

Building Back Better Final Narrative Report

DOWN TO ZERO ALLIANCE

 **Down to Zero**
Fighting sexual exploitation of children



Girls first



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Abbreviations and acronyms

BBB	Building Back Better (DtZ Alliance)
CPS	Child protection system
CSO	Civil society organisation
DtZ	Down to Zero
L&A	Lobbying and advocacy
LEA	Law enforcement Agency
MoFA	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OSEC	Online sexual exploitation of children
SEC	Sexual exploitation of children
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
YVfC	Youth Voices for Change

Executive summary

We are proud to present the final narrative report of the Building Back Better (BBB) programme. Although the programme has been implemented in a challenging context, especially in light of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Down to Zero (DtZ) Alliance has been able to reach more people than targeted and achieve important results. We owe these results to the continuous efforts of the Alliance partners, the engagement of many different stakeholders in all BBB countries, and, perhaps most importantly, the energy, motivation and courage of children and youth.

The programme has put children and youth at its centre, and has ensured that children and youth – in particular those at risk or victims of sexual exploitation of children (SEC) – were able to access specialised services. These specialised services provided children with immediate and longer-term care, and provided protection, rehabilitation and reintegration services while reducing their vulnerabilities to SEC. Being increasingly aware of their own rights (including sexual and reproductive health and rights) and SEC risks, children and young people have been taking an active role in their own protection: raising their voices, spreading awareness, and advocating for a response to and prevention of SEC. As such, meaningful youth engagement has been included in all aspects of the programme, while ensuring safeguarding for children and youth. This has helped enrich the activities, ensuring they really respond to the needs of children and youth, while also increasing the sustainability of the activities through their empowerment and engagement.

The programme has focused on creating and strengthening a protective shield around children. This has been done with different actors, including parents, caregivers, communities, the private sector, local, regional and national governments, law enforcement agencies and other relevant stakeholders. They have become better informed about SEC and been trained in what to do when facing SEC and how to prevent it. They are also increasingly taking an active role in the protection of children and youth. Here, a child-friendly approach that is gender-sensitive and adapted to the specific needs of each child has been developed, and consequently adopted by many actors in child protection systems. Moreover, the programme has implemented a multi-stakeholder approach by connecting the different actors to each other and connecting informal and formal protection systems – with the inclusion of children’s and youth’s voices here as well. The Alliance has sought to increase the collaboration between the different levels of child protection to be able to address SEC in an integrated way and tackle this complex issue from different angles.

The Alliance has ensured that SEC remains on the agenda of intergovernmental bodies at regional and international level, governments and the private sector. This is especially important during and in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, as there has been a continuous threat of SEC being pushed into the background, while the problem has been worsening.

The Alliance has formed strong partnerships with extremely capable local partners, working well together, with relevant and complementary experience and expertise. The different Alliance partners have been learning from each other, finding strength in the collaboration while making use of each other’s qualities and competences. Together, we have been able to deliver a strong approach and make a difference for children and young people.

About the programme

The Building Back Better (BBB) programme was a one-year programme funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) under the Fund to Combat Child Prostitution 2021 (*Fonds Bestrijding Kinderprostitutie 2021*; activity number 4000004776), and implemented by the Down to Zero (DtZ) Alliance, which includes Terre des Hommes Netherlands, ICCO (part of Cordaid), Plan International Netherlands, Free a Girl and Defence for Children-ECPAT. The goal of the programme was to ensure that children and youth¹ are better protected when at risk or victim of sexual exploitation, during and in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. It was implemented in 12 countries in Asia and Latin America: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Peru.

OUR APPROACH

The DtZ Alliance has been fighting sexual exploitation of children (SEC) since 2016, using a strong child-centred and holistic approach. The Alliance works with experienced civil society organisations, including many local (grass-roots) partners that are close to their communities and know the local context. The programme follows an integrated and multi-stakeholder approach whereby different aspects and underlying root causes of SEC are addressed and where all relevant actors are involved in the programme. The Alliance works towards systemic and long-term change, by, for example, working with state institutions and schools and integrating training modules into their official curricula. SEC is addressed on the one hand through preventive strategies, including awareness-raising on SEC and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), empowerment actions, creating better conditions for families, addressing gender norms and adopting preventive policies. On the other hand, the approach is focused on addressing SEC in an appropriate and child-centred way, in the form of specialised services, trauma-informed care, promoting child- and gender-sensitive approaches by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and social workers, reintegration and empowerment actions.

The Alliance works closely with children and youth, providing them with the appropriate services when needed, and strengthening their agency so that they can play an active role in their protection and be agents of change, by raising their voices against SEC and standing up for their rights. Moreover, the participation of children and youth is crucial in the BBB programme as a whole, involving them in the different steps of the programme in a well-designed environment that ensures child safeguarding. The knowledge and experience we gain through our activities is used in our lobbying and advocacy (L&A) activities at different levels (with local, national, regional and international bodies and the private sector) to keep SEC on the agenda by lobbying for changes in laws and policies, and for an appropriate budget for SEC, while also promoting children's and youth's voices.

SEC PROGRAMMING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the situation of SEC worldwide has worsened due to school closures, failing protection systems, rising poverty and children spending more time (unsupervised) online.² The BBB programme was developed to address SEC particularly within this specific context. This means addressing forms of SEC that have increased due to the pandemic, such as online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC),³ and SEC due to poverty and the economic pressure on families who have lost their livelihoods. It also means addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth that are exacerbated by the pandemic, strengthening the knowledge and capacities of children and youth to recognise risks (online and offline), to stand up against SEC and raise their voices with peers, community members and authorities, and creating economic alternatives (through, for example, vocational training to increase job opportunities). Moreover, it means influencing the agenda of policymakers to continue providing a budget and paying attention to the importance of child

¹ DtZ uses the following definitions: children are persons up to 18 years old, while youth are persons up to 24 years old.

² For more information, see the following reports: Save the Children, 'Covid-19 crisis has pushed child traffickers online and out of sight', press release, 27 July 2021 (<https://bit.ly/3t2123b>); and United Nations General Assembly, 'Impact of coronavirus disease on different manifestations of sale and sexual exploitation of children', 46th session of the Human Rights Council, New York, 22 February to 19 March 2021 (<https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/46/31>).

³ According to the Luxembourg guidelines, the line between SEC online and offline is often blurred; with the rapid evolution of information and communication technologies, SEC with some online component is becoming increasingly common. While the term 'OSEC' can be used as an umbrella term to indicate such forms of sexual exploitation that have an online component or a relation to the internet, it should be recalled that the internet is a means, albeit a very potent one, to exploit children sexually; it is not, in and by itself, a distinct type of sexual exploitation.



protection in the context of Covid-19. Lastly, from a programmatic point of view, an adaptive programming approach is essential here: ensuring that stakeholders are responsive to the continuously changing context and adapting implementation of the programme accordingly.

LINK TO SRHR

The BBB programme links to result areas 1 and 4⁴ of the MoFA's SRHR results framework through, among others: adaptation of policies and legislation, sex education, awareness-raising with the aim of behaviour change, strengthening referral to SRHR services and recognition of rights, capacity-building of civil society organisations (CSOs) and improved self-organisation. In the words of Majorie Kaandorp, who has been commissioned by MoFA to research the field of combating SEC: "By achieving SRHR results, SEC can be prevented, and better care for victims is available. In other words, SEC cannot be combated without guaranteeing SRHR. Therefore, the topic of combating SEC fits in well with the above-mentioned results of the SRHR policy."⁵ The programme further contributes towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.2: "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation", and SDG 16.2: "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children."

SEC is an obvious and flagrant violation of the rights of children and young people as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and it undermines the realisation and enjoyment of their SRHR. SEC is a worldwide phenomenon, affecting both girls and boys, though its form differs depending on time and place. Victims suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, sexual violence, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions and sexually transmitted infections.⁶ Other consequences often include mental problems, school drop-out, addictions, and vulnerabilities to other forms of violence or socio-economic consequences. SEC also violates their bodily integrity, often leading to lifelong physical and psychological problems. In addition, SEC inhibits girls and boys from making their own informed (sexual) relationship choices. Being a victim of SEC directly threatens the safe and positive development of children and young people's sexual health. Growing up free from SEC is a condition for being able to develop healthy sexual relationships, have control over one's own body and enjoy one's SRHR.

SRHR, including SEC, is a highly sensitive topic, surrounded by a lot of stigma and taboo; as such, it is not easily discussed or acted upon. Many parents, community members and professionals have insufficient knowledge to recognise red flags or deal with SEC victims or those at risk. In many countries, violence against women and children is still condoned, and sexual violence against children is often accepted within society. Furthermore, sexuality education is not part and parcel of (secondary) education, so children grow up unaware of their SRHR. This is why, in the programme, SRHR was integral to the different areas of implementation: in both the prevention of and the response to SEC, children and youth were informed about their SRHR and supported to discuss it with peers, parents and others. Moreover, direct care for children and youth was also part of the programme, as part of specifically addressing the health aspect of SRHR. This was done by enabling access to medical services (including aftercare) and further treatment (including psychosocial and rehabilitation strategies). To be able to address SEC appropriately, well-functioning health-care, child protection and criminal justice systems are required that are geared to preventing SEC while taking care of and treating children who are (potential) victims.

⁴ See the MoFA's SRHR framework at <https://bit.ly/3OESk2D>.

⁵ See the research by Majorie Kaandorp, 'Study of the analysis of the field of combating sexual exploitation of children' (in Dutch) at <https://bit.ly/3Btv0BI>.

⁶ See the report by Plan International: 'Under Siege: impacts of Covid-19 on girls in Africa' at <https://bit.ly/3qI2WVw>.

Chapter 1: Contextual changes

CONTEXT IN RELATION TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The period of the programme – May 2021 to May 2022 – was marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, and its effects worldwide. The loss of relatives and/or guardians impacted many children worldwide, and affected the mental state of many people. In many countries, schools were closed for a long time; during this period not all children were able to attend online classes, and when schools reopened, not all children returned to school. Many jobs were impacted through (temporary) restrictions or alterations, including jobs in child protection systems (CPSs), and livelihoods were lost. These measures had a strong effect on societies (and people's well-being) as a whole, and resulted, in many places, in an economic crisis. Moreover, many governments diverted funds and staff away from areas such as the CPS in favour of their Covid response – as was the case in Bolivia where the state budget for the protection system was reduced, and the number of personnel and prevention actions was halved.

OSEC has been on the rise in all BBB countries, especially since the closure of schools, which resulted in children and youth spending ever more time online. In many countries, such as India and Nepal, the pandemic has had a significant impact on people's economic situation, as it has become harder to find decent jobs to make a living. Therefore, this has impacted trafficking, as traffickers have been persuading parents that children will be better off working in another country, or because many people have been trying to cross borders in search of better job opportunities, in doing so, becoming highly vulnerable to trafficking and SEC. Moreover, travel and tourism destinations have been particularly affected by travel restrictions, and the lack of travel has impacted the livelihoods of many families.

On the whole, the vulnerability of children to SEC has increased drastically over this period, due to closed schools, isolation, physical distancing, failing safety nets, limited access to child protection response mechanisms, and income insecurity. Although most Covid-19 measures were lifted in most countries by 2022, the focus of governments has been on getting their economies back in shape. However, serious damage to society – especially children and youth – has been done, and a strong and long-term approach is needed to tackle this new context.

CONTEXT IN RELATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Besides the global impact of Covid-19, many countries have also had to face additional challenges. Some countries have faced climate disasters, such as the Philippines with Typhoon Rai in 2021 and Typhoon Megi in 2022 wreaking havoc in Cebu and Bohol (where the programme was also implemented). The impact here was considerable, with homes destroyed, communication channels (telephone, internet) unavailable for more than a month, and increasing vulnerability of the communities – including children and youth – hit by the typhoons. As DtZ Alliance partners also had to face this situation and switched their attention to the immediate crisis response, they also had to adapt their planning and implementation of the programme.

CONTEXT IN RELATION TO POLITICAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES

At the political level, some countries faced changes in the political landscape, which were sometimes also accompanied by societal unrest or discontent. Municipal and national elections were held in the Dominican Republic, Nepal and the Philippines during the programme's implementation period; although they did not create too much unrest, they still had an effect of changing government positions. At the same time, Colombia and Peru have been facing a crisis on three levels: political, economic and social. In Colombia, criminal activity has been increasing, including high levels of corruption while the country has been getting ready for elections in 2022. In Peru, the political upheaval has been accompanied by significant social polarisation and a high turnover of officials (more than 50 ministers in 10 months of government), and the country is facing a severe economic crisis and extreme inflation. Similarly, Brazil has been facing a social and economic crisis exacerbated by the inefficient management of the central government, especially its response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

CONTEXT IN RELATION TO CIVIC SPACE

In several of the BBB countries, we observe a shrinking space for civil society and push-backs against women's and LGBTQ+ rights, and human rights in general. This is, for example, the case in the Philippines, where human rights defenders have been labelled 'threats to the State' and may be apprehended without a warrant

and detained. As such, the National Coordinator of the Philippines Against Child Trafficking (PACT), a close partner of ECPAT Philippines, was arrested in November 2021 on dubious grounds. Similarly, in Brazil, strategic and political decisions are being made without any input from civil society, spaces for the participation of civil society are being attacked, and overall freedom of expression has been limited. In Bangladesh and Indonesia, journalists, activists, human right defenders and critics of the government have been facing repression through legal actions or other sanctions, such as (arbitrary) charges and arrests.

In Thailand, a draft law on the operation of not-for-profit organisations is being developed and has received criticism from civil society and human rights activists for negatively impacting civic space. The Thai government has previously been criticised for using various existing laws and regulations more often to silence individuals and organisations expressing views opposing those of the government. Similarly, in India, Nepal and Bangladesh, laws are in place that make it more difficult for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) – particularly international NGOs – to operate.

In Nicaragua, following the shutting down of 187 NGOs by the government in May 2022, the Alliance’s partner, Asociación Tesis, has been served notice for closure. This partner has been active in Nicaragua for more than 30 years, identifies itself as non-partisan and non-denominational, has complied with the law and provided the State with all required information. These actions taken by the State followed the passing of laws for the prevention of money laundering and interference in the country’s domestic politics and for regulation of non-profit organisations that have been used to increase the government’s control over the functioning of NGOs.

The restrictions being imposed on civic space (and the limitations of freedom of expression and others) across many countries are a source of great concern, meaning that the Alliance and its partners need to remain cautious – in a context where the work remains as important as ever.

CONTEXT IN RELATION TO SEC POLICIES

Due to the above-mentioned changes in context, the number of cases of SEC has been on the rise for the last few years, and the vulnerabilities to SEC have increased worldwide, including in the BBB programme countries. Analysis of the legal frameworks of the BBB countries has revealed serious gaps when it comes to SEC.⁷ Among the main conclusions for many of the BBB countries are the lack of binding requirements for businesses operating in the travel and tourism industry,⁸ the definition of child sexual abuse material not being fully in line with international standards, grooming and online aspects of SEC not being (fully) criminalised, and a lack of available and reliable data on SEC. Furthermore, the analysis stresses the need for national commitments to adhere to regional and international conventions relevant to addressing SEC, as only Indonesia has ratified the United Nations World Tourism Organization’s Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics that provides for child protection from SEC.

While L&A activities are being carried out on these issues, some policies and laws are already being developed by different countries that are relevant to addressing SEC. For example, in the Philippines the End Child Rape bill passed into law in 2022, raising the minimum age of sexual consent from 12 to 16 years. Also, in India two bills are in development: a revisiting of the law on child marriages, and the Anti-Trafficking Bill of 2021 (for prevention, care and rehabilitation). In the Dominican Republic, a law against child marriage was passed in early 2021, while a policy on prevention and care of early unions and adolescent pregnancy is under development.

Similarly, at the European Union level, several pieces of legislation have been proposed in 2022, such as the Digital Service Act, and proposals on child sexual abuse online and on online gender-based violence. Meanwhile, the European Union has committed to tackle SEC-related issues through its strategy formulated in 2020 for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse.⁹ Although relevant, this strategy mainly focuses on the response to SEC and additional measures that need to be taken at the European Union level for the prevention of SEC.

⁷ See the country legal analysis on SEC, carried out by ECPAT globally (<https://ecpat.org/countries/>).

⁸ Binding requirements for businesses (including travel and tourism) that address SEC exist in Colombia, Peru and Nicaragua. Non-binding requirements exist in Brazil, Indonesia, Philippines and India. Bolivia, Thailand and Nepal do not have national legislation, subsidiary legislation/policies or codes regulating child protection from SEC by businesses.

⁹ See the European Union strategy at https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/system/files/2020-07/20200724_com-2020-607-commission-communication_en.pdf.

Chapter 2: Programme progress

Outcome 1: Children (in particular, victims and those at risk of SEC) are able to access specialised services that protect them, help them rehabilitate and reintegrate, and reduce their vulnerability to SEC in the context of Covid-19

The Alliance provides specialised services to children and youth who are victims or at risk of SEC, to provide protection and care and reduce their vulnerabilities to SEC. The Alliance identifies potential victims and children and youth at high risk of becoming victims of SEC (especially in high-risk areas), together with the CPS. This helps inform where and how to target awareness-raising strategies as part of SEC prevention, and how to report and access specialised services.

In Nepal, a training of trainers called ‘Sticks and Stones’ has been developed for teachers so that they can train children and young people on SEC awareness, what to do when facing SEC and how to access both preventive and responsive services. This is done while encouraging them to take an active role in their own protection and that of their peers. The trained students have further facilitated sessions with more students in their respective schools, reaching a total of 652 students from 16 schools.

Collaboration with the CPS is particularly important in instances when cases are being reported and/or identified. As such, ensuring that cases are reported is important, which implies ensuring that reporting processes function well and are well known, and increasing trust in the authorities involved. In some countries, such as in India, the Alliance has seen a growth in the number of reported cases, as a result of both raising awareness of where to report and increasing trust in the authorities.

After identification of cases, specialised services such as counselling, medical aid, legal aid and psychosocial support are being provided to children and youth who have been victims or are at risk of SEC. Furthermore, educational services are provided, such as specialised education with special attention to the needs of the children and youth, or vocational training to increase job opportunities, and empowerment. Further support is also provided to help children and youth reintegrate into society. The Alliance has observed that more children have been going back to school and completing their education and/or following vocational training and then starting jobs. This approach helps children and youth to be able to heal, and to get back to a sense of normality and being part of their community again.

In Nicaragua, Bolivia and Colombia, youth received vocational training in the fields of gastronomy, hairdressing and information technology. They received certificates on completion of the training. Support was also provided to the business ventures of some young survivors, who were able to secure economic activities in their local contexts and implement their work projects. Thus, the support not only benefited them, but also their families, which helped them break the cycles of poverty and risk. The enterprise development was accompanied by workshops on personal growth and soft skills as personal empowerment strategies.



1.2 Boys and girls know where to find and how to access specialised services	Nicaragua: By April 2022, in Madroñal, four female and four male adolescent victims autonomously demanded that state institutions grant them access to legal, educational and health services.
1.3 Boys and girls have access to continued learning and skills development	Bolivia: By April 2022, in La Paz, 35 female adolescent and youth survivors of SEC were given jobs with the Empresa Boliviana de Alimentación (Bolivian State Food Company) to bake cookies for the breastfeeding subsidy programme, which allows them to become independent and fulfil their personal ambitions.

Outcome 2: Children and youth are able to advocate for continued SEC prevention and response in the context of Covid-19

The Alliance trains children and youth to advocate for their rights, while connecting them with other children and youth to enable exchange and peer-to-peer learning. This is important in enabling children and youth themselves to play an active role as agents of change in their own and their peers’ protection against SEC. The strategy here starts with information provision and awareness-raising for children and youth about topics such as SEC, children’s rights, social skills and leadership, trafficking in persons, online safety and risks, SRHR and gender. Because SEC is a difficult subject to address, the discussion often starts on different topics, but also because the issue of SEC is very much intertwined with other issues such as SRHR and gender. Raising awareness on these subjects is crucial for children and youth to be able to recognise their rights, become more knowledgeable about them and be able to take appropriate action.

This is followed by training on how to raise awareness among their peers while also being connected and organised in groups and networks. To do so, coaching and guidance is provided so that children and youth can self-organise to defend themselves against SEC in their community environments (school, neighbourhood, advocacy spaces). This has increased the resilience of children against the risks of SEC, while enabling the groups to act independently in the longer term. Youth and children develop different materials to raise awareness on SEC and related subjects in the form of art projects, videos, posters, podcasts, theatre performances and social media campaigns. The Alliance has observed children and youth becoming increasingly aware of their rights, acting as multipliers and taking an active role in further awareness-raising activities.

Different materials are developed by children to raise awareness on SEC. In Thailand, a group of 22 youth advocates worked with an artist to develop a series of online posts aimed at informing their peers and encouraging them to report cases. This online campaign was disseminated through online platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. The campaign reached 500,000 internet users, 10% of whom actively engaged with the campaign (by commenting on, liking or resending the posts).

In Brazil, students made use of their annual theatre performance to address topics of sexual violence and child protection. The role of youth and children in spreading awareness of SEC is particularly important, as they tend to confide in their peers rather than adults. Similarly, they also tend to accept cautionary messages more easily from their peers.

In addition to training, activities are aimed at getting the message across, most importantly to decision-makers and important stakeholders. As such, the programme has managed to involve children and youth in L&A activities locally, regionally and nationally to make their voices heard by decision-makers and stakeholders, such as community leaders and the private sector. This is often done in collaboration with the youth groups and networks in which children are organised in a structured way. Together they create action plans to address SEC, both preventive and responsive, while getting in touch with other institutions such as state authorities (including the governments and prosecutors), child rights organisations such as UNICEF, or private sector representatives. In doing so, the Alliance makes authorities more aware of the urgency of taking action against SEC, while sharing the experiences and perspectives of children and young people with those who most need to hear them.

In the Dominican Republic, a youth network for the prevention of SEC has been created with 98 adolescents. These adolescents received training on different topics such as prevention and reporting of online and offline violence, leadership, organisational and mobilisation tools, youth articulation and gender-transformative advocacy. The different community groups that are part of this network prepared local advocacy plans and connected with other youth networks at the regional level. This regional network of adolescents is linked to a youth economic and social empowerment programme, to keep strengthening their capacities for advocacy and promote bills to the local authorities.

In Colombia, the ECPAT International Children and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) participated in spaces for debate on violence against children, the evaluation of the District Policy on Children and Adolescents and the development of the new version of this policy, and conversations with congressional candidates to position the reform of a youth policy.

A small selection of outcome harvesting signs illustrating progress made under Outcome 2

2.2 Children and youth have knowledge and skills to advocate for child protection	Nepal: Five trained youth change makers initiated a self-organised movement in November 2021 called 'Red Ant' to promote a safer digital world and advocate for prevention of OSEC.
2.3 Children and youth act as agents of change for continued SEC prevention and response	<p>Philippines: Seven girls involved in the programme (at high risk of SEC) invited other children who were also at risk of exploitation to participate in BBB-initiated activities in Lapu-Lapu City and Cebu City in July 2021.</p> <p>Bolivia: As of April 2022, 195 children and adolescents from different places in Bolivia had organised themselves and set up the group Guardianes de la Niñez ('Guardians of Childhood'). They met with the National Council Against Human Trafficking and Smuggling to present their good practices and ensure their participation in departmental spaces.</p> <p>Bangladesh: In March 2022, a youth volunteer from Satkhira district developed a video to raise awareness on sexual exploitation of girls. The video was disseminated through YouTube and Facebook and had reached 76,192 people, received 357 reactions, was shared by 92 and earned 40,400 total viewers as of 5 May 2022.</p>

Outcome 3: Parents, caregivers and community leaders are strengthened to provide a protective shield around children against SEC, in the context of Covid-19

To strengthen community-based protection for children and youth, the BBB programme actively targets parents, community members, leaders and others to include multiple actors to ensure that children are better protected, especially in the context of Covid-19. A protective shield is important to enable children and youth to develop within a safe environment. Also, this takes away the burden of the fight against SEC on children and youth themselves, and addresses the responsibility of duty bearers. For parents, caregivers and communities, activities are aimed at training and raising awareness to increase knowledge on SEC and related issues, including SRHR, for different actors to recognise risks and create strategies to prevent and protect against SEC. This also includes knowledge about referral systems, know-how on addressing mental health issues of children and youth, and on SEC reporting mechanisms (and legal actions to be taken). Furthermore, this leads to parents being better informed about the criminality of SEC and the recognition that SEC is happening everywhere, including potentially in one's own community or family. Overall the Alliance notices a change in the behaviour of community members as they become more able to recognise signs, take appropriate action, play a role in preventive measures and show greater acceptance to survivors returning to the community.

In several countries, the Alliance has made use of the media sector as an important partner to spread the message on SEC and raise awareness. In Nepal, the Alliance sought extensive collaboration with radio outlets, leading to messages on SEC being broadcast on nearly 100 FM radio stations. In Bangladesh, the Alliance organised a roundtable with media professionals to discuss SEC in collaboration with a renowned English-language daily newspaper, the Dhaka Tribune. The session was attended by national media companies, well-known personalities, and civil society representatives working on SEC in Bangladesh. The Dhaka Tribune published news coverage together with a full-feature supplement on the discussion.

In many countries, intersectoral protection committees have been set up, where community members organise themselves together with other stakeholders, such as representatives of the local travel and tourism sector, local civil servants and law enforcement agents, caregivers and teachers. These committees play a role in raising awareness of SEC in their communities, such as by initiating dialogue about SEC and related SRHR issues and making reporting mechanisms more accessible and more widely known.

BEST PRACTICE

In Bolivia, five protection committees have been set up in the four main cities, with a total of 211 members. The committees carry out social control roles in their municipalities, develop community protocols for the identification and referral of SEC cases, and work in close coordination with the relevant authorities. Some of the child protection committees also bring together the tourism and travel sector and public protection institutions. Through such collaboration, the interdepartmental bus terminal in La Paz was certificated and publicly recognised as a ‘Safe Terminal’: a safe space where the community promotes prevention and protection actions for children.

Finally, as SEC prevalence is often related to economic insecurity and poverty, the strengthening of a protective shield for children and youth is also aimed at providing families with economic and job opportunities. This is why vocational training has been provided to families to create more economic resilience and better alternatives. While the aim of such training is to provide economic opportunities and increase the resilience of the family, these activities also lead to parents becoming more interested and engaged in child protection and SEC-related issues by being involved in the programme and seeing different aspects of it.

BEST PRACTICE

In Brazil, training courses on entrepreneurship and financial education have been provided to 275 participants. Further, 25 of the participants were selected for a follow-up mentoring process to receive specific guidance and coaching for their businesses. The impact of these activities on the lives of the participating women has been significant, going beyond improving the family’s economic situation and also directly influencing their empowerment and self-esteem – for those who are often silenced in violent family contexts, and confronted by sexist, racist and homophobic behaviours in society.



3.1 Community members have increased knowledge on SEC and protection during Covid-19, including their gender dimensions	India: In Mirik in February 2022, eight community leaders and parents had a session on SEC and SEC prevention. While now aware of child rights, child protection and SEC in travel and tourism, the community members actively discuss prevention methods and have started monitoring the movement of external visitors.
3.2 Community-based child and family protection mechanisms and committees strengthened to effectively prevent and support the response to SEC	Colombia: As of April 2022, 13 women leaders in the town of La Candelaria in Bogotá had organised themselves into a network. They ensure continuity of the intersectoral articulation process, developing activities with the local mayor’s office, the Secretariat of Government and the Women’s Secretariat, aimed at ensuring visibility and prevention of SEC in the context of travel and tourism.
3.2 Community-based child and family protection mechanisms and committees strengthened to effectively prevent and support the response to SEC	Brazil: Thirty businesses run by women entrepreneurs from four different towns generated increased income from the project’s activities, culminating with a Women’s Entrepreneurship Fair from 31 April to 2 May 2022 in a shopping centre in Bahia. Thailand: In March to April 2022, four trained female family members of child victims used the knowledge they gained in an online entrepreneurship training course to set up their own online shops, which enabled them to receive an average income of 300–400 Baht per day for their families.

Outcome 4: Actors in the CPS are strengthened in multi-stakeholder settings to prevent and advocate for protection from SEC, in the context of Covid-19

Strengthening the capacities of the CPS actors such as the government and LEAs, the private sector and civil society is an important part of the BBB programme, as CPSs in all their forms have been hit hard by the pandemic, and yet they are crucial to prevent and respond to SEC. Capacity-building of CPS professionals is focused on increasing (expert) knowledge and skills on SRHR in general and SEC specifically, and how to address SEC cases, while having a child-centred and gender-sensitive approach. This child-centred approach has been developed through research and input from children and youth, and is crucial in ensuring that the needs of children and youth are central. As such, capacity-building has been developed and provided to different actors in the form of training, workshops, coaching, tools, manuals, guidelines and other kinds of support.

In different countries, special courses have been developed for CPS actors. This is the case, for example, in the Dominican Republic, where a 30-hour course on prevention and care for children and adolescents victims of violence was developed together with the National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONANI). This training reached 141 people from municipal and regional offices and focused on legal frameworks, protection systems, prevention and attention to SEC. Moreover, collaboration was established with the Ministry of Tourism, the Local Protection Board and other government agencies.

Similarly, in Thailand, the Alliance developed a training manual on prevention and response to OSEC cases for local community-based organisations, in partnership with the Department of Children and Youth in the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The National Child Protection Committee (an inter-ministerial entity involving key ministries such as the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education and the Royal Thai Police) has decided to include the training module as part of the national training curriculum for competent officers to be licensed under the Child Protection Act.

Another important actor in the CPS is the private sector. Awareness and knowledge are attained through (social) media campaigns and information disseminated through flyers and posters. Moreover, close collaboration is also sought with the private sector in the tourism and travel sector to raise awareness on SEC, train staff and increase adoption of the Code.¹⁰

BEST PRACTICE

In Bolivia, the municipalities of Uyuni and Rurrenabaque, two popular tourist destinations, made use of the absence of travellers and tourism to work on making their tourist destinations safe from SEC. The Alliance worked with the local authorities, communities, people in the transport sector, hotels and restaurants, to train them on how to prevent and address SEC. This led to the certification of 'Safe Destination' awarded to these places – a certification that protects children and youth, and at the same time makes travellers conscious of their choices and the potential risks in other places. The Vice-Ministry of Tourism has given recognition to this certification and this approach, and encourages its further promotion for change in the tourism sector.

Connecting different CPS actors by bringing them together has created a space for actors to better find each other, and connect different (parts of the) approaches. This has been important to strengthen collaboration between them and to improve ways of addressing SEC. Different initiatives to jointly address SEC have come out of the different multi-stakeholder sessions, such as national plans of actions or strengthened networks for coordinated action. Therefore, this multi-stakeholder perspective contributes strongly to the integrated approach of fighting SEC by involving all stakeholders and addressing the different aspects and elements that are tied to SEC.

In various countries, dialogues have been organised among different actors. For example, in Bangladesh, dialogues have been organised between government agencies and NGOs to create a National Plan of Action (NPA) on SEC. In April to May 2022, a series of meetings of the SEC Working Group – involving different NGOs working on SEC – was organised to further the work on an NPA. With inputs from the Working Group, the NPA on SEC has been drafted. The NPA has been submitted to the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs for its consideration.

Similarly, a five-pillar dialogue has been initiated in the Philippines together with the Philippine National Police, the Pink Room (medical/health-care workers), social workers, the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and CSOs. The aim is to find better ways to safeguard children involved in the judicial process. By creating these dialogues with different actors, collaboration and coordination with CPS actors has increased, and networks further established.

¹⁰ The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in

Travel and Tourism, a multi-stakeholder initiative with the mission to provide awareness, tools and support to the travel and tourism industry to prevent SEC. See www.thecode.org. The Code is an ECPAT International programme.

4.2 Increased coordination and collaboration between CPS actors	<p>Philippines: Gender and development focal points and the Women and Children Protection Center rescued two boys and four girls who were victims of SEC and OSEC in Cebu City in July, October and November 2021. Out of the six rescues, one boy and one girl were also referred to the Department of Social Welfare and Development in October and November 2021 for safekeeping while the perpetrators remain at large.</p> <p>Dominican Republic: Members of community-based child protection mechanisms evaluated the process of strengthening the management of the care route for cases, and implemented an action plan in their communities to talk to families about protecting the rights of children and adolescents.</p>
4.3 Improved gender-sensitive approach by CPS actors	<p>India: In Bodhgaya and Rajgir in December 2021, the District Child Protection Officer and Child Welfare Committees took action to address boy victims of SEC by starting awareness-raising activities in schools and among the police. The police station has taken an active role and started to monitor tourist destinations. After gender sensitisation training conducted in February 2022, teachers are now training their students. They are helping their students understand the issue of SEC, how to report cases and recognise how this affects both boys and girls.</p>
4.5 Private sector actors work towards eliminating SEC from value chains	<p>Indonesia: On 22–23 March 2022, 25 representatives of private institutions and the anti-trafficking crime task force shared their experiences in identifying SEC cases in their respective companies. In the proposed follow-up plan, participants stated that they needed further training to enable staff in their companies to improve security and SEC response in their respective institutions.</p>

Outcome 5: Intergovernmental bodies at regional and international level, governments and the private sector prioritise SEC within the wider child protection agenda in building back better during and in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic

The Alliance advocates at local, national, regional and international levels towards intergovernmental, international and regional bodies, governments and the private sector (i.e. in travel and tourism) to ensure SEC is and remains a priority on their agenda, especially during and in the aftermath of the pandemic. Country-based evidence on SEC informs international lobbying, while regional and global lobbying achievements are shared with all the project partners to strengthen national-level L&A strategies.

Particular focus has been on L&A towards intergovernmental bodies to endorse the legal checklist as a tool to improve legal and policy frameworks, especially in travel and tourism and online. The legal checklist was endorsed by the Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPA) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Regional Action Group of the Americas (GARA) and the South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC). These are three intergovernmental bodies that use the legal checklist as a reference for harmonising legal and policy frameworks, and improving cooperation and justice systems. This further supports Alliance partners to advocate towards their respective governments to adapt legal frameworks to address SEC in travel and tourism and online accordingly.

Moreover, several intergovernmental bodies and governments have taken steps to harmonise laws and policies as a result of evidence-based advocacy, demonstrating their prioritisation of SEC on the political agenda. This is the case, for example, with ASEAN, which launched a regional plan of action for the protection of children from all forms of online exploitation and abuse, and commissioned a study on the post-Covid recovery plan in ASEAN tourism while taking SEC into account. Also, GARA developed a protocol for tour guides, with actionable guidelines for preventing, identifying and reporting suspected situations of SEC, especially in areas where tourism is starting again in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. The protocol was endorsed by a number of countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua and Peru. It will serve as an important tool for the

Alliance to use to engage with tour guides as part of the travel and tourism industry's engagement to protect children. Furthermore, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Children invited one of the Alliance members to work on a report on child protection in the context of travel and tourism to be launched in 2023. Key stakeholders representing governments, regional bodies, the private sector and CSOs will be engaged in the process.

In Thailand, following L&A activities by the Alliance, the Senate approved the draft of the Child Online Protection Law. It is expected that the law will be adopted by the Council of State in 2023, which will then ensure that online grooming, sextortion and live streaming of child sexual abuse are criminalised.

Collaboration with the Netherlands embassies has been important in bringing important stakeholders together and drawing attention to SEC.

In Indonesia, the Netherlands Embassy supported the regional cooperation platform engaging key stakeholders, such as representatives of LEAs, liaison officers, representatives of intergovernmental bodies (AIPA, SAIEVAC and GARA) and CSOs. The platform was strengthened to improve regional legal and policy frameworks and reinforce cooperation channels to protect children from SEC.

The Netherlands Embassy in Brazil supported the Brasilia Dialogue for Child Protection in Travel and Tourism, which fostered an interactive discussion among representatives of the federal government, international cooperation agencies and civil society experts, also from abroad, who participated either in person or remotely. This cross-sectoral approach led to the definition of the Brasilia agenda and next steps for strengthened cooperation to reduce SEC and empower children and young people to raise their voice.

Also, in respect to the private sector, the Alliance has seen some important steps in the international private sector upholding and taking on commitments to protect children as a result of the Alliance's L&A. Prioritisation of SEC by the private sector has also been increasing. Some examples are shown below.

The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) is the most influential body in the travel and tourism sector. As a result of the Alliance's advocacy efforts, it included the topic of child protection in its global summits and developed a human trafficking framework for prevention of SEC, with inputs from Alliance members on child protection.

Following the Alliance's engagement as part of the Destination Mekong child protection group, ECPAT was granted full membership with change maker status. This creates opportunities, as it allows for greater engagement with governments and the private sector in the region.

The Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) continued to implement the Destination Criteria v2.0 (criterion B5) that ECPAT International helped develop to minimise negative impacts on children and prevent SEC in travel and tourism.

The Code annual events brought together member companies committed to child protection to confirm the organisation's commitment and enable exchanges between members. As of May 2022, at the end of the project, there were 145 Code members from project focus countries.

The Legally Binding Instrument on Business and Human Rights continues to be negotiated by governments and will influence the level of commitment of the private sector to children's rights globally. Together with project partners, the Alliance continued to advocate for the incorporation of a child rights-based approach, and developed an advocacy paper with case examples. This will be used to continue to influence governments in line with the United Nations timeline for the development of the Legally Binding Instrument on Business and Human Rights.

As part of the lobbying work at global and regional levels, children and youth voices were included through the activities conducted at country level by BBB project partners. This was also the case for the different research and analysis conducted, such as the Global Boys Initiative research for Thailand, India and Bolivia,¹¹ the child safety by design¹² research in seven BBB countries and three European countries (including the Netherlands), and the research on information and communication technologies (ICT)¹³ in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Colombia and Peru. The research and analysis developed as part of the project were and will continue to be presented at international, regional and country level to ensure that child protection is prioritised on the agendas of governments and the private sector. The cooperation that was developed and strengthened with key change makers will continue to be fostered by ECPAT as part of its programmatic work in cooperation with BBB/DtZ project partners and ECPAT members, thus ensuring sustainability of the results achieved as part of longer-term processes. The evidence-based recommendations and solutions from the Safety by Design research continue to be used for advocacy work by Terre des Hommes Netherlands focused on how to adapt the design of online tools (social media, platforms, games, etc.) to make them safer for children by default – and, in doing so, being more preventive in their SEC approach. The research is also being used to inform programmatic work.

A small selection of outcome harvesting signs illustrating progress made under Outcome 5

5.1 Harmonisation of laws and policies as a result of evidence-based advocacy	Peru: In May 2022, the preliminary report of draft law No. 0826 on the safe and responsible use of ICT and parental filters was approved by the Commission of Women and Families of the Congress of the Republic.
5.2 International private sector upholds and takes on commitments to protect children	Thailand: In February 2022, after signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Alliance, Tiktok launched its first campaign, ‘Increase online safe space’, to encourage users to report inappropriate content, including child sexual abuse material/OSEC, which they may be the victim of. A second campaign was launched in April 2022, ‘Think before you comment’, to encourage users to give positive comments and avoid bad ones. This was an initiative aimed at preventing cyberbullying



¹¹ For the reports of the Global Boys Initiative, see <https://ecpat.org/global-boys-initiative/>.

¹² For the report of the child safety by design research, see www.terredeshommes.nl/en/publications/research-paper-child-safety-by-design.

¹³ For the summary report of the research on ICT, vulnerability and SEC, see <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pYzIDy8SZEAcIse5NAJcWhWtqZyNMzG0/view?usp=sharing>.

Chapter 3: Main reflections

Given the complexity of SEC and the different contexts in which it takes place, it is apparent that it needs a holistic approach, with all actors and sectors involved in SEC issues participating in the programme and encouraged to take responsibility and action while also being brought together to increase collaboration. This includes working with communities, but also institutions and government authorities, and private sector organisations, to bring about long-lasting change. Involving all actors contributes to systemic change, because everyone can contribute from their own angle, and in combination change starts to happen. Having said that, working on societal and systemic change needs time – time for building up, for taking root, for strengthening, and for scaling up and expansion. In that sense, the BBB programme has benefited considerably from being able to build on the previous DtZ 1.0 programme, which has enabled the Alliance to achieve progress on many fronts. As such, the programme has overachieved its results, reaching more people than targeted in all outcome areas (see Annex 2 for more information). However, interventions with all actors need continuous follow-up, and the urgency of the problem of SEC is still very real and cannot be underestimated.

Building on the idea of creating a holistic approach, the Alliance has seen a strong benefit in working together with many different implementing partners: while partners have different areas of expertise, together a stronger approach can be built on complementarity, while being able to approach the problem from different directions. Connecting partners more to each other, facilitating exchange and learning from one another strengthens the common approach as an Alliance – and will benefit the impact it can generate.

Throughout the course of the programme, considerable progress has been achieved by the Alliance in regards to children and youth. Children and young people who were victims or at risk of SEC received immediate support through specialised services despite Covid measures. Also, they received support for the longer term, through reintegration trajectories, empowerment activities, and vocational training to increase their economic resilience. This has been important for children and youth to recover and heal, and to be able to move forward. This also helped children and youth to be more resilient and be able to play an active role in their protection and that of others by becoming agents of change. The programme sees the urgency of providing specialised services, as there are still substantial gaps in these services in the BBB countries. The approach is therefore twofold: respond to the urgent needs of victims through the direct provision of services, while at the same time also strengthening the countries' services through capacity-building of CPS actors and lobbying for more investment in the CPS. To be effective, these lobbying activities are evidence-based, which is in part informed by the Alliance's service provision. With this twofold approach the Alliance aims to make it possible to leave this task to state institutions, even though more time is needed to be able to reach this point.

Communities, parents and caregivers have become better informed about SEC, and have been motivated to self-organise to keep children safe. Community members share their knowledge on SEC and play an active role in taking responsibility and creating a protective shield around children and young people. Moreover, by formalising community protection committees, and by connecting communities with other CPS actors, the programme connects the informal to the formal CPS. Strengthening that alignment is of major importance to tackle SEC, as informal community structures are more accessible for and trusted by children and their parents to turn to than formal, often authoritarian government institutions for case reporting. It is important to have the different elements of CPS working together and to have a more comprehensive approach (tackling the different aspects of SEC prevention and response).

The number of children and youth, families and communities that are aware of SEC has increased. They not only know about risks and how to report cases but are also strengthened in prevention strategies both at individual and community levels. Together with increased economic resilience, and strengthened safety nets (for example, through schools), significant steps have been taken to diminish the vulnerabilities of children and youth to SEC.

As children and youth become more aware of their own rights, and, together with communities and CSOs, are increasingly knowledgeable about SEC and strengthened in their advocacy skills, they increasingly influence the agenda-setting of societies. Through their L&A activities, and in conjunction with those of the Alliance partners, SEC receives more attention in the political arena. As such, they play an important role in

keeping duty bearers accountable for the implementation of policies in relation to SEC.

Lobbying at different levels and connecting these activities to each other has proven to be a way to link national efforts with those taking place at regional and/or international levels and strengthen them. Not only do the activities on the ground in the different countries inform the lobbying efforts at national, regional and international levels, but, at the same time, any result achieved at those levels also feeds back to the local level, providing additional support and legitimacy to the activities that are being carried out. This 'loop' shows the strength of evidence-based L&A by connecting the different levels and providing legitimacy to the activities, helps create momentum and contributes to starting a global movement.

Reflecting on the title of the programme, 'Building Back Better', we can conclude that throughout the programme we have built again, we are back on track, and we always aim for better. We have built in respect to strengthening safety nets, and building stronger CPSs, while also empowering children and increasing their resilience. We are back on track in the sense that we have managed to put SEC on the agendas of key stakeholders, and created attention to address SEC. We always keep aiming for better because the issue of SEC remains urgent, needing continued action, and because we can always learn and improve.



Chapter 4: Cross-cutting issues

LEARNING AGENDA AND LEARNING FACILITATORS

Learning has been an integral part of the BBB programme and has been country-led. The BBB learning plan was designed by and focused on the needs of the implementing partners and continued to facilitate learning initiatives, aiming to increase knowledge, skills, sharing and effectiveness, and extrapolate the joint impact as an alliance. Two learning facilitators were recruited to be responsible for the learning plan for the programme's two regions: Latin America and Asia. Each learning facilitator was responsible for one region and coordinated closely with the other to make programme-wide connections where possible. They were in direct contact with the country teams active in their respective regions to provide support and facilitate, encourage and coordinate regional exchange and learning.

Each country team has worked on its own learning questions while also often involving and/or inviting other country teams. This was the case, for example, for Bangladesh and Bolivia, where the country teams organised sessions on youth advocacy and online child safeguarding, respectively, while also inviting other teams from the region. The results of the country learnings are captured in the **virtual exhibition** which has been set up to showcase the learnings of the country teams while also serving as a tool to facilitate exchange between countries on their learnings. An important characteristic of the learning agenda under BBB is that it sought to move away from seeing learning as merely training by an external consultant, and rather move towards seeing learning as an integral part of all activities where experiences themselves and reflection on the practices are sources of learning that can be used to enhance results, replicate activities and spread knowledge. This has entailed making the learning questions practical and integrated along the programme – including questions of reflection after activities, especially assessing what can be learned from the experience and what can be improved.

Furthermore, exchange between countries was facilitated regionally for practical reasons (language, time zone), and also due to the similarities in interests put forward by the different countries. Thus in Asia an online workshop was held with a focus on exchange and learning related to online facilitation. Moreover, a three-day learning exchange called 'Building Blocks for Sustaining Change' was organised, focusing on youth engagement and advocacy, and online SEC prevention and response. A **compilation video** was made to give a general impression of the Asian regional learning exchange. In Latin America, a regional exchange was organised on child safeguarding and its online applications. Finally, two regional exchanges were set up in collaboration with the Youth Voices for Change (YVfC) initiative, connecting learning and youth engagement within the programme further. These regional exchanges were a great success in regards to connecting different country teams and creating cross-fertilisation among them. Because the Alliance comprises many different implementing partners with different specialisations and areas of expertise, there is a rich pool of knowledge that the different partners can tap into when connected with each other.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Youth engagement is a central component of the BBB programme, while always ensuring safeguarding measures are applied (see the 'Safeguarding' section below). Meaningful participation of children and youth is not only part of Outcome 2 – where they are trained and receive support to be able to advocate against SEC and be actors of change – but is also part of the other outcomes, as their engagement and their voices are put forward to other actors in the CPS (including in the training for CPS actors), as well as in the L&A actions at different levels. Similarly, youth engagement is present in different steps of the programme design itself, such as communication materials being developed with children and youth, and the evaluation process also actively engaging children and young people. The BBB evaluation team has worked together with youth enumerators to gather evaluative information on the programme, and in validation workshops to check the results with them. Finally, youth enumerators participated in creating a report for youth and children themselves: a version of the evaluation report for and by youth. This is important to ensure that the report really captures what youth observe and what their insights are, as well as to be accountable to children and youth.

YOUTH VOICES FOR CHANGE

A special component of the youth engagement of the BBB programme is the Yvfc initiative. Yvfc builds on the pilot initiative under the Voice for Change programme in 2020–2021 and aims to amplify the voices of young leaders. Through a process of reflection, capacity-building, empowerment and the creation of communication materials, the young leaders spread their messages and advocacy power through social media, as agents of change to prevent SEC. Under BBB, six countries have participated in the Yvfc initiative: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Nicaragua. In total 75 young people participated in this initiative.

In each country, the initiative took the form that best fitted the situation. Thus, in India, two committees were created in different places and with different implementing partners. In Nicaragua, the committee took a face-to-face approach to tackle connectivity issues and also because the youth expressed the desire to meet more in person. In Colombia, as this was a follow-up on the first Yvfc initiative, the more experienced youth leaders formed teams with new young leaders from their youth groups. All seven committees were supported by volunteers, who played an important role in accompanying the youth leaders and organising different workshops (on technical elements and on youth mobilisation). Furthermore, guidelines for youth mobilisation were developed in support of the Yvfc initiative, and shared with the youth advocates. These provide tools for individual work with young people who want to become leaders or advocates, and give clear guidelines for established youth organisations to start developing their action plans and networks (see [here](#)).

The youth leaders developed communication materials promoting a message of SEC prevention, in the form of blogs, videos and social media campaigns. These addressed a variety of audiences varying from their peers to the wider community and decision-makers. For this last target audience, spaces have been created where the youth leaders could address decision-makers at different levels. This was the case, for example, with the meeting organised with the Vice-Ministry of Justice in Bolivia, where the youth leaders had the opportunity to present their demands and proposals for the prevention of SEC. Similarly, the youth leaders from the committee in Colombia participated in a meeting with politicians running for Congress, where they discussed the importance of prioritising policies to prevent SEC and violence against children. In addition to strengthening technical and advocacy skills of the young leaders, the Yvfc initiative also created safe spaces for reflection and exchange between them.



Social media outreach

Facebook page for the whole project	Reach: 78,360 Visits to profile: 872 New likes (quarterly): 224 Total likes: 3,123
Latin American Instagram page	Reach: 5,732 Profile visits: 179 New followers (quarterly): 40 Total followers: 290
Indonesian Instagram page	Reach: 9,759 Profile visits: 318 New followers (quarterly): 35 Total followers: 118
The Indian Instagram page	Reach: 113 Profile visits: 21 Total followers: 55

The YVfC initiative included two regional exchanges with youth leaders and important stakeholders in the field of SEC and child protection. Here, the youth committees presented multi-stakeholder plans of action for the prevention of SEC in their regions. These plans of actions were developed by the committees of youth leaders and with support from digital activists. These digital activists shared useful tools for activism, not only in respect of how to raise one's voice, reach people and be part of a movement, but also in providing support regarding how one's life can be affected by activism, and which challenges they might encounter.

In addition, to ensure the protection of the young leaders and the correct approach to the issue, the partners provided training to the volunteers on safeguarding and prevention of SEC. Also, in coordination with the Terre des Hommes Safeguarding Officer, workshops were organised for partners in Asia and Latin America on the identification of the risks of young leaders' participation in digital media and mitigation strategies, which identified the need to update the safeguarding protocols in the countries, taking into account social media as a new space for interaction and youth advocacy.

As a final product for the YVfC initiative under BBB, a series of videos was produced: a **global video for the YVfC initiative as a whole**, and country videos for **Bolivia**, **Nicaragua** and **Colombia**. Moreover, in July 2022, the **final product of the first YVfC initiative** received important recognition in the form of the 'Hoogvlieger Award' from the Expertise Centre for Humanitarian Communication.¹⁴ This award is given to communication material developed in the Dutch humanitarian and cooperation sector based on equality, justice and solidarity. The communication materials nominated for this award can serve as an example of how to communicate ethically and respectfully in the sector. The YVfC video won the award due to the positive reactions of the jury: "The youngsters in the video are telling their own story, not as nameless victims or passive recipients of help, but as active agents contributing to the solution of the problem, and telling in powerful ways how they are doing that."

GENDER AND INCLUSION

Gender and inclusion is addressed as a cross-cutting theme in the different parts of the programme. In previous DtZ programmes, partners have received training on the gender-transformative approach, to be able to apply gender-transformative principles within the BBB programme. The alliance, therefore, takes care to identify gender norms and (unequal) power dynamics, and addresses them when implementing its activities. Training focused on strengthening the capacities of CPS actors, therefore, includes the topic of gender equality and power dynamics. Similarly, adolescents have received training on gender-transformative advocacy and gender equality in several BBB countries.

¹⁴ For more information, see <https://humanitairecommunicatie.nl/awards-2022/>.

“Boys don’t cry.” This is such a socially ingrained idea that one does not even need to hear the phrase to realise there is a certain form of masculinity marked by it.

To encourage reflection on the social roles traditionally attributed to boys and girls, and to promote gender equality, a formative workshop has been developed in Brazil to reflect on one’s experiences, one’s own and others’ behaviour, the often negative expectations of society in relation to boys, and the spaces occupied by girls and boys in the job market.

Moreover, spaces for dialogue have also been opened up with decision-makers and service providers to promote policies and services that are sensitive to gender, race and religion.

In the Philippines, gender diversity and inclusion policies have been integrated into the implementing partner’s operations manual. Here the team ensures it always includes a gender and inclusion perspective in its activities. Thus, through the Alliance’s work with local bodies, local government units have been adopting a gender and inclusion focus in the planning, development and budgeting of their programmes. Moreover, under the BBB programme, sessions on ‘Planting Equality’ have been held with boys and girls to discuss gender norms and how they affect different people in society. Their feedback has been very positive, saying that they felt empowered and emboldened to speak up about these issues. They further hoped that discussing gender issues more will help normalise the topic, and will have a positive influence on stereotypes and gender norms.

Moreover, the programme’s activities are also fundamentally inclusive, meaning that they go beyond merely having everyone present but also ensure that everyone is actually able to participate and that different perspectives are heard, seen and addressed. As such, the Alliance ensures that the services provided to children and youth are well tailored to their specific needs – in terms of gender, age, ability, education, religion, etc. In India, for example, special services for children are provided in a multitude of languages, and space is created for the celebration of many religious practices. In Colombia, when working with public servants, the issue of sexual orientation and diverse gender identities is put on the table as a socially hidden issue that is often related to generating violence and discrimination, which act as predisposing factors for SEC. To take the tailored approach further, the Alliance also developed, in DtZ 1.0, a special toolkit, the Bridging the Gap toolkit,¹⁵ to specifically address the needs of boys, as their needs are often overlooked when it comes to SEC response and prevention. This toolkit was designed to support service providers to develop and enhance their work with boys who are at risk of and/or affected by SEC. Many partners have already been trained with this toolkit, and lessons learned from the training are starting to be implemented within BBB. In Thailand, special attention to how SEC affects boys has also been supported by research done by an Alliance member¹⁶ on the experience of boys and LGBTQ+ youth facing SEC. The findings of this research have been shared through meetings with different networks of the DtZ partners. Based on these findings, recommendations have been developed for policymakers, social service providers and community-based initiatives to address this issue.

¹⁵ For the Bridging the Gap toolkit, see

www.terredeshommes.nl/en/latest/bridging-the-gap-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-of-boys.

¹⁶ For the Global Initiative to Explore the Sexual Exploitation of Boys, Thailand Report, see <https://bit.ly/3AunJzr>.

SAFEGUARDING

To underline the fact that the DtZ Alliance complies with the professional standards related to doing no harm and ensuring that no child or youth is negatively impacted by involvement in the programme, the Alliance members included safeguarding principles in the Memorandum of Understanding. This enabled all partners to uphold a common standard and a practical protocol for reporting and responding to safeguarding incidents within the Alliance. We work with a vulnerable target group on a highly sensitive issue; thus, the safeguarding risks related to our programming are high and require diligent assessment and mitigation. The Alliance organised safeguarding refresher training for partners, outlining the basic concepts of safeguarding at the outset of the programme. This was followed up by more in-depth training, given to all partners within the Alliance – with one training course focusing on the essentials of safeguarding, and another one specifically focusing on safeguarding in respect to (online) communication (including materials for social media and other communication channels). These training sessions had a practical and participatory approach, discussing concrete examples or scenarios that are encountered in this field, and put forward practical ways of dealing with safeguarding risks and issues. The training included a useful child safeguarding risk assessment tool to ensure safeguarding measures during the project, and also a discussion on how children can safely use the internet to engage in programme activities.

It was the responsibility of the Alliance to ensure that all children and young people received clear messaging about the Safeguarding Policy and Code of Conduct. To bring the principles of safeguarding alive, child-friendly communication materials were developed to encourage children to speak up if they experienced or witnessed abuse, harm, misconduct or negative impacts as a result of their participation (see images below).

Throughout the BBB programme, one report of a safeguarding concern was made to the safeguarding focal point. The report came from a partner organisation that received signals from children and the community relating to the inappropriate use of terminology and judgemental comments. When the partner reported the incident, it had already immediately taken action to protect the children and young people involved. Action was also taken against the people involved in the issue, to avoid any repetition. A case was opened, investigated and managed by focal points and the partner. Following appropriate action and follow-up by the partner with the children involved, the case could be closed swiftly. While the incident was regrettable, the fact that it was reported directly to the partner by community members and children shows the partner's strength in having built a relationship of trust with the community and children. Furthermore, as the partner took appropriate measures and followed the appropriate procedures, further damage was avoided, and the issue could be resolved without further complications.



Chapter 5: Risks

RISKS RELATED TO CONTEXT

The BBB programme was implemented in the context of the global Covid-19 pandemic, which caused a variety of risks for the implementation of programme activities. Such risks were identified by the Alliance partners when the programme was designed, and various strategies were developed to mitigate such risks if they materialised. Over the course of the project, most countries experienced strict lockdown measures, travel bans, school closures and other measures taken by governments to prevent the spread of the virus. This had a serious effect on societies and children, increasing vulnerabilities and, therefore, also the risk of SEC. Moreover, the pandemic and the response measures taken also significantly impacted the implementation of programme activities. The Alliance partners mitigated these risks while adapting the programme's activities to ensure that the programme would deliver on its commitments while keeping children and young people, families, communities, other stakeholders and staff safe. To tackle the increased vulnerabilities, Alliance partners provided vulnerable communities, children and young people with care packages (including protective materials against Covid-19), as well as information through online and radio campaigns about SEC risks, online safety and reporting mechanisms.

Political unrest also impacted the BBB project in a number of countries, particularly Nicaragua, where the government has been shutting down NGOs (187 to date) since 2018 as a move to increase the State's control. While the Alliance's partner tried to mitigate the risks identified here by complying with and following all requirements set out by the government, in May 2022 the risk materialised, and the DtZ Alliance's partner, Asociación Tesis, was shut down by the government. This clearly seems to be a political decision, and part of the country's shrinking civic space. This shows that even with mitigation measures, some risks can still materialise and have a huge impact – in this case, fortunately not for the BBB programme itself, as this happened in the last month of implementation, but definitely for the Alliance's partner and its target group, children, especially those victims or at risk of SEC.

In other countries, political unrest due to regional and national elections was mitigated by informing and assuring the authorities that the Alliance partners were non-partisan and were not campaigning for any particular party. In India, delays in programme activities due to political unrest were also mitigated by monitoring the local situation and doing groundwork as much as possible before elections took place and continuing when the situation was stable again.

RISKS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION

In the area of prevention, DtZ partners in many countries organised online awareness-raising meetings to overcome health risks, lockdown measures and travel bans. This increasing use of online platforms and tools to roll out awareness-raising activities has proven to be a very effective alternative to in-person awareness-raising workshops. In some countries, traditional face-to-face awareness-raising workshops, which could not be held due to the pandemic, were replaced by online awareness-raising campaigns on SEC risks and on how to report SEC cases, and disseminated through popular online platforms. Online posts were co-designed by young people to ensure the campaign messages were tailored to children and young people.

Similarly, activities related to capacity-building of stakeholders (e.g. social workers, LEAs) were impacted by preventative measures introduced by governments to address the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite some delays, most of the capacity-building activities were implemented, with the use of online platforms, tools and training materials critical to enabling project partners to meet their objectives.

The provision of support services and referrals for children victims or at risk of sexual exploitation was also challenged by Covid-19, due to the forced closure of key service providers as part of preventative measures enforced by governments. However, the Alliance partners were agile and creative enough to find concrete solutions to ensure that children and young people still had access to basic services, by providing them with online counselling, for instance, and ensuring that they were keeping safe by providing them with kits containing face masks and hand sanitizer.

Advocacy work was also affected and delayed due to the pandemic. Intergovernmental bodies and national governments took time to adjust to virtual modality due to burdensome bureaucratic procedures. This slowed down the progress made with governments in terms of legal and policy regulation; however, several processes started and were followed up at country level by project partners.

Chapter 6: Communications

The Alliance aims to keep the fight against SEC high on the political agenda, and on the agenda of the private sector, and to inform the general public. As such, communication works to support the overall programme and to improve the results achieved. To do so, the Alliance is actively using the social media channels and websites of the Alliance partners to publish articles and posts about different aspects of SEC and the programme. Targeted social media channels have also been used in an extensive social media campaign on LinkedIn and Twitter about child safety by design. Following the research on safety by design, this campaign focused especially on the European Commission and Dutch parliamentarians, and formed part of the lobbying efforts to put pressure on European Union parliamentarians to adopt policies following the safety by design approach.¹⁷

Moreover, the Alliance also works with different news outlets to share its core message. As such, a series of articles has been published in the Volkskrant magazine both online and in hard copy: on the development of an **app to provide a safe space free from SEC**, on the Alliance's **approach for safe tourism**, and on the training for **teachers to address SEC and SRHR** with their students. The number of people reached exceeded the target set for all three articles, confirming that this is perceived as a newsworthy subject that taps into the right audience through this journalistic medium.

This series was followed by a **spread in the hard-copy Volkskrant magazine** on the approach in the aftermath of the pandemic to raise awareness, and the role of youth advocates.

Reach of Volkskrant magazine articles online

ARTICLE	TARGET	REACH (UNIQUE LANDINGS)
First article	2,933 – 3,966	4,621
Second article	2,933 – 3,966	4,572
Third article	2,933 – 3,966	3,975

As a final product for the BBB programme, the Alliance developed an online photo magazine that showcases the most important achievements of the programme while also capturing the different facets of the DtZ approach. This online magazine is available **in Dutch** and **in English**.

In addition, communications formed an integral part of the programme activities in all BBB countries, particularly in support of awareness-raising, lobbying, advocacy and learning. A good example of this is the YVfC video, mentioned above, which won recognition from communications professionals through the 'Hoogvlieger Award' in 2022.

For a full overview of the communication materials see Annex 1.

¹⁷ For a post as part of the campaign, see www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6937293668319944704.

Chapter 7: Financial report

As stated in the MoFA grant agreement, we present an aggregate financial overview of the period from 15 May 2021 to 14 May 2022 in the table in Annex 3. The overview includes the total budget and the actual expenditure per Alliance member for the reporting period. The Alliance has successfully implemented the project and used the total project budget. An audit for this project is being carried out at the end of August, and the report follows in September.

The total budget for the BBB programme was euro 5 million for the period from 15 May 2021 to 14 May 2022. The preliminary (non-audited) actual expenditures come to euro 5,032,804. The slight over-expenditure is due to the exchange rate and contributions by Alliance members. While adaptation to the changing context (especially the Covid-19 pandemic) was needed throughout the programme, this has not affected the budget division significantly, nor has it impeded expenditure of the full budget.

The lead Alliance member received the sum of euro 4,750,000 from the MoFA, and has still to receive the sum of euro 250,000. The Alliance members have advanced this amount from their own funds to cover the costs of the programme.



Chapter 8: Sustainability and looking forward

SUSTAINABILITY

Throughout the BBB programme, key interventions have ensured the sustainability of key programme achievements in both Latin America and Asia in different ways. One of those key interventions is awareness-raising and mobilisation about SEC among targeted communities: they now understand that SEC must not be tolerated, know how to identify potential risks for children, and are able to take action if children from their communities are victims of SEC. Awareness-raising activities aim to change social and gender norms, perceptions and behaviour, promoting zero tolerance of abuse and violence against children. Such activities, implemented by dedicated community members, are sustainable and lasting, as they address one of the underlying causes of sexual exploitation, namely the normalisation and social tolerance of the issue within communities and wider society. In many countries, such as India, community members are now motivated to protect children in the community from any form of exploitation. Also, some of these community members have become active advocates conducting various awareness-raising projects through their own initiatives, which is a key factor in ensuring that such activities will continue after the end of the BBB programme.

Another key set of interventions which will support the sustainability of the project is the empowerment of children. Children and young people are empowered to play a significant role in preventing SEC for themselves and to be agents of change. This in itself is an investment in the future: to play an active role in their own life and future, and that of their peers. This enables them to create change, now and going forward. This has the double benefit of being able to increase the number of children and youth reached through peer-to-peer activities, and tying into the sustainability of the action, where the effect becomes independent of the Alliance and the programme itself. This effect is also strengthened by aligning movements of children and youth with other networks and youth groups that exist independently of the programme but provide a structure and formalise the movement. Moreover, the communication materials developed in many countries as part of the awareness-raising activities (both for children and communities, as well as the materials developed by children and youth) were made to be used beyond the duration of the programme – which was also ensured by providing the communities and youth groups with ownership of the materials.

Capacity-building of key stakeholders, particularly LEAs and social workers, is also an important factor in ensuring a long-lasting impact of the programme on the practices of duty bearers in charge of handling SEC-related cases. This is especially the case, since the BBB programme managed to get its training modules and materials incorporated by government agencies into their official training curricula. In Thailand, for example, in close collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General, the Alliance developed a training manual for law enforcement officials who handle SEC and OSEC cases. This manual has been included by the Ministry of Justice and the Royal Thai Police as the official training manual for law enforcement officials. In addition, the manual includes standard operating procedures that have to be followed by all relevant LEAs involved in SEC and OSEC cases (e.g. the Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau, the Thai Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, and prosecutors and magistrates handling SEC and OSEC cases), to ensure smooth coordination of interventions by all actors involved. In Bolivia, following capacity-building provided by the Alliance partner, the police force has committed to continue training its personnel and to expand cyber patrol areas, such as those already established. Ensuring that LEAs continue the training by including it in official training curricula is a clear marker of the sustainable nature of those specific programme interventions.

The development of formalised regional cooperation and exchange platforms, bringing together key experts and practitioners to discuss and move forward regional and national agendas aimed at combating SEC, is critical to sustain efforts beyond the duration of the BBB programme. In Indonesia, for example, a regional cooperation platform was created with the help of the Netherlands Embassy to improve regional legal and policy frameworks and reinforce cooperation channels to protect children from SEC. The Embassy's commitment helps respond to the need to maintain a regular platform for exchange and cooperation in a constantly changing environment that leads to new risks to children.

An important component of the BBB programme is L&A for legal and policy reforms, which are key in terms of sustaining programme interventions by creating permanent legal changes in the legislation of the countries concerned. In Peru, for example, L&A activities have led to the approval of the preliminary report on Draft Law No. 0826-2021 on the Safe and Responsible Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Children and Adolescents. The efforts undertaken have led to significant achievements in the development and approval of this draft law, which is highly likely to be enacted, and thus to permanently modify the Peruvian

legislation on child online protection. In regards to L&A, once legal and policy reforms are achieved, their impact can be important and long-lasting. However, to attain this achievement, continued action is required, especially as these changes take time to materialise.

LESSONS LEARNED

The table below showcases some examples of lessons learned from the BBB programme.

THEME	LESSONS LEARNED
Preventing SEC	Behaviour change happens more quickly when local people are involved in the process. When children and youth disseminate information in their own language, other children, youth and communities trust it more and are more receptive to it.
Building a protective environment for children	The inclusion of historically marginalised social groups in the programme while connecting them with the public and private sectors has triggered an impact on a personal and social level for both sides. As the voice of these groups is heard, a more personal connection is made, and these groups feel empowered. This further fosters values of respect and trust, and contributes to a better understanding of social dynamics. This is an exercise in learning and mutual recognition that strengthens the purpose of building protective environments for children and youth.
Engaging with communities	An introduction to and explanation of the project's concepts, aims and expected results, and the roles of each party involved in the project to the highest management level of the target partners in communities (e.g. school directors, directors of local government agencies) greatly contributed to obtain their buy-in, and helped create a sense of ownership and smooth collaboration for the implementation of the project.
Capacity-building	<p>The use of different digital tools in training processes, activism and social mobilisation in the digital space is a practice that should be further explored, increasing the reach of activities and allowing people who are far away to benefit from training opportunities.</p> <p>It is important to take the time to work with governments to include training materials in their official curricula. This not only ensures that the materials developed remain in use beyond the programme's implementation period, but also that more people will be trained.</p>
Risk assessments	Future risk assessments and training on disaster risk reduction and management should not be exclusive to natural disasters such as typhoons/ earthquakes but should include health, such as pandemics, intertwined with complex child protection issues.
Programming in times of crisis	Flexibility in planning, resources and implementation is required to be able to adapt a programme to an always changing context and to be effective and able to deliver on the commitments to the target groups. The inclusion of strategies to strengthen the resilience of children and youth helps mitigate the increase in vulnerabilities that comes with crises.
Working with governments	When national governments do not allow open spaces for dialogue and collaboration, a mitigating strategy is to strengthen civil society networks and spaces for dialogue with local governments.
Youth engagement	Youth engagement works well with young people (under 30) facilitating sessions and delivering training to children and youth because they are more relatable, and because SEC topics are more approachable with peers rather than with adults.

CONCLUSION AND LOOKING FORWARD

While the BBB programme was implemented in a challenging context, the Alliance has been able to implement an adaptive approach and achieve considerable results. Putting children at its centre, the programme ensured that children and youth (in particular, those at risk or victims of SEC) are able to access specialised services. These specialised services provide children with immediate and longer-term care, and aim to protect them and help them rehabilitate and reintegrate into society while also reducing their vulnerability to SEC. Moreover, children and youth have been empowered to advocate for continued SEC prevention and response. While becoming increasingly aware of their own rights (including SRHR) and SEC risks, children and young people have been taking an active role in raising their voices, spreading awareness, and advocating for SEC response and prevention. Meaningful youth engagement has been a crucial approach in the BBB programme and sought in all aspects of the programme, while ensuring a well-designed safeguarding environment for children and youth.

Creating and strengthening a protective shield around children has been instrumental in addressing SEC throughout the programme. This has been done with all different actors, including parents, caregivers, communities, the private sector, local, regional and national governments, LEAs and all other stakeholders. The programme focused on making them better informed about SEC and being trained in what to do when facing SEC and how to prevent it. Here, a child-friendly approach that is gender-sensitive and adapted to the specific needs of each child was put forward and adopted by many CPS actors. Moreover, the programme ensured a multi-stakeholder approach by connecting the different actors to each other and connecting informal and formal protection systems – while also including the voice of children and youth here. This was done to increase collaboration between the different levels, address SEC in an integrated way and tackle this complex issue from different angles.

The programme ensured that SEC remains on the agenda of intergovernmental bodies at regional and international level, governments and the private sector. This is especially important during and in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, as there has been a continuous threat to push SEC into the background, even though the problem has been worsening.

Moreover, while the BBB programme has been able to develop a strong approach, and a good base has been established, there is still much more to be done, and follow-up action is needed. This would benefit from drawing from the BBB programme and building further on what is there to increase the continuity and sustainability of interventions while creating more systemic and lasting change. As such, the DtZ Alliance constitutes a strong alliance, with extremely capable local partners, used to working together, with relevant experience and diversity in its expertise while adapting to the always changing context. The various Alliance partners have been learning from each other, finding complementarity and strength in the collaboration while making use of each other's qualities and competences. The Alliance has developed a strong approach, emphasising child participation and empowerment, and focusing on creating SEC response and prevention with an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach while being child- and gender-sensitive. The need remains to empower children to enable them to stand up for their rights, and be protected against SEC through responsive and adaptive actions from different stakeholders.

*In loving memory of María Josefina Paulino,
who played an important role within the Alliance in the
fight against SEC in the Dominican Republic and beyond.
And whose presence and energy have motivated and
inspired many. May she rest in peace.
Always in our memories.*

Annex 1: Communication materials

Safety by design research:

www.terredeshommes.nl/en/latest/safety-by-design-to-keep-children-safe-online

Post as part of the safety by design campaign:

www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6937293668319944704

Virtual exhibition of the learning agendas of the countries:

<http://bbbdzt.com/>

Infographic: Learning about learning:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NVKs5gn1l-0F-EXOVyvj3kEUtmqFWSuv/view?usp=sharing>

Articles published in the *Volkskrant* magazine:

Strijd tegen de toename van seksuele uitbuiting in de Filipijnen: www.volkskrant.nl/brandedcontent/strijd-tegen-de-toename-van-seksuele-uitbuiting-in-de-filipijnen~be31cec7/

- o Succesvolle aanpak seksuele uitbuiting van kinderen op toeristische bestemmingen door Down to Zero: www.volkskrant.nl/brandedcontent/succesvolle-aanpak-seksuele-uitbuiting-van-kinderen-op-toeristische-bestemmingen-door-down-to-zero~b346c8ec/
- o Seksuele uitbuiting wordt bespreekbaar op scholen in Nepal: www.volkskrant.nl/brandedcontent/seksuele-uitbuiting-wordt-bespreekbaar-op-scholen-in-nepal~b1f1d088/
- o Aanpak seksuele uitbuiting van kinderen dreigt onder te sneeuwen: www.terredeshommes.nl/nl/actueel/aanpak-seksuele-uitbuiting-van-kinderen-dreigt-onder-te-sneeuwen
- o BBB online magazine in Dutch: <https://downtozero.maglr.com/nl/cover1n-verhalen> and in English: <https://downtozero.maglr.com/en/cover>

Youth Voices for Change Videos:

- o Global video for the YVfC initiative as a whole: https://drive.google.com/file/d/157D8wPcXRbK-U5PRhHaerJCSy_YaiBaR/view?usp=sharing
- o YVfC Country video for Bolivia: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/18izghDE7fwRBbzqvFrV7TeMd3ECPdrfz/view?usp=sharing>
- o YVfC Country video for Nicaragua: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M4HdQwdEvaMZ5sKdQpY2mh42spYpuNLK/view?usp=sharing>
- o YVfC Country video for Colombia: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gHpHYp-h4X4RuP0dmMH5_0YP48DagwQn/view?usp=sharing
- o Award winning video of the first YVfC initiative: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vY2FlxNPGb4&t=4s&ab_channel=TerredesHommesNederland

Annex 2: Results Framework

Building Back Better in times of Covid-19: COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
Contributes to Result Area 1 and 4 of the SRHR Policy of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Young People and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights					
OUTCOMES BY 2022	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TOTAL			
		Target (plan)	Realised (report)	% Deviation	Comment for Large Deviation (>25%)
Children (in particular victims and those at risk of SEC) are able to access specialised (SRHR) services that protect them, help them rehabilitate, reintegrate and reduce their vulnerability to SEC in the context of Covid-19	# of boy/girl victims rescued from SEC	669	756	113%	
	# of boy/girl SEC victims or at risk accessing specialised services (e.g. shelter, health services, counselling, educational services, legal aid, nutrition, mediation)	3409	10522	309%	Due to successful collaboration with child care institutions in the areas of intervention a larger group of children was able to be reached for specialised services.
	# of and descriptions of type of training provided (options of course types: lobby, Child Rights, SEC etc)	93	213	248%	Due to successful collaboration with child care institutions in the areas of intervention more training was able to be conducted.
	# of boy/girl enrolled for training	2256	7690	341%	Due to the need expressed by children and eagerness to follow training- also due to positive reaction and spreading the word from previous participants- a higher number of children have been enrolled for training.
	# of boy/girl who completed the training	2465	7821	317%	Due to higher enrollments (see above) higher number of completion was also reached
Children and youth are able to advocate for continued SEC prevention and response in the context of Covid-19	# of boys trained on SEC and how to report cases	3877	4883	126%	As a combination of online and face-to-face trainings have been provided more children were able to participate in this training. Furthermore, as the demand for training got higher, the alliance partners increased their capacity to deliver training to more children.
	# girls trained on SEC and how to report cases	4709	5903	125%	As a combination of online and face-to-face trainings have been provided more children were able to participate in this training. Furthermore, as the demand for training got higher, the alliance partners increased their capacity to deliver training to more children.

OUTCOMES BY 2022	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TOTAL			
		Target (plan)	Realised (report)	% Deviation	Comment for Large Deviation (>25%)
Parents, caregivers, and community leaders are strengthened to provide a protective shield around children against SEC, in the context of Covid-19	# youth trained on SEC and how to report cases	480	693	144%	As a combination of online and face-to-face training have been provided more children were able to participate in this training. Furthermore, as the demand for training got higher, the alliance partners increased their capacity to deliver training to more children.
	# of boys/girls/youth trained to advocate for child rights and protect against SEC	3910	5195	133%	As a combination of online and face-to-face training have been provided more children were able to participate in this training. Furthermore, as the demand for training got higher, the alliance partners increased their capacity to deliver training to more children.
	# of boys/girls that have taken action against SEC (e.g. reporting SEC, advocating for SEC prevention, motivating and supporting other children to organise themselves etc)	2971	2340	79%	
	# of male/female community members that participated in awareness raising activities	80320	84504	105%	
	# of child protection committees supported	87	135	155%	Following demand of communities and committees themselves, additional support was provided to child protection committees
	# of child protection system personnel (e.g government officials, police officers, social workers) trained on SEC including gender	1813	2398	132%	Through a combination of online and face-to-face training, more CPS personnel have been able to follow training. Furthermore, as the demand for training got higher, the alliance partners increased their capacity to deliver training to more CPS personnel
	# of schools participating in CP strengthening	69	212	307%	Following the request from schools, additional schools have been strengthened in their Child Protection

OUTCOMES BY 2022	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TOTAL			
		Target (plan)	Realised (report)	% Deviation	Comment for Large Deviation (>25%)
Actors in the Child Protection System are strengthened in multi-stakeholder settings to prevent and advocate for SEC, in the context of Covid-19	# of action plans & protocols / advocacy strategies developed by CPS with support from the Alliance	36	46	128%	As the Alliance was able to reach different actors better, more plans and protocols and advocacy strategies have been developed following the demand of these different actors.
	# of action plans & protocols/ advocacy strategies implemented by CPS with support from the Alliance	16	3	19%	While 3 action plans & protocols and advocacy strategies have been fully implemented, the others are still at different stage of implementation and not yet completed.
	# of male/female family members of child victims/ vulnerable children participating in economic support trainings (e.g. micro-entreprises workshops, training on business administration, seed capital)	490	690	141%	As families struggled more financially and have been facing job losses due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the demand for this support has increased. To provide for additional support, a combination of online and face-to-face sessions have been given by the Alliance.
	# of families members of child victims/vulnerable children receiving financial support from the programme	257	378	147%	As families struggled more financially and have been facing job losses due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the demand for this support has increased.
	# of Covid-19 adjusted action plans / protocols at local and national government level	30	29	97%	
	# of meetings with government and LEA officials	168	265	158%	The Alliance has been increasing its efforts to work at different levels of government and with LEA officials. A number of meetings have been held online and therefore more meetings could be held with the different levels.
	# of government officials and LEA trained	2019	3852	191%	As collaboration with ministries and governmental institutions has been successful, the amount of people reached through them could be much higher here.
	# of policy brief prepared and shared with the government policy makers and relevant stakeholders	17	19	112%	
	# of and frequency of multi-stakeholder meetings on SEC/CP	156	196	126%	Following high demand, more sessions were held, through a combination of online and face-to-face meetings
	# of and frequency of instances where decision makers approach other sectors involved in SEC [specify] to request meeting / inputs / information	10	13	130%	As more and more actors are being aware of the importance of appropriate SEC prevention and response, and being put in touch with other sectors through multi-stakeholder sessions, they have been taking more actions towards other sectors as well.

OUTCOMES BY 2022	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TOTAL			
		Target (plan)	Realised (report)	% Deviation	Comment for Large Deviation (>25%)
Intergovernmental bodies at regional and international level, governments and the private sector prioritise SEC within the wider child protection agenda in building back better during and in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic	# of CPS actors (specify) enrolled in child friendly and gender responsive approaches training	1454	2537	174%	Following high demand, more training has been provided on child-friendly and gender responsive approaches to CPS actors through online and face-to-face sessions.
	# of CPS actors trained on understanding sexual exploitation of male children and effective interventions to address it	223	371	166%	Following high demand, more training has been provided on understanding SEC and on effective interventions to CPS actors.
	# of boy victims supported (define) by CPS actors	197	177	90%	
	# of private sector staff trained on SEC	2515	4126	164%	Organising training online allowed for more participants to attend. Also collaborating with authorities in providing training made it possible to reach a bigger audience.
	# of private sector staff trained on SEC	2515	4126	164%	Organising training online allowed for more participants to attend. Also collaborating with authorities in providing training made it possible to reach a bigger audience.
	# of companies sensitised on SEC	117	309	264%	Organising training online allowed for more participants to attend. Also collaborating with private sector actors and different authorities in providing training made it possible to reach a bigger audience.
	# of companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to SEC	60	124	207%	Following high demand, more companies have been supported in developing an ethical company policy related to SEC.
	# of lobby interventions by Alliance and project partners	31	34	110%	
	# of companies sensitised on SEC at international level	115	557	484%	Organising training online allowed for more participants to attend. Also collaborating with the WTTC Global Summit allowed it to reach a bigger audience.
	# of companies supported in developing an ethical company policy related to SEC at international level	43	33	77%	
# of CSOs supported in creating lobby & advocacy plans for implementation	138	163	118%		

OUTCOMES BY 2022	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TOTAL			
		Target (plan)	Realised (report)	% Deviation	Comment for Large Deviation (>25%)
	# of regional workshop organised by the BBB Alliance	6	12	200%	Due to their virtual nature, these were organised more regularly to keep all the partners up to date, while considering the limitations that virtual modality offers.
	# of meetings where the country experience, data, case studies and analysis on SEC was presented to regional and international actors	22	30	136%	Through online meetings more actors could be reached, and more meetings were organised.
	# of documents including country experience, data, case studies and analysis on SEC are presented to regional and international actors	19	26	137%	Due to more meetings being held, more documents were produced to accompany those and be able to have more evidence-based actions.
	# of meetings where CSOs participate in sharing their country experience, data, case studies and analysis on SEC	23	22	96%	
	# of L&A tools translated and contextualised for use at regional/national level	8	5	63%	Due to the political context (e.g. with the closure of the partner in Nicaragua) this activity was impeded in some countries.
	# of CSOs using the translated and contextualised tools in follow-up activities	25	29	116%	

Note that the realisation has become higher than the targets set originally. This has to do with the targets being set while the strictest Covid-19 measures were in place and where Alliance Partners were cautious in setting targets. While the context changed (incl. the lifting of strict Covid-19 measures), and the adaptations from Alliance Partners followed, the results could become higher than anticipated.

Annex 3: Full financial report and audit report

See [here](#).

Please note that these are the unaudited figures of the programme. The full audit report follows at the end of September 2022.