network. The organizations are committed to strengthening the network by constantly engaging with their network members and sharing of IEC materials. They are also engaging with the local government units to encourage support for the advocacy and the network activities. The efforts at coordinating network activities and identifying potential network members also show the organizations' commitment to sustaining the local BTS Network.
3. Current capacities of the BTS local networks in addressing both offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. The NGOs and GOs rated themselves well in the offline BTS campaign. While they are able to present and train audiences about protective behavior and online protection, they generally rated themselves low when it comes to the online campaign for the following reasons:

- 3.1. Organization's online presence. Most of the organizations have Facebook pages. Only half have websites. The organization however have assigned persons to deal with matters concerning their ICT use.
 - 3.2. Rating of organization's use of ICT for public engagement and action is neutral and somewhat low.
 - 3.3. Online Feedback Reporting. Only 3 answered on having an online mechanism on feedback reporting on online and offline child abuse. Despite their organizations having a person designated for ICT/social media efforts, the organizations are not using these online channels to further promote the cause of offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation. These means should be taken advantage of by the local and national BTS network.
4. Future program directions for SFI and for the BTS NN in strengthening and sustaining the BTS local networks include the following:
 - 4.1. The organizations expect the National BTS Network to provide continuous training, advocacy activities, and opportunities for funding. This is in line with continuing the capacity building and the push of the local BTS Network in increasing awareness on the issue in their local settings and jurisdictions as well as in ensuring the active participation of network members. Finding resources is critical since most of the organizations have cited that a potential lack of funding might derail their efforts concerning the local BTS Network.
 - 4.2. Plans in mind by the respondents for their local networks also include the following aside from continuous capacity building for the members: Invitation of potential members and provide capacity building; continue and upgrade the scope and relevance of training to address current needs of children and youth; development programs that will divert the attention of youth from negative influence to activities; increase number of trained volunteers on child protection for community campaigns; establish safe child in disaster's through 'Operation Safe'; resource mobilization and generation; convergence; strengthen partners to adopt and integrate technology in the program campaign; and setting up of tracking mechanisms.
 - 4.3. At the national level some suggestions of the network members are: support of the networks activities/endeavors, actively involve members in the activities, mainstreaming of local and national network advocacy in regular programming; promotion of local and national network to other stakeholders for expansion of advocacy.

5. Recommendations to SFI and the Networks.

- 5.1. Consolidate members in the local and national networks. Consolidation must include capacity building aside from the SFI modules but also in strategic planning and implementation for network organization and building. The members have to be bonded with common goals, targets, and activities. Needs analysis can be conducted in each local organization and have a common view of these at the national network council.
- 5.2. Explore on other relevant organizations in each locality for resource mapping, mobilization, and generation and for possible expansion in support to the advocacy and consolidation of members. Scoping and stakeholders' mapping of both government and non-government organizations (including CSOs and private sector) that can be mobilized for resource building. For example among government agencies such as the PNP, SWDOs, and Dep Ed, there could be other government agencies that can be tapped such as those in the health sector (DOH) as well as the higher education (CHED) and the Department of ICT (DICT). The private sector can also be taken into account in the expansion activities of the local network. Among private sector organizations, radio and broadcast groups in the community can also be tapped for dissemination of information.
- 5.3. Reiteration of the following in relation to the DSWD and the PNP: The National Network may look into the possibility of crafting an MOU/MOA at the national level to ease the way for the local networks and sustain the BTS-related activities. This might also mitigate the effects that the high staff turnover within line agency partners bring. Risk mitigation suggested by the respondents are: tapping of other organizations (both GO, NGOs, private sector and CSOs which are key to resource mobilization in the community, maximizing partnerships, and support from local networks.
- 5.4. Reiteration of the following: For the SFI and the BTS national network to work with the PNTI and PNPA to continue (or revive) the BTS modules as part of the curriculum.
- 5.5. Both the national and local networks take into consideration the preparation for proposals in partnership with SFI for their activities such as conduct of fora and summits, as well as development of training modules and materials required by their network members. These proposals can be submitted to SFI and to other funding partners which are found to have similar program promoting child rights in the country.
- 5.6. Conduct of regular dialogue with partner institutions specifically local and national government agencies for NGOs to understand better the mandates, plans and

programs and practices of NGAs and local government. Likewise explore the possibilities of engaging government agencies for fund support or budget complementation (e.g. the GAD budget). Most often government agencies require additional personnel support for their program implementation and these requirements can be explored and maximized.

- 5.7. Regular feedback reporting and the use of monitoring and evaluation schemes must be put in place to ensure the pulse and temperature of the local networks are felt and documented on a regular basis to help the national network management make good decisions in networking, policy formulation, as well as in lobbying for the latter. Consider exploring and studying local agencies that generate data and statistics directly about or related to CSAE. At the national level the Philippine Statistical agencies, Population Commission, and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) to monitor impact at the local and national level. NEDA, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and the Commission on the Welfare of Children (CWC) are government agencies that can also be considered for information in relation to strategy, plans and programs for children.
- 5.8. Explore and engage with other national government agencies that may expand and provide support to the BTS campaign.
 - 5.8.1. The Department of Health for health concerns of sexually abused children;
 - 5.8.2. The Department of Justice for prosecution and action on cases filed;
 - 5.8.3. The Commission on Higher Education's State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) for the campaign and for possible researches that students can conduct to help the local and national networks in the campaign planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
 - 5.8.4. The Department of ICT in the promotion and use of services which can relate to the protective behavior and online BTS campaign against CSAE. The DICT has regional/provincial clusters that work with local government units and must be able to translate their services to harmonize their plans and programs for gender and development budget allocations.
 - 5.8.5. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples for concerns that relate to tribal Filipino children;
 - 5.8.6. The National Commission on Disability Affairs for concerns on PWD children;

- 5.8.7. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and other related bodies at the local and national levels to ensure protection of children during and after disasters.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Luzon In-depth Interview/Case Study: LASAC

Annex 2: Visayas In-depth Interview/Case Study: BCDCI

Annex 3: Mindanao In-depth Interview/Case Study: CSWDO Zamboanga City

Annex 4: In-depth Interview and Guide Questions

Annex 5: Notes on Focus Group Discussion

Annex 6: Presentation Material Used for FGD

Annex 7: Survey Questionnaire

Reference Materials

Annex 1: Luzon In-depth Interview/ Case Study: LASAC

LIPA ARCHDIOCESAN SOCIAL ACTION COMMISSION, Inc.

LAFORCE Building, St. Francis de Sales Major Seminary Compound, Marawoy, Lipa City, Philippines 4217
[http://www.lasacclipa.com](http://www.lasaclipa.com) | info@lasacclipa.com | Telefax: +63.43.756.5581 | Mobile: +63.925.559.5568

1. Profile of the organization.

a. **VISION:** ***We envision socially renewed Christian communities, assisted by animated pastoral workers, through faith-based and charity-driven programs and services.***

b. **MISSION:** *To bring about social change towards authentic human development by promoting justice and peace and by providing social services to the poor and vulnerable in the Archdiocese of Lipa.*

c. **GOALS:**

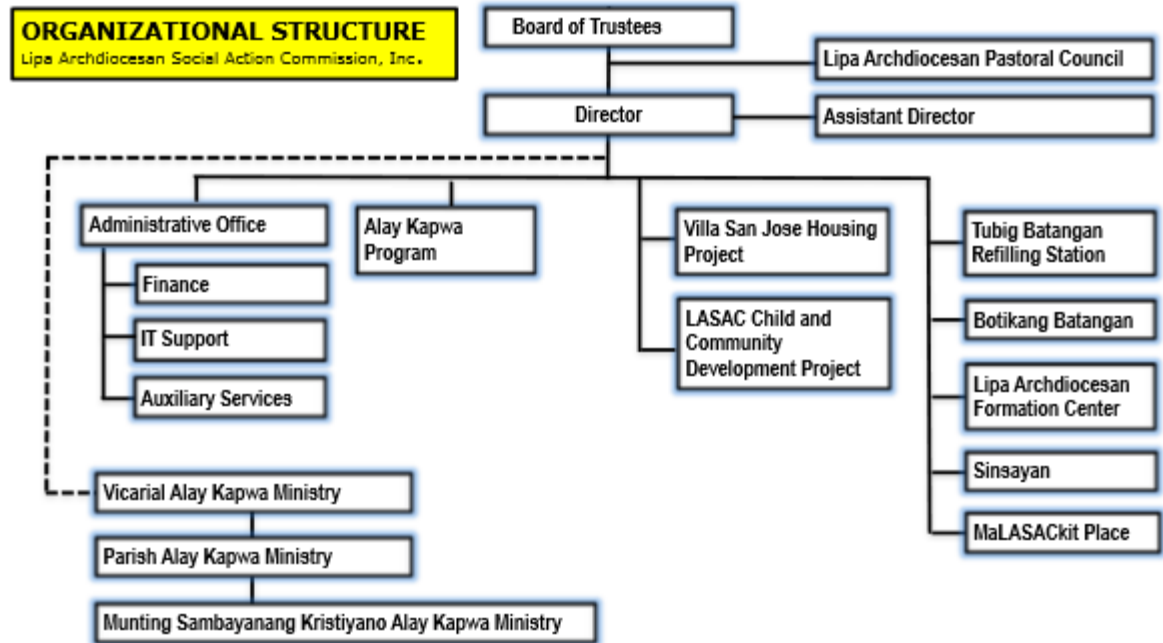
1. *To alleviate impoverish condition of the poor.*
2. *To provide capacitating avenues and opportunities for reducing poverty among the unprivileged.*
3. *To pursue social justice through non-violence advocacy initiatives that will help conscientize the public of their human rights and assist them to articulate their moral position on social issues that affect human and environmental ecology, awaken business firms of their corporate social responsibilities, and remind the government of its public accountability.*
4. *To strengthen LASAC organizational capability in order to improve the delivery of services and to develop animated pastoral workers in social apostolate of the Archdiocese.*
5. *To enhance LASAC resource capacity to deliver social services and implement social development programs.*

d. **ORGANIZATIONAL CORE VALUES** *Leadership by example Action oriented
Sincerity in service Animated Commitment*

e. **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE** – See figure below.



F. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Thematic Programs – Alay Kapwa (Medical Dental and Social Services); Emergency Preparedness and Response Program; Rehabilitation and Housing Programs; Scholarship Program; Skills-based Training Program; Justice and Peace; Council on Electoral Reforms; Archdiocese Ministry on Environment; Gender Equality; Child Rights

- f. Projects: LASAC Child and Community Development Project; Villa San Jose Housing Project; Lipa Archdiocesan Formation Center; Tubig Batangan Refilling Station; Sinsayan; Malasackit Place; Botikang Batangan

2. Answers to Questions by Maren of LASAC

2.1. **Timeline:** Year organization got involved in the Break the Silence (BTS) advocacy.

- *KNHP invited LASAC to be part of the BTS advocacy since our project served children and community. Stairway and LASAC had a consultation meeting regarding BTS and LASAC BOT agreed stated in the resolution our willingness to implement BTS*
- *2014 when LASAC through its special project LASAC Child and Community Development Project joined the BTS advocacy.*

- *2 Focal persons was trained July 2014.*

2.2. Current ties with the Stairway Foundation and the national network?

- *Technical and financial support in our BTS advocacy*
- *Part of the BOT of BTS National Network (Treasurer)*
-

2.3. Development of the LASAC local network for the Break the Silence advocacy.

LASAC convenes organization that was trained, willing to be trained and has program on children. Letter of commitment was asked from them to be part of the BTS Local Network.

2.4. Composition of the local BTS network

LGU (Local DSWD), Local PNP (WCPD), People's Organization (PO), NGO

7 GOs, 2 POs, 1 NGO

2.5. **Rationale:** Reasons LASAC participated in the BTS advocacy.

External. *The church had this opportunity to go to remote communities within the Province of Batangas. These communities rarely access services from the Government and other agencies. LASAC goes to the communities less travelled by to empower the women as well as their communities in order to support the needs of their children. In doing our work in the communities, we heard stories about child sexual abuse but still people in the communities are silent in the issue. They are afraid to talk about the issue in so many ways. Even some cases are not reported to proper authorities. Also, people in the community have limited knowledge on what is child sexual abuse.*

Internal. *LASAC is engaged in child rights advocacy. LASAC Child and Community Development Project (LCCDP) is one of the special projects of LASAC in cooperation with Kindernothilfe (KNH) in Germany. The Project takes a holistic approach in organizing and empowering poorest women into Self Help Group (SHG) to meet children's survival, protection, developmental and participation right. SHA is organizing poorest women into three level of People's Institution the Self Help Group, Cluster Level Association and Federation to meet the needs of their children and lobby issues and concerns to stakeholders for the attainment of their identified goals. SHA activities include are Savings and Loan Management, SHG Strengthening, Individual and Group Goal Setting and Self Assessment, Communication and Leadership Modules and Monitoring and Reporting System.*

The project believes that joining in Break the Silence (BTS) Network would be a great opportunity to help us in addressing the issue on child sexual abuse. We are providing Child Sexual Abuse Prevention (CSAP) session to our SHGs, children's group and other

stakeholders in the communities. We assist school in the localization of their School Child Protection Policy and provide online Safety Sessions to Children. We strengthen our partnership with the local social welfare office, Police, People's Organization, Schools and other Non-Government Organization through organizing the local BTS Network – Batangas.

We also worked with our CLAs by accompanying them in advocating Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) Desk and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) to be functional in each community. Through our continuous awareness session for the CLAs they have included goals on protecting children in their Goal Setting.

LASAC will continue to work hand in hand with other stakeholders in addressing child sexual abuse issue to protect children and let the community talked about child sexual abuse.

LASAC coverage is within the province of Batangas. We cannot do the advocacy considering the limited number of staff trained in conducting the advocacy. We need partners to help us in the advocacy and since LASAC has limited fund for the advocacy partners may support activities.

2.6. Training by Stairway Foundation helped in the formation of our local network and national network.

- *CSAE issue really exist and CSAP training is a great help in awareness raising and protecting children. Many organizations have no or limited capacity in the prevention and handling of cases. Thus, the organization has its willingness to join the network.*

2.7. Difference of the Training conducted by Stairway Foundation in contrast to other training of other similar organizations.

- ***Training conducted by Stairway is easily understood and provide opportunity for the participants to learn from each other's experience. It has complete training blocks until the pax [participants] can share and facilitate it to the target audience.***

2.8. Role(s) in the BTS network?

- BTS local network
 - ***Convenor of the BTS LN***
- BTS national network?
 - ***Member and BOT***

2.9. Benefits of the Networks

- Local network
 - ***Support in the advocacy***
 - ***Partners in conducting awareness raising***
 - ***Help in lobbying issues at local level***
 - ***Training opportunities***
- Benefits in the BTS national network
 - ***Technical and financial support in the advocacy***
 - ***Opportunities for the training and advocacy materials***
 - ***Support in the issues to be lobbied***
 - ***Building Capacity of members***

2.10. Challenges and Risk Factors

- Local network:
 - ***Challenges are the schedule of the partners, political issues, fund in sustaining the activities and functionalities of the government special bodies for the protection of children***
- National network
 - ***Geographical location of members and funds to support activities.***

Mitigation of challenges or risk factors

- a. Local – advance planning and scheduling for the local network members, be part of the special bodies for the children, lobby for the support of the activities from the LGU, resource mobilization for the network.***
- b. National – regular meeting of the BOT, a secretariat for the national network for support in activities and project proposals for funding***

2.11. Conditions for a Successful Network

- ***Local and national – commitment of partners in protecting children and support in the advocacy both technical and funds, initiate activities for fund sourcing, capacity building of partners***

2.12. Organizational contribution to the Networks

- ***Local and National – increase partners in the advocacy, ideas for the advocacy materials, trained other partners in the advocacy, support in the advocacy***

2.13. Management and Coordination

Local Network:

When it comes to management and coordination it is best that members of BTS LN should have regular meeting to update each other child protection activities. And initiate activities for the network to sustain the network.

National network:

Management in the National Network considering the location of the members there should be a functional secretariat and BOT

2.14. Capacity to address offline child sexual abuse problems

Medium – LASAC able to reach large number of audience in the advocacy and production of CSAP comics distributed to communities. Having partners in doing the advocacy and being part of the Provincial and City council for the protection of children, assist school in the localization of CPP

2.15. Current capacity and capability to address **online** child abuse?

Medium – reached large number of audience in the advocacy, production of Online comics ready for distribution

2.16. Future Plans

- BTS local network
 - ***Quarterly Meeting by members***
 - ***Plan activities for the network***
 - ***Capacitate members***

- National network

Support the network's activities

BAKYAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC.



1. Profile

- Year Organized: 1980 – named as Bakyas Kinderhome - a Church-based organization under the management of Bakyas Evangelical Church, Inc.
- Year 2005 – registered to the SEC as autonomous organization by the name Bakyas Community Development Center, Inc., with Bakyas Evangelical Church as one of its partners.
- Office Address: **Bakyas Evangelical Church Compound Bakyas, Brgy. Mansilingan Bacolod City 6100 Negros Occidental, Philippines**
- Contact Person: **Analie Jan A. Tarosa**
- Designation: **Executive Director**
- Contact details: Email - bkinderhome@yahoo.com, Tel. No.: **+63 34 4462602**

1.1. Description of Organization :

Bakyas Community Development Center, Inc. (BCDCI) is a non-stock, non-profit child-focused organization, duly registered by the Securities and Exchange Commission and licensed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development to operate as a social work agency implementing Community-Based Services for Children, Youth, Women, Families and Communities. BCDCI's programs and services are geared towards the promotion of the basic rights of the child to survival, development, protection and participation.

VISION:

A progressive and safe community where children enjoy a decent life.

MISSION:

BCDCI commits to empower communities responsive to children's needs.

GOALS:

1. To initiate community-based and child-focused development projects that aim to help children, especially those from poor families, gain access to education, health services, spiritual nurture and other opportunities that will help them develop into productive members of their respective communities.
2. To initiate advocacy programs and activities for the promotion of children's rights and issues to various stakeholders
3. To organize community groups and enhance their capabilities in designing and managing community-based, child-focused development projects by conducting trainings, extending technical support and services, and documenting and disseminating good practices.
4. To develop the capability and sustainability of BCDCI to deliver services in an effective, efficient and sustained manner through the adoption of purposeful organizational and resource development measures.
5. To broaden its network and linkages by forging partnerships with groups that implement similar programs and advocacy activities.
6. To implement income-generating activities and projects to sustain the implementation of various programs and projects pursuant to the above-stated objectives.

CORE VALUES:

Honesty – values truth and transparency above anything else.

Value for Children – children are God given gifts. They deserve right nurture and direction, love, respect and acceptance. They are entitled to a bright future.

Holistic Ministry – to win sinners to the Lord Jesus Christ, our ministry must fundamentally address the socio-economic and spiritual needs of the community.

Partnership – that linkage with other actors in the community with common goal and belief is important and necessary to achieve our goals and aspirations.

Inclusiveness – that in the implementation of our programs, there is no bias as to religion, creed and gender.

Commitment – that passion to serve is important in the work place, empowered by the belief that God gives us this ministry for a noble purpose that will glorify His name.

Participation – we believe in cooperativeness as a way to stir up the enthusiasm of each member. No man is an island.

Sustainability/Self-reliance – that our program must be geared towards the ultimate goal that member can stand on their own and sustain them through the years.

Respect for Inherent Rights of Man – we value rights of every person. That each person is a unique creation of God, having his/her own God given identity as a person.

Area of Coverage:

Bakyas Community Development Center is presently implementing its child-focused community-based programs at Don Salvador Benedicto. However, Advocacy program on Children's Rights and Issues, specifically on the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention covers the Western Visayas Region.

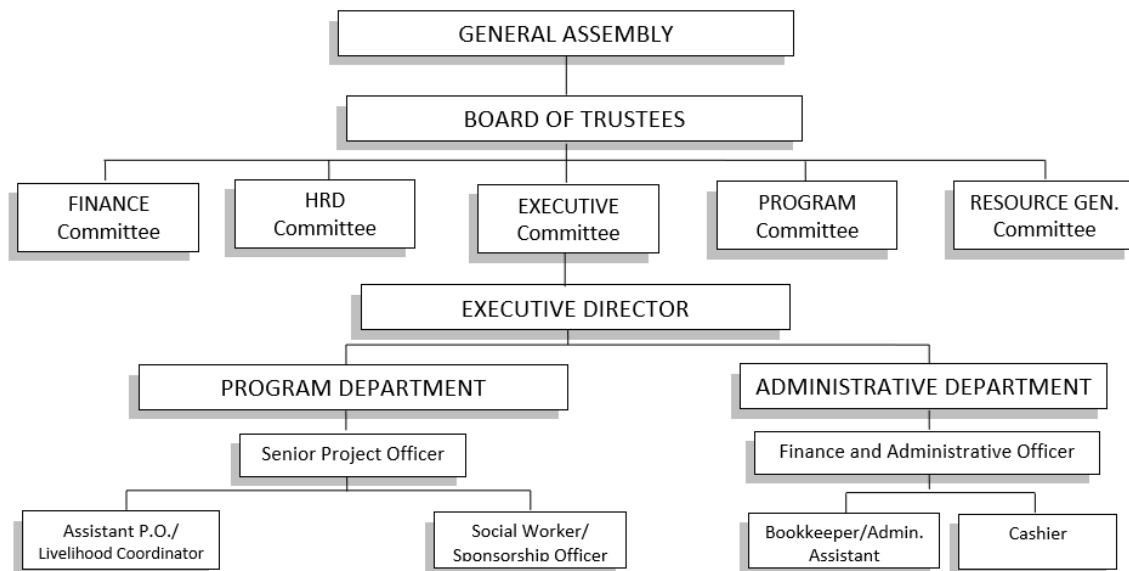
Main Program Components:

- Livelihood and Economic Development Projects
- Educational Development Programs
- Values Formation
- Health, Nutrition, Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement
- Advocacy on Child's Rights and Issues
- People's Institution Building/Community Organizing

Structure

Bakyas Community Development Center Inc.

Organizational and Management Structure



2. Answers to In-depth Interview Questions

2.1. Timeline:

Year organization was involved in the Break the Silence (BTS) advocacy.

- ***In 2008, Stairway Foundation through our Funding partner Kindernothilfe looked for organizations to pilot the Break The Silence Project. BCDCI was one of the partners that was recommended to be trained and be part of the BTS Project. From then on, our Organization was able to sustain the partnership and became part of the Core Group of the Break The Silence National Network.***

2.2. Current ties with the Stairway Foundation and the national network?

- ***Stairway continues to be a partner of BCDCI in terms of technical and materials support related to CSAEP advocacy. On one hand, as the BTS National Network is now established as a legal entity, our organization acts as Board Chair of the Network.***

2.3. BTS Local Network Description

- ***The local network is called "Inter-Visayas BTS Network". After the series of trainings that we rolled out to our BTS-B partners in our locality, their experiences in conducting CSAEP sessions lead the group to the realization that we need other partners in order to effectively respond to cases and expand awareness on the issue. Thus, together with the BTS-B Partners, a consultation with other NGOs, and mandated Government organizations (WCPD, CSWD,***

DepEd) was made and a decision to come up with a local bts network was agreed.

2.4. Composition of local BTS network.

The local BTS Network is composed of the following NGOs, Church-based Organizations, and Mandated Government Agencies:

- *Bakyas Community Development Center, INC.*
- *Quidan Kaisahan in Negros Occidental, INC.*
- *Christian Advocates for Justice & Development in Negros, Inc.*
- *KABALAKA Student Center Program*
- *Share an Opportunity Phils.-Negros Area*
- *Kalipay Negrense Foundation, Inc*
- *Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc.*
- *Creative Community Foundation (CCF)*
- *Alliance of Children's Ministries in Negros*
- *Kalambuan Federation*
- *Dep-Ed Division of Bacolod City*
- *Dep-Ed Division of Negros Occidental*
- *WCPD – Bacolod*
- *WCPD – Negros*
- *WCPD – Iloilo*
- *DSSD – Bacolod*
- *MSWDO – Don Salvador Benedicto*

2.5. Rationale

The organization's experience that one of its former beneficiary was sexually abused by her father and nobody in the organization was capable in handling the case, lead the management to seek for assistance to build the capacity of its workers in dealing with issues like this. Sometime later, the opportunity to be part of the BTS Project came which the organization readily grab. BCDCI sees it as timely and relevant for the organization's mandate.

Internal. The organization needs to expand its reach and connections in order to learn, grow, and access resources in different forms since it has always been confide to its own small world for the past decades. The organization also sees opportunities to build/enhance its capacities through the network, its members and partners, as well as to share our own experience and expertise.

External. Looking at existing organizations and groups in the locality, there is none who is focused in the issue of CSAE. Also, NGOs who were trained in conducting CSAP

sessions have eventually encountered disclosures and handled CSA cases which is already beyond their existing programs and services thus, making it more difficult to respond within their available capacity. Having a local network that could share expertise and pool resources both for a wider awareness raising and response to CSA cases is beneficial to everyone working to address the issue.

- 2.6. How training of Stairway Foundation helped in the formation of your local and national network.

First and foremost, it would be difficult to form a network if you have not developed the right knowledge, attitude and skills on CSA issue per se and on how to address it. Stairway's trainings has equipped us both in the theoretical and practical understanding of the issue and in developing strategies on how to go about the process. The tools and accompaniment provided for by Stairway in the process is also very helpful.

- 2.7. Difference of the Training conducted by Stairway Foundation in contrast to other training of other similar organizations.

Stairway's training has both practical and theoretical components and technical support and accompaniment is part of the process to ensure quality. Another contrast from other similar organizations is the use of creative tools such as the animation to maximize understanding and learning of participants. Their training also includes relevant local government mandated agencies of participating organizations that is geared towards building connections that would be helpful in the local advocacy work. Stairway is also generous in transferring their knowledge, skills, and expertise as well as in sharing their tools and materials to their participants unlike other organizations who are very selective on what they can only share.

2.8. Role(s) in the BTS network

- Local Network: *BCDCI serves as the Coordinator of the local network*
- National Network: *BCDCI is the current President of the BTS national network*

2.9. Benefits

Local network

- **The organization's CSAEP advocacy will have a wider reach because of the involvement of other stakeholders.**

- Resources and expertise of local network members maybe accessed by the organization
- The organization will have a stronger influence and connections.

National Network

Access to continuing capacity building

Access to various expertise, materials, and tools

Building of connections and influence in the national level through the national network

2.10. Challenges and Risk Factors

Local Network:

Changes of leadership and workers both in the NGO and Government agencies sometimes lead that the organization cease its involvement to the local network.

The lack of financial source to support activities and initiatives of the network.

National Network:

Absence of financial support and sources to sustain planned activities and operational expenses

2.11. Mitigation of Risk Factors

Local

Encourage involvement of at least 2 focal persons of member organizations/agencies to the Local Network meetings and activities.

National

Implement resource mobilization activities

2.12. Conditions for a Successful Network

- Local and National

Regularity of meetings

Implementation of common/network activities, advocacies, or initiatives to keep the network moving and active.

Availability of resources (financial, expertise, human, etc.) to sustain the network

Trained/informed network members who shares on the cause and commits to the advocacy

2.13. Organizational Contribution to the Network

Local and National

Participation and support to the Network activities and advocacies

Human and financial contribution/counterpart and other available resources

Expertise and experience

2.14. Management and Coordination

Local

Since the local network is informal in nature, the management and coordination would be shared and rotational among member organizations.

National

The National Network as a legal entity must have a Secretariat to do the coordination and management function. The BTSNN Board as a policy-making body shall also set direction and guidance for the Network.

2.15. Capacity to address offline and online child sexual abuse problems

Offline -

Medium. While the organization already have the required basic knowledge, skills and minimal resources, there are still challenges and limitations in terms of fully addressing child abuse cases. Among them are the limited human and financial resources, and external factors such as mandated government agencies inappropriate responses/actions.

Online -

Low. The organization's capacity to address online child abuse is only limited to awareness-raising, trainings, and referral. Expertise of the organization in this aspect is also limited. Local authorities also have limitations and challenges in responding to online child abuse cases.

2.16. Future Plans

BTS local network

Continue strengthen the local network and expand membership.

National network

The organization commits to sustain its membership and support to the national network endeavors.

Local and national network

Actively involve in the network's activities and support its present and future plans/directions. Mainstream the local and national network advocacy in the organization's regular programming in order to have human and financial provisions.

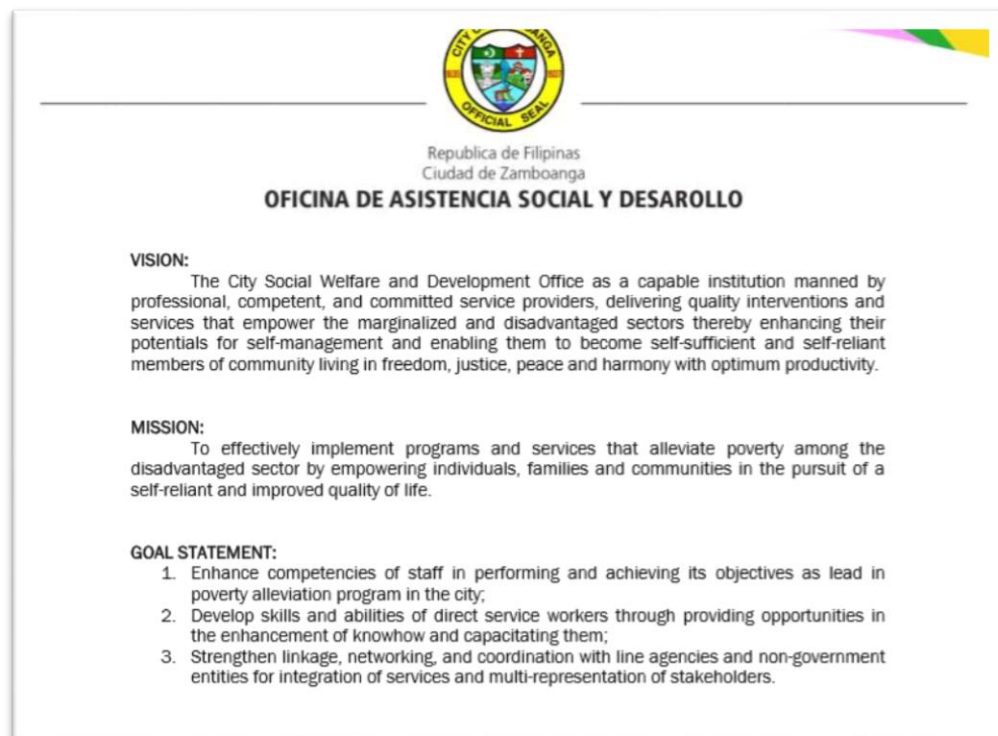
Promote the local and national network to other stakeholders and partners to expand membership and popularize its advocacy.

Annex 3: Mindanao In-Depth Interview/Case study: CSWDO Zamboanga City⁸

The interviewee is a social worker and currently a staff specifically a Technical Officer of the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) Zamboanga City. He (Ronald) was sent by the CSWDO as partner for training together with the head of the Social Action Center (SAC) which was the partner of the Stairway Foundation Inc for the Break the Silence Training (BTS) in 2012, and the police representative. The training (BTS) Facilitators training was not yet a Training of Trainers (TOT). Immediately re-echo training followed in Zamboanga City.

He found the BTS Training challenging. Training (re-echo) others after the TOT to capture the situation of sexual abuse and exploitation situation of children (CSAE) in the area was quite challenging.

The Zamboanga City CSWDO covers 98 barangays with 30 social workers working for its several projects. It has been in partnership with SAC in Zamboanga City. The CSWDO has a dynamic program. They are generalists catering to the marginalized groups in the city from children to elderly. There are 14 barangays that Ronald covered out of the 98 total barangays which includes all programs for the welfare for children, elderly, women, disaster relief and recovery, practically – all beneficiaries. Social workers cover all programs in each barangays. The programs carried by the CSWDO are all government programs of both national and local levels.

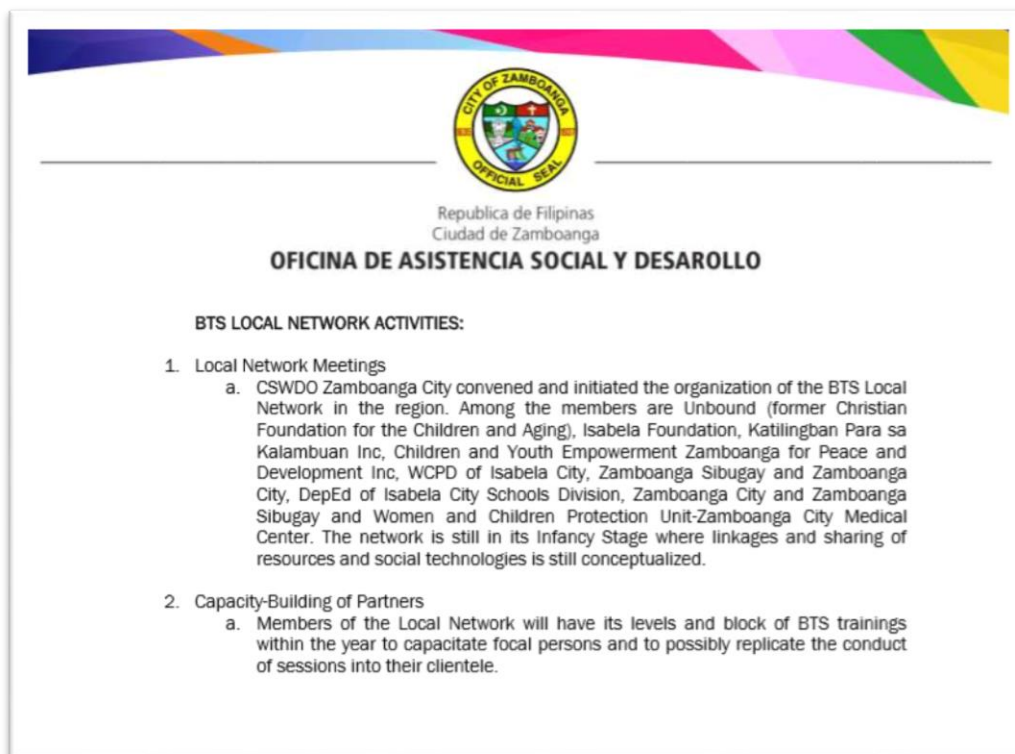


⁸ Interview with Ronald of CSWDO Zamboanga City done on December 2, 2017 at Jollibee SM Manila City Hall

Priorities depend on their Performance Evaluation Sheet Individual Report Form – all targets, it identifies what to do in relation to funds.

He is currently a technical officer where he covers all 98 barangays; he provides technical assistance to all staff, dealing with staff, all training, and serves as resource person for advocacy and training programs. The CSWDO provide direct service delivery through social workers dealing with all barangays

How did they implement the BTS program? The advocacy and orientation programs on CSAP and CSAE are presented to all audiences - children, parents, and teachers.



Since there are only a few of them who took the training through the SFI, he also underwent the training of trainers (TOT), and had his staff at the CSWDO take the role of facilitators and trainers in their respective areas. The orientation covered government personnel, NGOs in the Zamboanga City and in other jurisdictions.

Evolution of Partnerships and the Local Network. In 2012 the BTS training implemented was in partnership with SAC, but the partner who took the training resigned. The SAC Coordinator until 2016 used to attend, program manager coordinating with Stairway. She had to turn over to the CSWDO when she resigned.

In June or July 2016, the SAC and the CSWDO developed and organized the Zamboanga City local network starting with their existing networks. It is composed of organizations, groups, and individuals who were partners of the BTS training and those who attended the orientation facilitated by the main partners. However when the SAC coordinator resigned, the Stairway Foundation concerned about sustainability of the initiatives in the Zamboanga City area requested the CSWDO to take over the leadership. At this stage, CSWDO Zamboanga City rose above the situation although it is still in the stage

of growing and building its partnership with local government and national government agencies and alliance with other NGOs.

Relevance of the BTS training. The CSWDO Department head saw the value of the BTS advocacy since it has garnered confidence from partners that it was able to get personal disclosures from those who have attended the orientation and training. The difference is in the way the BTS training is conducted. The BTS training and orientation were regarded as unique and powerful and yet simple because it has tools such as stories produced through animation compared to traditional ways of presenting situations. Members of the network had shown sustained interests because of innovative ways that has captured personal and affective approaches more than the usual cognitive ways of doing training and orientation.

Since 2012 there were many times that children, young persons and mothers would approach the trainers to disclose about their personal situations. Oftentimes the audience the children and mothers in particular felt discomfort about the training and would resonate with the stories presented during the training. Reporting of CSAE cases in Region 12 increased since the level of awareness have been heightened in the communities and in schools. In a way the advocacies have been effective because these have prompted or triggered disclosures from young individuals and mothers about CSAE experiences even if these cases happened some time ago in the past. For the latter, there is 12 years validity period.

In the training and orientation when the trainers are approached by attendees about CSAE personal cases and experiences they are given referrals to facilitate case reporting. Through the training and advocacies attendees become aware where they can file complaints and cases. The process starts when cases are filed through the police, and or when cases are referred to the social workers for case intake and further probing. The Social Worker and Police (WCPD) tandem is very important in the process until the cases are closed. Aside from the advocacy, the BTS program includes training that capacitates the WCPD to learn how to conduct child friendly interviews so that children will not be traumatized. It also promotes to have a case conference among the medico legal, hospital social workers, and prosecutors since same questions are asked from the children. Having these case conferences is more efficient in handling cases.

CSAE cases usually happen in more familiar settings such as the homes. Some cases involve other settings like schools.

Challenges and Risks. Challenges faced by the network is the fast turn-over of police personnel within a 6-month or one-year period. “Mabilis transitioning sa police and this affects our partnership”. So a police personnel who was trained by SFI or by the local partner may be transferred after 6 months and a new police officer who takes over who will require another training.

Another challenge is the capacity building funds which are limited. To address the situation they conduct Coaching or mentoring on the job activities when there are reported cases.

In addition, among the police personnel, there are those whom he found lazy or idle because “*patong patong ang mga kaso at napapabayaan*”. Police personnel manpower is also limited. So the challenges include numbers, limited capacity as well as attitudinal problems.

The most challenging though is: Only a few cases prospered (completed with judgment) due to funding issues of complainants and limited capacity of the local government units. BTS trained Social workers are proactive if cases are not given action by police. The Social workers have to be because time is of the essence; it is more difficult when mothers or children withdraw their case when nothing seems to happen.

The case does not progress if retracted. The mothers and children feel disheartened when they are asked to come back several times (*pag pabalik balik*); this happens when a police officer takes on the case but because of 24 hours duty, the next shift would not take on and process the case, instead wait for the original police officer handling the case (*hindi pwede humawak and susunod na duty kaya pinagpapabukas and kaso, halimbawa paggawa ng affidavit, so di ito nakakatulong sa complainant kesa sa perpetrator*). Making the affidavit by itself already takes long.

He wished that there is fast tracking of cases. But having delays always happen – this is because of the system. Documents need to be prepared before proceeding to the next step.

They tried to have a conference with 2 or 3 stations of police, practicing like a one-stop shop.

The list of challenges also include the limited time of social workers to focus only in one program since they are more of generalists. There are various cases that social workers handle. So when one calls the police, the dynamics change because of the different and multiple programs.

He later found out that this is not the practice in other jurisdictions, for example at the NCR. Social workers assigned to children will only handle cases of children but in Zamboanga City a social worker covers all groups and sectors. He personally preferred the NCR's practice which he found more effective. This also encourages specialization of some social workers. It is more preferred from the point of view of the victim if they are more focused. Police would know who to partner with. Standardization of practice happens if the work is more-focused. To him, human resource management is challenging in government.

Benefits of the Local Network. He is now on his 5th year as part of the BTS movement. In those 5 years – what did he gain? As an individual he finds the capacity building focused. It is a big boost (*napakalaking tulong*) in terms of professional growth. He began to think that this should be the way (“ganito pala dapat”). He realized his passion in working with and for children. When trained he became more passionate in advocacy work. He also sees the benefits for his organization because the training has capacitated his staff, and it provided opportunities to link with other organizations. He also expanded his relationship with the case management team - police, social workers, teacher, guidance counsellor, doctor, and psychologists.

The BTS network also includes the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC). They are also part of the network because of prevention and after care services. They have found to be valuable as advocacy partners. They are included in the Local city level and barangay level partnerships. While the BTS is more focused on CSAE, the council covers all children

Are there other non-government organizations they partner with? Before the BTS Program there were 3 NGOs working particularly for children: Katilingban, Unbound, and Child Fund but they left Zamboanga City. BTS is more focused on child sexual abuse issues. The local network is just newly established in

Zamboanga City. It has a **different** feature because of its LGU-character. Partners are mostly from LGUs. Their Office also partnered with LGU in Isabela in Basilan.

Networking and partnership with LGUs operate in different context. They currently have provincial and city LGU partners: Zamboanga Sibugay Province and Isabela City, Basilan. Their local networks are the CSWDO network, DepEd Zamboanga City, Basilan Isabela, and Zamboanga Sibugay.

The NGO Isabela Foundation are also included in the network for children. Hospitals specifically the Women and Children Hospital, and the Zamboanga City Medical Center, a government hospital are also part of the network.

As of this time, the doctors are not given orientation yet. They have planned to have training for the medico legal, not on advocacy work but on treatment of victims. Usually the training activities are conducted for the Women and Children Protection Unit (WCPU) and medico legal for far flung areas. They are part of the referral system.

In prevention work, Dep Ed, is among the government agencies as part of the network for government work. Currently the triumvirate is composed of: the CSWDO, the WCPU, and the DepEd. In some places, the coverage of schools is more emphasized because teachers can be more credible to speak in behalf of the child (*"ang bata sa zamboanga, karaniwan ayaw paniwalaan ng nanay so nagsasabi sa teacher"*). This is the reason training in schools are important.

The length of the Orientation training spans for 3 days. It covers Basic orientation, children sexual abuse, online protection, and child protection policy in schools. The training for High School Teachers was a revelation. In junior high school it was found that there were cases that the teacher brings with him his students for drinking sessions. (*ang estudyante dinadala ng teacher pag umiinom*). This is one of the topics or stories that is passed on to the training activities.

As to who spends for the training, it depends on the partnership agreements, (*"kung saan kukunin pondo kung sa school or sa aming office"*). In partnership one of the benefits is the pooling of resources.

Online/Offline Activities. The orientation provides awareness on how facilitators, teachers make their audience aware of the dangers of posting information and photos online specifically on what children do in social media, as well as the risks that go with it and providing concrete cases. They are made aware if children know how to post picture, which can be traced, edit, hacked, even address and other information details.

Online case tips on how to stay safe online are also part of the training. This is to emphasize basically the role of the teachers and how they can integrate these topics in their subjects for 1 or 2 hours.

After training the trainees are made to roll out what they learned.

Now on its 5th year, it can be said that the BTS effect is good. Children became aware of the dangers of information and photos posted online through social media, they can be victims of bullying. Trained teachers are able to integrate these on their lessons 1 hour or 2 hours so children and youth are made aware of internet safety.

There were several trainings already conducted particularly on the preventive sessions with children. With teachers many are trained. *"Sila nag roroll out school"*.

Unfortunately there is no formal documentation of BTS activities. In the CSWDO Children component – BTS is already mixed in other reporting. They are not able to account for the numbers reached in the advocacy. "We did not see that". Only when there are request for in service training of teachers. This is based on invitation especially by teachers or principals district and schools. Since there were no records for attribution, the interviewee gave his Fearless estimates. In 2012 – barangays in 7 districts out of 11 – schools, basic education elementary to high school.

Because of limitation in time and personnel, they find the training of teachers is much better than directly training students. They would prefer to have only up to 100 audience. Principals for example requests if the training can accommodate 250 students, they would decline such requests because quality of the training may suffer. But they would prefer to only train the teachers.

How effective is your advocacy in BTS, in terms and aside from increase in reported cases. Management formed that it is important to work on advocacy because the issue and the numbers of cases are alarming. Many children and youth are covered in the Family Development Sessions (FDS) of Pantawid, they already know reporting protocol, who and where to report. They are also aware that neighbors can report cases.

As mentioned earlier the Barangay is part of the partnership and network, the BCPC in particular. Thus the local network itself already covers 95 BCPCs. Of these, 3 are in remote and not safe areas. The NGO partners facilitate the children and youth audience. The SAC program manager used to be active in the empowerment of Zamboanga city children and youth. They were convener for CAYEZ, *"Ako para sa Bata"*. In the convention CSAP is included; the interviewee was a resource person which covers 46 barangays, and 191 participants all members of the BCPC team.

The CSAP orientation awareness spans for 2 to 4 hours. With teachers mostly training during their in service training, if intensive this takes 3 days. Already done since 2012 are schools in seven districts.

When there is a request, most of the time the interviewee is asked as resource person but social workers can also provide training to those who have already taken the training.

How do you manage the network? The network is generally a loose network except for Sibugay, local Provincial Council for the Protection of Children; this is Zamboanga initiated. The network's main purpose is to facilitate referrals, e.g. temporary shelters. The referral is quick if the network is in place and can discuss easily the protocols. The network is still in its infancy stage (*masyado pang bata*).

Plans with regards to the local network

Strengthening of the network. It was discussed with Stairway Foundation to capacitate some members of the network by end of December or early November. Push different levels of training, strengthen, for Zamboanga Sibugay, Isabela network. But this is still at the early stage. Some challenges are foreseen in Zamboanga Sibugay local network, per province. There is a need to capacitate each local area.

On the whole, the local network is still not institutionalized. Sustainability – the discussion is focused on working on cases with agencies mandated to handle cases – government to government collaboration is

based on their mandate. The advocacy prevention on government side may still be a challenge because again this is based on mandates.

The Zamboanga LGUs have no authority over others. So for the mean time work is largely on collaboration coordination with each other on cases. The focus yet is on mutual benefits work relations.

There is no CSAE data yet in the Sibugay Isabela areas. In Zamboanga City there were 300 cases that were reported. In Dep Ed Isabela there are no records yet because children do not know where to report.

There is a need for more orientation, because there is no formal coordination yet between the SWDOs of these jurisdictions with the Zamboanga City CSWDO. The latter has a commitment to capacitate partners because Sibugay and Isabela will need the BTS orientation for coordination.

Online safety training as well as CSAP are also planned to happen for related NGOs and LGUs. It is still in the idea stage because there are no funds allocated for these activities yet.

While training on CSAP and online safety for children are given focus, the irony is that the CSWDO does not have its own web presence. The City has its own website but this is to promote the city for tourism, as well as for business. IEC materials for the training make use of the traditional modes such as tarpaulins displayed in field offices, police stations and in schools.

Whether there is a law or local policy about the use of social media in promoting causes and advocacies this is not known yet. For anything to be posted on the official website of the city government just like any entity, it is protocol that approval of the Mayor is required. This is not only an administrative concern but also because of political reasons. There are many who make use of social media to hurl fraudulent claims or complaints against the Mayor. *“Maraming nanloloko baka masira ang pangalan ng Mayor.”* Thus advocacies against CSAE are still done face to face. Or as a recourse, advocacies are promoted using their social media platform personal accounts only.

For government to use the online platform for advocacies, it will still be a long process. For one, this needs a lot of IT expert in the LGU. They have WIFI only for their use. In the field offices, there is no WIFI connection for children to browse online. The government controls its use.

So how do they demonstrate Training about online safety? Teachers are taught how to filter and screen dangerous sites for children. Tips on how to customize the computer and internet settings are covered in the training. The discussion centers on the installation of filtering applications whether for work or home use. For example at the airport you can browse for free. Most often homes have WIFI or cellular connections that children can access. The filtering mechanisms will be able to control and block sites that are harmful to children. With this knowledge the children will not be able to connect to porn sites. Block sites. Hopefully in the future this can be part of policy discussions. Perhaps the national network can consider lobbying to look into future initiatives.

Annex 4: In-depth Interview Guide Questions

The following questions are guide for interviewing organizations to write in-depth case studies of the BTS network research. **Interview Questions:**

Organization

I. Describe your organization.

- a. Vision
- b. Mission
- c. Goals and Objectives
- d. Activities
- e. Leadership
- f. Structure
- g. Resources
- h. Others

Note: Please send documents in soft copies if there are more information you wish to share about your organization in relation to your local BTS network.

II. Timeline:

1. What year did your organization get to be involved in the Break the Silence (BTS) advocacy? Please tell in detail how it happened?
2. What is your current ties with the Stairway Foundation and the national network?
3. Were you able to develop a local network for the Break the Silence advocacy? How did it happen?
4. What constitute your local BTS network? What organizations are part of your local network & how many organizations are there in this local network (GOs and NGOs)?

III. Rationale

1. Why did the organization participate in the BTS advocacy?
2. Why did form the national and local networks?
 - a. What was the internal situation in the organization that compelled the organization to agree to form a local and national network?
 - b. What is the external situation that compelled your organization to agree to form local network?
3. Did the training conducted by Stairway Foundation help in the formation of your local network? National network? What is the reason for your answers?
4. What is the difference if there is any on the Training conducted by Stairway Foundation in contrast to other training of other similar organizations? Please explain your answer.

IV. Role(s) in the BTS network?

1. What is your role in the BTS local network?

2. What is your role in the BTS national network?

V. Benefits

1. What benefits do/will the organization gain from forming a local network?
2. What benefits do/will the organization gain from participating in the BTS national network?

VI. Challenges and Risk Factors

1. What does the organization perceive as challenges and risk factors of the local network?
2. What does the organization perceive as challenges and risk factors of the national network?
3. How does the organization avoid, minimize/mitigate these challenges or risk factors?

- Local
- National

VII. Conditions for a Successful Network

1. What conditions does your organization find necessary to bring about successful formation of a network?
 - Local
 - National
2. What does your organization expect to bring/contribute to the network?
 - Local
 - National

VIII. Management and Coordination

1. How does your organization perceive the management and coordination of the BTS local network?
2. How does the organization perceive the management of the National network?

IX. Capacity to address offline and online child sexual abuse problems

1. How does the organization rate its current capacity and capability to address child abuse at the local level?
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low
 - Very Low
2. What is the reason for the choice rating?

3. How does the organization rate its current capacity and capability to address **online** child abuse?
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low
 - Very Low
 - None
4. What is the reason for the choice rating?

X. Future Plans

1. What are the plans of the organization in relation to the BTS local network?
2. What is the organization's plan in relation to its participation in the national network?
3. What is the organization's plan for sustaining the local and national network?

Thank you for your time to answer these questions.

Annex 5: Notes on Focus Group Discussion

SFI BTS Network Assessment Focus Group Discussion 16 November 2017 SFI Puerto Galera

Introduction

- Purpose of the Assessment
- Research Framework

Being part of the BTS Network

- Existing local network – members are part of it but not yet the BTS national level - Nene
- Their organization is part of a network – the network (as represented to BTS) was trained by SFI - Marino
- TLDFI – referred by KNH
- LASAC – KNH
- 2008 TSN recommended them for the BTS training – their background was Child trafficking ang training talaga – kailangan ma-deepen ang kaalaman sa sexual abuse - Sister
- Members of 2 umbrella orgs – KNH and PCMN partners – selected organizations that will be part of BTS trained by SFI. – Janjan
- Capacity of the organization and the issues being faced by the organization on the ground – KNH recommendation; Capacity – the organization is willing to provide 2 people to be focal persons for the BTS project; Issues – many issues in Gen San – many cases that they handled – focus on the cultural minorities – COMMITMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION - Marino

BTS –

- Janjan – create a local network – with government line agencies mandated to address issues on child abuse (WCPD-PNP, DSWD); local network evolved; expanded because they also trained local NGOs – this is an unintended consequence for local network (NGO, NGAs, and other orgs). – Before they worked with them on an activity-based basis; with BTS – relationships evolved – mere partnerships to close – if there are cases the processing of the case is facilitated;

People partners

- Sharon – DSWD reshuffling – the previously trained are still active and transfer their knowledge to the new people – the new people attend the trainings –

- Marino – capacitate the people on the ground –
- Sharon – madaming partner sa Neg Occ – madaming meeting – updates on their activities in reference to CSAP and their difficulties
- Marin - Commitment of the partners – kapag kulang ang support, yun ang mahirap.
- Janjan – the first batch – while we have trained (politics is difficult), nakailang palit – at the start of BTS – Mayor, WCPD – changed admin; dating head pinalitan lahat – started from scratch; if the willingness of the person is not on issues like this – iba-iba ang pinapadala; WCPD – 4 changes – pinapadala yung not internal –galing sa ibang ibayo; strengthened the local BTS network - + B partners COs, POs – mas maganda na ang relationship; change of organization is problematic
- Marino – identify a person that they want to work with – they are the ones that is sent
- TLDFI – resources are a challenge – limitation of government – funded by KNH – initiated engagement with MSWDO; STC was also looking for local partners to continue with their child protection programs – they tapped us – they guided us to write the proposal – IP child protection literature – BTS now is at the provincial level; envisioned as partnering with provincial govt and CIP; conducted capacity building for duty bearers (sila ang may role talaga pagdating sa community – establish child protection mechanisms); 3 municipalities chosen – positive response; Lake Sebu – pilot, mahina ang response; practice na kapag IPs ang abused – community settles it; still need to find other partners to transfer technology; in the process of capacitating process (barangay and municipal levels)
- Nene – Training with BTS – MOA with government agencies (DSWD) nagustuhan ang design ng SWSD – instead of after care, prevention – advocacy with pantawid – approved national – now MOA with regional – started in Northern Samar (4 municipalities) – 3 areas – monthly referrals, disclosure – walang social worker sa network – pero dahil active ang province – may foster care din – maayos na – na-encourage ang local and provl government to fund it – due to the MOA – they are now funded; TESDA – partnered with BTS; 7 schools partnered with them; popular and accepted; Akala lang nila yung church – nakikita nila ang galaw ng mga pastor due to BTS

Ilan ang members

- Marino - WCPD – na na-tr-train na hindi included sa kanilang network – SHGs – CAA – structured within the community – they became the BTS partners; WCPD in province have been trained; local MCPC trained; funding from LGU GAD fund teachers day care workers trained; stakeholders training supported by DSWD and municipal government; may bagong NGO (coalition) protecting Sarangani Bay and Child Rights (World Vision, STC, Plan International) – future partners; local NGOs
- Sharon – no social child protection – no SHG/CAA – 8 partners with MOA – the partners of WCPD and PNP – 5 from Neg OR LGUs – MOA with one division office;
- Nene - 40 churches are also financed; active are 15 churches; partner NGOs are 7; government – municipal level – TESDA, and 7 schools
- Marin – 4 NGOs, 4 LGUs, 2 POs – potential partners – not all trained can be members – can also help with advocacy – inviting to the network to support the program

- TLDFI – successful project in 2 years, 7 months – encouraged to form a network – proposal that 3 municipalities, 8 barangays, 8 schools + (MSWD + PNP + health); (teachers, children)
- LASAK – provincial council for the protection of children – invited to present since they want to be a member of the council – they are willing to include LASAK in PCPC
- TLDFI – IRR province approved children’s code; funding municipal programs on child protection;
- Sharon – 8 NGO partners; 5 LGUs (no MOA yet); 1 deped (with MOA, piloting 10 schools in child protection policy implementation); asst superintended –
- JANJAN – at least 15 orgs and govt agencies included B partners too (WCPD (city and prov), Iloilo City, attempted to create a network in Iloilo – time was a problem):

Training in partners

- Marino – 4 from 2014 – 83 schools Deped, 1000 members – volunteers are being trained; may pinapasama na staff (CO)
- LASAC – immediately train – no minimum – staff in organization, staff of MSWD, and PNP staff
- TLDFI – staff, board, volunteers, facilitators’ training

As individuals, is it safe to say – the people that you have reached in the community has reached 100

- Janjan – directly provide orientations and trainings to children and parents – not expected to give training; training of facilitators to partner organizations/Churches/VAWC or BCPC members – that are expected to give orientation; TOT is done by SFI; Facil – orientations, not a trainer; Stairway trains trainers – they know the number; FACILITATORS – 15, 30, 35, over 100 – organizations ask them to train people; Not sure if they are able to track the trainings given by these facilitators;
- Nene - Pantawid module – now they have CSAP dati child protection lang – they acknowledge the need to know more –

RATIONALE

Bakit kailangan magtayo ng local network?

- Marino – demand of training – madaming nag-iimbita ng NGO at LGU – mahirap kung mag-isa lang; at least makakabigay ng overview;
- Sharon – paano nandun yung mga nasa line agencies – nasa state that we are not satisfied with their services – may mga tao sa labas na tumitingin sa mga ginagawa nila; yung mga tao hindi masyadong alam na mayroong ganung cases; tumaas ang cases

reported after 2-3 years in our area; nung nagsimula konti pa lang kami na advocates; after nag participate na ang PNP at DSWD;

- Marino – pagtaas ng reportings – ayaw ng LGU
- Sharon – at the level of the social welfare – nagkaroon naman ng levelling off at the start of the project
- Janjan – paano kami napunta sa local network – identify B partners and train them for advocacy – when we were about to end the training block – they were asking (since they were conducting advocacy in their areas) – among gagawin? Ang daming nag-di-disclose; hanggang ditto lang ba? – It was a discussion with the B partners and we agreed to come up with the local networks – strong relationship with DSWD, WCPD. We started to identify – paano ang sa response – we cannot just stop at prevention – this led us to make a network – shelter for abused children after identifying the needs to respond to disclosures;

Was the network building formal?

- Janjan – we emphasized that it is an informal network; no MOA – we have a statement of commitment; after the training – we discussed the establishment of network to help in prevention and response; gawa ng structure; pinaka-intention ng local network; purpose ng network to serve as guides for the informal network; we ask as secretariat
- Sharon – we have the same structure – NGO partners had MOA at the start of the training; same as janjan
- Janjan – for the training – MOA with partners – after the training – local network we don't give them support
- Nene – faith-based – SFI – trained and oriented;
- Marino – we need partners to support us – resources-wise, we cannot handle it alone
- Janjan – nagkakaroon ng impact – mas nararamdaman kung local network – an activity supported by different organizations; mas may impact

LAGANAP ANG PROBLEM DAHIL MAY IMPACT

- TLDFI – madami palang bata na abused mismo ng kanilang tatay – kasi sa IPs walang rape case; once menstruated – puwede nang mag-asawa; early marriage within the tribe; pre-arranged marriage; not yet aware
- Marino – need NCIP kapag kinakausap ang IP; the structure of the organization is the problem; pag-iisip na sila-sila ang mag-se-settle ng problema and this is not in the best interest of the child but maybe for the parents;
- TLDFI – not important ang education; puwede nang tumulong sa pamilya – work; empowered by SHGs – modules; interaction; nagkakaroon na ng birth certificate; umaamin na nagkamali sila
- Marino – Tribal council/IPMR – need to focus on this; this is allowed by the culture; dapat sinama namin sila sa advocacy;
- TLDFI – our projects are not against the local culture; early marriage is a form of abuse; to be disseminated; modify the system

- Marino – iba ang local (political) leader at iba ang tribal leader – need to identify and engage with these
- TLDFI – Kagandahan ng BTS nakakapagbigay talaga ng kaalaman – kalian masasabi na ito ay abuso sa bata – Affidavit – to settle

INTERNAL FACTORS

- Sharon – adopted BTS since it was related to the VMGOs; additional activity is the networking with partners which was embedded
- LASAC – Bihira yung focused on sexual abuse which is not being discussed in communities; they like the prevention aspect; this also urged partners to join – how children can protect themselves
- Janjan – some of the organizations – they experienced sexual abuse in their organizations that they don't know how to handle it; having the connections to partners that know how to handle it has helped them a lot; exchange of information – despite us being oriented on this – has been beneficial; there were partner NGOs – difficulty in partner NGO – someone from WCPD and another referred and gave advice;
- Sharon – exchange of resources has benefited the partners – services, expertise, technical; legal – opportunity to access

National benefit

- Sharon – capacity building given by SFI – extending to local network, minimal financial assistance – napupunan
- Janjan – establish connections with national government agencies that affect the local line agencies are beneficial ; looking forward to plans for the national network – ano pa ang puwedeng gawin on the issue of prevention and response to child sexual abuse – resources, capacity, yung levels ng organizations ng funding ng members ng national network iba-iba – paano yung exchange ng support; smaller organizations are recognized because of the national network – visibility is higher
- Sharon – endorsed at regional level –
- Janjan – our organization is community level; when BTS came – we were recognized as an organization that has an authority to speak on the issue of child abuse; recognition of the organization at the national and local networks;

CHALLENGES/RISKS

- High turnover, funding, resources, high demand vs capacity available
- Sharon - Political – we know the background of the people – we try our best to be neutral – we just partner with DSWD and PNP; baka ma-tag as supporter or anti; may attitude na kapag humingi ng assistance tapos kailangan yung banggitin sila for their help; sagabal dahil gusto mong dumerecho but// We have activities that need barangay participation – sa DSWD kami pumupunta hindi sa politico;
- Nene – mahirap lang kapag ang DSWD napolitika – pero matigas ang network;

- Sharon – kung hihingi talaga ang tulong sa network – sagad sagad ang tulong – may media bureau at radio programs – umiiwas talaga
- FUNDING
- Sharon – local donors – radio programs – KNH budget; other expenses – local donors;
- Nene – ang galaw ng network – kahit walang funding – naka-MOA sa DSWD – hindi puwedeng mahinto ang BTS – 4Ps budget ang ginagamit
- 4Ps partnership?
- Janjan – local network – budget provided in developing local BTS network – agreed that funding and resource will be shared; if there is local network-wide activity – expenses are shared
- NATIONAL NETWORK
- Janjan - Funding – expected outputs from funders – availability of each organization;
- Marino - Geographic availability

CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT SUCCESSFUL FORMATION OF NETWORKS CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

- Training given so commitment
- Nag-da-die down yung influence ng members kung walang regular meetings, communication, activities – common activities that promote identification
- Funds
- Appreciation ng partner that the program is important – kahit wala kami sa kanila they will continue it – OWNERSHIP
- Is there a policy or law needed? – Children’s Code – sustainability – mahihirapan ang implementation on the ground – need to be established in the first place -
- Community Leadership
- Role ng national network – partner with national agencies na may concerns sa baba (positive discipline as a law)

CONTRIBUTION TO THE NETWORK

- Meet the VMOs – contribute based on local networks’ numbers
- LASAC – make IEC advocacy materials that they share
- Janjan – Leadership; commitment to continuously support the national network’s advocacies and plans down to the local networks – biggest contribution – the commitment comes the time, services, knowledge, feedback – important that the national network has a data as reference – feedback from policies
- Not reliable – Child-friendly City – needs to be
- Enlightenment
- Magbibigay ng contribution/membership fee

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

- National – quarterly meeting
- Organization – Joint planning – situation in local and national networks

- Local network – ikot ng leadership

CAPACITY TO DEAL WITH ONLINE CHILD ABUSE (ICT)

- Assigned person to deal with website, social network
- Social media guidelines
- Do you use it for advocacy?
- Disclosures/feedback – offline
- Janjan – local network – photobooth –
- LASAC – CSAP Comics – we are selling the comics so we cannot upload it; we may be able to post it when the second issues comes out
- High demand – low supply of trainers

Challenge

- Sharon – lumalaki ang network – dumadami ang rinerefer, nagkukulang sa funds at sa tao
- HOW PREPARED ARE YOU TO HANDLE EXPANSION – limited capacity, limited people capacitated staff;
- LASAC – we are on the prevention side; LGUs are trained in order to have easier handle cases; kung kulang ang organizations – report sa LASAC then refer to partners
-

Online presence

- No websites

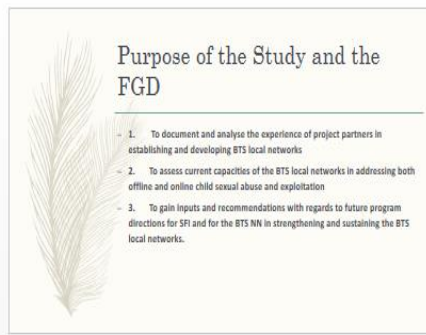
Plans and directions

- Organizations/Local?Nationa
- Capacity building/updating skills lalo na sa online
- Resources
- Initiative
- Resource mobilization of national network
- Task of national network – sustain national network in terms of obj (capacity bldg., higher level fo advocacy at national level benefitting local networks) – fund sourcing not only making project proposals but also tapping partnerships with national agencies; professionalizing the expertise of each organizations
- Track record needed –
- Committees of the national network – expanded membership – local network
- Madaming natututunan
- Leadership has diminished support – nagkakaroon ng conflict within the organization

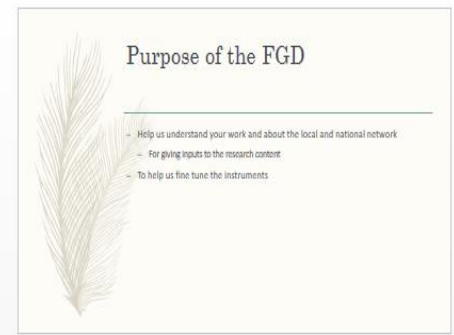
Annex 6: Presentation Material Used for FGD



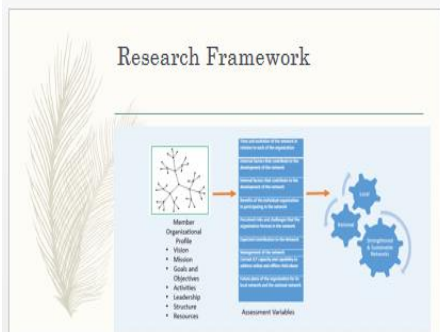
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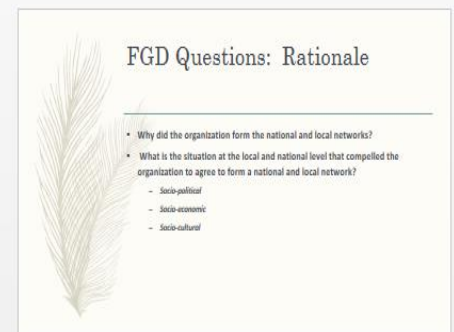
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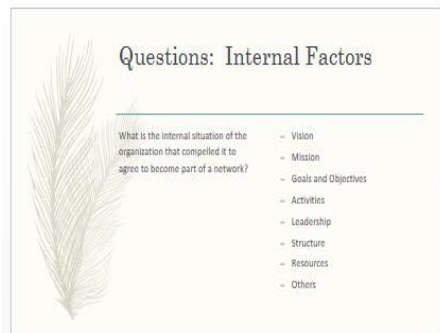
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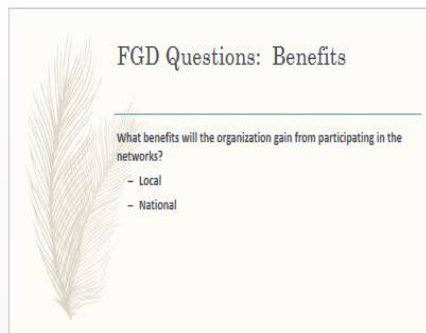
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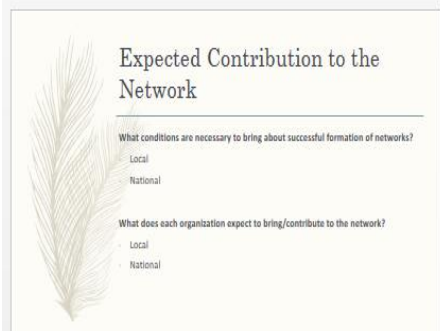
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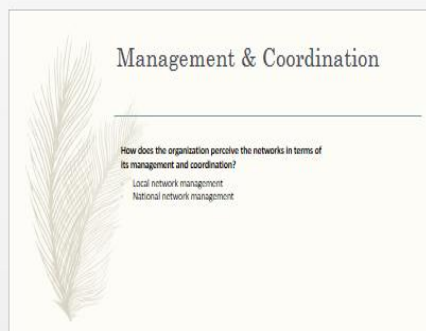
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11




12



Rating for Online Capability

- **None:** No capability; have not attended any ICT or related training; no websites, blogs, and social media presence
- **Very Low:** Have attended only 1 ICT or related training; no opportunity for application; has very limited online presence
- **Low:** Have attended 2 or 3 ICT or related training and limited opportunity for application; has web presence but un-updated or not used often
- **Medium:** Have attended 4 or more ICT and related training; takes opportunity for application; has online presence but with limited updating
- **High:** Have attended 5 or more ICT and related training; takes opportunity for application, has online presence and regular updating of online sites


13



Rating for Online Capability


- **None:** No capability; have not attended any ICT or related training; no websites, blogs, and social media presence
- **Very Low:** Have attended only 1 ICT or related training; no opportunity for application; has very limited online presence
- **Low:** Have attended 2 or 3 ICT or related training and limited opportunity for application; has web presence but un-updated or not used often
- **Medium:** Have attended 4 or more ICT and related training; takes opportunity for application; has online presence but with limited updating
- **High:** Have attended 5 or more ICT and related training; takes opportunity for application, has online presence and regular updating of online sites

14



LOCAL				NATIONAL			
HIGH	MED	LOW	VLOW	HIGH	MED	LOW	VLOW

15



Capacity & Capability to address Online and Offline child abuse


What does the organization plan to improve its current capacity?

- Local
- National

What does the organization expect from the network in improving its capacity?

- Local
- National


16



Plans & Directions

- What are the plans and directions of the organization in relation to the local and national networks
- What is the organization's plan for strengthening itself and its local and national networks?
- What is the organization's plan for sustaining the network?

17



THANK YOU!

- FOR SHARING WITH US YOUR PRECIOUS TIME

18

Annex 7: Survey Questionnaire

Break The Silence Local Network Development and Assessment

The Stairway Foundation Inc. (SFI) is undertaking an Assessment on the Development of the BTS Local Networks. This survey, which is being undertaken within the context of SFI's Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Campaign, is part of the assessment.

This assessment aims to: (1) document and analyze the experience of project partners in establishing and developing BTS local networks; (2) assess current capacities of the BTS local networks in addressing both offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation; and (3) gain inputs and recommendations for strengthening and sustaining the BTS local networks, as well as future program directions for SFI and the BTS National Network.

Your agreement to the question below indicates that you have decided to respond to the survey questions voluntarily and that you have read and understood the information provided above.

Please direct any questions you may have regarding the conduct of this survey or the assessment to Ms. Grace Esteban through grace@stairwayfoundation.org.

***Required**

1. Email address *

2. I have read and understood the information provided above. *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes

☐ No *Skip to "End of survey.."*

About your organization

3. What is the name of your organization? *

4. Of which local BTS network is your organization a member? *

Engagement within the Local BTS Network

5. When did your organization become a local BTS Network member? *

6. How did your organization become part of the local BT&S network? *

(Mark only one oval.)

- ☐ Invited by SFI *Skip to question 7.*
- ☐ Recommended by an organization to SFI *Skip to question 7.*
- ☐ Other

Other - How did your organization become part of the local BT&S Network?

7. Please describe how your organization became part of the local BT&S Network.

Members in the local BT&S Network

8. How many organizations are currently in your local BT&S network? *

9. How many organizations/partners have been trained by your local BT&S network? *

10. What was your organization's role in organizing and developing the local BT&S network? *

Network Governance/Management

11. How does your organization participate in the promotion of the local BTS Network and its activities? *

Please choose all answers that apply.

Tick all that apply:

- ☐ Acting as Secretariat for the local BTS Network
- ☐ Coordinating the local BTS Network activities
- ☐ Helping identify potential partners/trainee organizations
- ☐ Providing Facilitators' Training to organizations
- ☐ Participating in the events conducted by local BTS Network members
- ☐ Engaging with local government units to encourage participation/increase awareness of local BTS Network
- ☐ Making IEC materials for the local BTS Network
- ☐ Sharing IEC materials with the local BTS Network
- ☐ Contributing to local BTS Network fund
- ☐ Providing feedback on how to improve the governance/management of local BTS Network
- ☐ Other: _____

External Factors Affecting Network Development

12. How did BFI help organize the development of the local network? *

13. What local situation/s compelled your organization to participate in the development of a local network? *

Please choose all answers that apply.

Tick all that apply:

- ☐ There was a lack of awareness of people on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation, specially in tribal areas.
- ☐ There was a need to deepen the education of people on offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation through training.
- ☐ The local government unit needed help in addressing offline and online child sexual abuse and exploitation.
- ☐ The local counterparts of national line agencies that should address offline and online child sexual abuse needed help.
- ☐ The local counterparts of national line agencies that should address offline and online child sexual abuse considered addressing it a priority.
- ☐ There are children-organizations in the area were in need of training on offline and online child sexual abuse.
- ☐ Other: _____

Internal Factors Affecting Network Development

14. Which parts of your organization's VISION/MISSION/OBJECTIVE/GOAL 8 are relevant to being part of the local BT 8 network? *

15. Which parts of your organization's LEADERSHIP/STRUCTURE enable it to participate in the local BT 8 Network? *

Please choose all answers that apply.

Tick all that apply:

- ☐ Committing human resource towards the promotions of offline and online child sexual abuse.
- ☐ Committing financial resources towards offline and online child sexual abuse activities.
- ☐ Committing knowledge resource/training towards promoting awareness of offline and online child sexual abuse.
- ☐ Other: _____

Benefits of being a local BTS Network member

16. What are the benefits of being a local BT 8 Network member? *

Please choose all answers that apply.

Tick all that apply:

- ☐ Establishing connections with local government units and local line agencies.
- ☐ Establishing connections with other local organizations that are also concerned with offline and offline sexual abuse and prevention.
- ☐ Being recognized due, in part, to being a BTS Network member.
- ☐ Attending trainings on child protection.
- ☐ Having more support during activities led by the organization due to the presence of the local BT 8 Network members/partners.
- ☐ Attending activities given by the local BT 8 Network members/partners.
- ☐ Being organized and having the numbers so that duty bearers/local authorities listen to our cause.
- ☐ Other: _____

Perceived Risks and Challenges

17. What are the risks and challenges that your organization foresees in sustaining your local BTS Network? *

Please choose all answers that apply.

Tick all that apply:

- ☐ There might not be enough funds within our organization for BTS-related promotions/initiatives.
- ☐ There is high staff turnover within line agency partners.
- ☐ There is high demand for training when there might not be enough trainers to conduct them.
- ☐ The efforts of the local BTS Network might be politicized despite efforts of the Network to remain neutral.
- ☐ The ability of the local BTS Networks to enter MOAs with local line agencies (e.g. DSWD-4Ps) to ensure that the BTS trainings continue despite the member organization's lack of funds.
- ☐ The ability of the local BTS Network members to source funds from local donors.
- ☐ Other: _____

Enabling environment for successful network building

18. Important conditions in bringing about the success of the local BTS Network

Rank the top three conditions that your organization perceives to have the chance of ensuring the success of the local BTS. One (1) being the most important condition.

Tick all that apply:

	1 (Most Important)	2	3
Organization's participation in activities common to the local BTS network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organization's contribution to local BTS network funds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organization's providing continuous capacity building in terms of child protection issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Presence of Child Protection Policy at the local level (Provincial, Municipal, City)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Presence of strong community leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Appreciation of the BTS program by local partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Are there other conditions that were not mentioned but you feel are critical to have?

ICT Capacity and Online presence

20. Where can your organization be found online? *

Please choose all answers that apply.
Tick all that apply:

- ☐ Website
- ☐ Facebook page
- ☐ Twitter
- ☐ Instagram
- ☐ Blog
- ☐ Other: _____

21. Does your organization have a person assigned to deal with matters concerning ICT (website, social networking, etc.)? *

(Mark only one oval.)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

22. How would you rate your organization's use of ICTs for public engagement and action (i.e., advocacy, lobbying, volunteer recruitment)? *

(Mark only one oval.)

	1	2	3	4	5	
Very low	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Very high

23. Does your organization have an online mechanism that provides feedback/reporting on online/offline child abuse? *

(Mark only one oval.)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Next Steps/Future Plans

24. What are your organization's plans in developing your local STB Network further? *

25. What are your organization's expectations from the National Network in terms of support? *

Please choose all answers that apply.
Tick all that apply:

- ☐ Funding
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Advocacy activities
- ☐ Other: _____

End of survey.

Thank you for participating.

Reference Materials

SFI Documents:

- Break the Silence Projects Phase 1 and Phase 2
- Project Evaluation
- The BTS National Network
- Major Topics of Trainings for BTS Partners
- Partners' Skills at the Various Levels of Operation

External and Online Documents

- Steven Roche. "Child Protection and Maltreatment in the Philippines: A Systematic Review of the Literature" January 2017 URL: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/app5.167/full>
- The Center for Network Innovation for Communities; NET GAINS: A Handbook for Network Builders Seeking Social Change (URL: <http://disabilityrightspa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Net-Gains-Handbook.pdf>)
- Philippine Commission on Women resource library: www.pcw.gov.ph