Summary Results Framework

Programme objective:	*Vulnerable children are protected from abuse and exploitation*

Specific objective 1: Child victims of abuse and exploitation access safe and effective justice

Outcome	Indicator	Target
Outcome 1.1 *Justice Operators effectively handle child abuse cases with relevant knowledge, skills, systems, and procedures.*	1.1.1. Case management system has become more effective. 1.1.2. Delays in case management are reduced. 1.1.3. Number of cases handled	**HONDURAS** 1.1.1. Number of cases being prosecuted has increased by 5% in one (1) city 1.1.2. Investigative delays (mora investigativa) have been reduced by 25% in one (1) city 1.1.3. 30 cases have been handled with extensive investigative, legal and/or psychosocial support from partner organization
		ZIMBABWE 1.1.1. Justice Operators have updated and implemented more effective case management procedures in Harare Province. 1.1.2. Delays in resolution of reported cases have reduced by 30% in Harare Province. 1.1.3. Justice Operators have handled 600 cases with investigative, legal and/or psychosocial support from partner organizations
		PHILIPPINES 1.1.1. The Protocol for Case Management of Child Victims of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation has been updated (the protocol governs the practice of Justice Operators at national level and is governed by the Department of Justice).
Outcome 1.2 *Justice Operators act according to child friendly procedures.*	1.2.1. Justice Operators adopt and implement relevant child- friendly measures. 1.2.2. Survivors express That they experience child friendly processes during reporting and case management.	**HONDURAS** 1.2.1. Justice Operators have implemented 40% of the recommendations given about child-friendly measures. 1.2.2. 20% of the relatives of survivors express that they experience child friendly processes in one (1) city
		ZIMBABWE 1.2.1. Zimbabwe Republic Police-Victim Friendly Unit in Harare Province has been trained on child friendly approaches and are actively putting new skills and knowledge to use. 1.2.2. 40% of survivors reporting cases express that they experience child friendly processes during reporting and case management
		PHILIPPINES 1.2.1. Thirty (30) Justice Operators (offices and departments) are implementing child-friendly practices and measures in the referral pathways at city and barangay level

Specific objective 2: Government agencies and educational institutions safeguard vulnerable children from abuse and exploitation.

Outcome	Indicator	Target
Outcome 2.1 *Local governments adopt relevant policies and measures to enhance child safeguarding with participation of children and youth.*	2.1.1. Children and youth actively engage in local policy making processes on child safeguarding. 2.1.2. Relevant policies and measures are adopted by local governments (ZM, PH)	**HONDURAS** 2.1.1. Youth actively participate in developing the Annual Operative Plan of the Municipality Councils for the Guarantee of Children's Rights in three (3) municipalities
		ZIMBABWE 2.1.1. Children are involved in 25% of policy processes relevant to child safeguarding in Harare 2.1.2. Six (6) child safeguarding policies/ amendments have been adopted by duty bearers at provincial (Harare) or national level.
		PHILIPPINES 2.1.1. Youth for Safety is influencing relevant child and youth safeguarding policies in two (2) cities**.** 2.1.2. City Councils in two (2) cities have adopted City Ordinances to localise relevant national OSAEC legislation

Outcome	Indicator	Target
Outcome 2.2 *Government agencies and educational institutions implement relevant child safeguarding actions and policies*	2.2.1. Relevant child safeguarding measures have been implemented in the education system. 2.2.2. Relevant child safeguarding measures have been implemented by target government agencies responsible for child safeguarding.	**HONDURAS** 2.2.1. 500 schools implement child protection measures through strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Education 2.2.2.a 30 Municipality Councils for the Guarantee of Children's Rights are active and implement child safeguarding measures in their municipalities 2.2.2.b 5 out of 5 regional offices of DINAF implement safeguarding measures for children in temporary protection situations 2.2.2.c Local governments (municipality level) have gained competences and taken steps to strengthen safeguarding of children and youth in their municipalities
		ZIMBABWE 2.2.1. Sixty (60) schools have established Child Protection Committees that functions actively and support child-led initiatives. 2.2.2. The provincial Department of Social Development has initiated two (2) new child safeguarding initiatives in Harare
		PHILIPPINES 2.2.1.a The Learner's Rights Protection Office in two (2) cities have adopted a Child Safeguarding Code of Conduct that governs safeguarding conduct in 140 schools. 2.2.1.b Student Leadership Councils in forty-six (46) DepEd Division High Schools have adopted the Youth For Safey Safeguarding Code of Conduct Module with authorization from the Department of Education in one (1) city. 2.2.2. The City Social Welfare and Development Office and Violence Against Women and Children Desk in 50% of the 38 target Barangays have adopted strategies to protect children from abuse and exploitation including OSAEC at home and community

Specific objective 3: Vulnerable children live in safe communities free from harmful norms and practices

Outcome	Indicator	Target
Outcome 3.1 *Community stakeholders act and speak against harmful norms and practices affecting children.*	3.1.1. Churches and faith-based networks act and speak against harmful norms and practices in their communities. 3.1.2. Youth are organized and actively speak against harmful norms and practices.	**HONDURAS** 3.1.1.a 400 churches implement measures to safeguard children 3.1.1.b 25 Community Child Protection Committees implemented child safeguarding initiatives in communities 3.1.2. 40 youth leaders are actively influencing safeguarding policies and conducting awareness raising activities towards peers
		ZIMBABWE 3.1.1. Sixty (60) churches participate in District Development Committees and implement community initiatives to counter harmful norms. 3.1.2. 80% of recruited youth leaders are involved in campaigns and awareness raising activities across Harare province.
		PHILIPPINES 3.1.1. Three (3) church councils convened under the Philippine Inter-Agency Movement Against Human Trafficking (PIMAHT) have developed a toolkit to equip member churches to counter harmful norms and practices and are actively using the material. 3.1.2.a Youth for Safety is actively influencing the city's Youth Development Plan and has been registered and elected for a seat in the Local Youth Development Council in two (2) cities 3.1.2.b Youth for Safety has taken steps towards being self-empowered

Summary Results Framework

Outcome 3.2 *Vulnerable children and survivors access community-based safeguarding and report abuse and exploitation to relevant authorities.*	3.2.1. Vulnerable children and survivors utilize safeguarding activities/spaces. 3.2.2. Survivors report abuse with support from partners and relevant community actors.	**HONDURAS** 3.2.1. 25.000 children have benefitted from participation in safeguarding activities 3.2.2. 15.000 children know how report abuse cases and at least 50 cases have been reported with support from community partners
		ZIMBABWE 3.2.1. 40.000 children have benefitted from participation in safeguarding activities 3.2.2. 50% of community partners act as reporting points and actively participate in the referral pathway.
		PHILIPPINES 3.2.1.a Six (6) Youth Hubs have been established in partnership with city authorities in one (1) city and have become active hubs for youth safeguarding and empowerment activities. 3.2.1.a 35.000 children have benefitted from participation in safeguarding activities 3.2.2. Relevant community partners are equipped and actively supporting child survivors in reporting abuse and exploitation in 38 barangays

Key assumptions related to programme strategy (also presented in Theory of Change illustration)	
Related to	**Key assumptions**
Programme Outcome 1.1 & 1.2	(1) Implementing partners have expertise to support capacity building and operational policy reform of JO (2) Justice Operators and government agencies are willing to collaborate to build capacity
Programme Outcome 2.1	(3) Implementing partners are positioned for advocacy together with a united civil society (4) Local governments (decision-makers) are responsive to advocacy
Programme Outcome 2.2	(5) Government agencies and educational institutions are willing to collaborate and to strengthen child safeguarding
Programme Outcome 3.1	(6) Churches and faith-based networks are responsive to advocacy and ready to acknowledge their responsibility
Programme Outcome 3.2	(7) Community stakeholders are willing to implement child safeguarding activities and safe spaces

Theory of Change
Overall

Vision & strategic pillars

OUR VISION
Vulnerable children are protected from abuse and exploitation

ACCESS TO JUSTICE
Child victims of abuse and exploitation access safe and effective justice

PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
Government agencies and educational institutions safeguard vulnerable children from abuse and exploitation

SAFE COMMUNITIES
Vulnerable children live in safe communities free from harmful norms and practices

Outcomes

Effeective Justice Systems
Outcome 1.1 - Justice Operators effectively handle child abuse cases with adequate knowledge, skills, systems, and procedures.

Child Friendly Justice
Outcome 1.2 - Justice Operators act according to child friendly procedures.

Policy Framework
Outcome 2.1 - Local governments adopt relevant policies and measures to enhance child safeguarding with participation of children

Institutional Safeguarding
Outcome 2.2 - Government agencies and educational institutions implement relevant child safeguarding actions and policies.

Norms & Practices
Outcome 3.1 - Community stakeholders act and speak against harmful norms and practices affecting children.

Community Safeguarding
Outcome 3.2 - Vulnerable children and survivors access community-based safeguarding and report abuse and exploitation to relevant authorities

Strategy & approaches

ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building of government agencies - training of personnel - strengthening of procedures & systems - policy change - effective inter-agency and civil soceity collaboration - implementation of legislative frameworks - empowerment of youth organisations - capacity building of partners and Viva networks - civil society strengthening - government child safeguarding

Mobilize and empower churches, schools, communities, youth and volunteers, empower community structures, influence and capacitate local duty-bearers

STRATEGIC SERVICES

Investigation, litigation and aftercare support to child victims - research to inform evidence-based advocacy - innovation and learning - awareness raising - legal identity (enabler to access to justice)

Awareness raising, access to safe spaces and safeguarding activies, counselling and training of families & children,

Context

Key structural barriers

Weak and ineffective justice systems - Lack of appropriate child protection and child friendly measures during justice process - Lack of protection during reporting

Weak and ineffective child safeguarding and social protection systems - lack of political priority - weak implementation of legislative frameworks - lack of cross-agency coordination

Harmful cultural norms and religious practices - low awareness of children's rights and child safeguarding - weak collaboration between communities/civil society and relevant duty-bearers
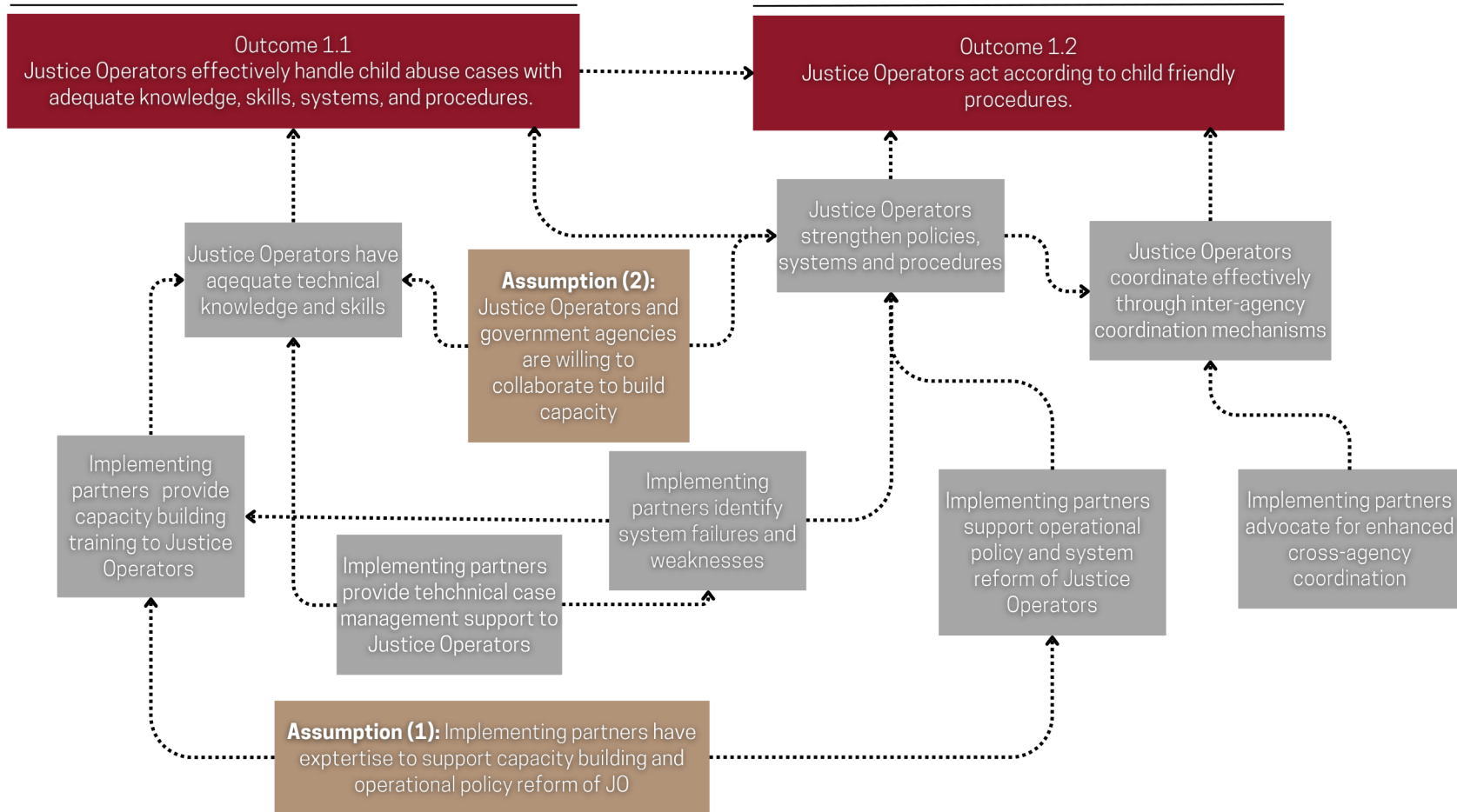
ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Specific Objective
Child victims of abuse and exploitation access safe and effective justice

Effective Justice Systems

Child Friendly Justice

Outcome 1.1
Justice Operators effectively handle child abuse cases with adequate knowledge, skills, systems, and procedures.

Outcome 1.2
Justice Operators act according to child friendly procedures.

"So that.."

Justice Operators have aqequate technical knowledge and skills

Assumption (2): Justice Operators and government agencies are willing to collaborate to build capacity

Justice Operators strengthen policies, systems and procedures

Justice Operators coordinate effectively through inter-agency coordination mechanisms

"So that.."

Implementing partners provide capacity building training to Justice Operators

Implementing partners provide tehchnical case management support to Justice Operators

Implementing partners identify system failures and weaknesses

Implementing partners support operational policy and system reform of Justice Operators

Implementing partners advocate for enhanced cross-agency coordination

Assumption (1): Implementing partners have exptertise to support capacity building and operational policy reform of JO

Key stakeholders: Police, Attorney General/Public Prosecutor, Judiciary, Social Welfare/Development Departments, Aftercare services providers, civil society

Key barriers: Gap in knowledge and skills, weak cross-agency coordination, weak implementation of legislative framework, outdated procedures and systems, lack of appropriate child friendly measures, unsafe access to reporting locally, risk of revictimization, lack of financial and human resources and equipment

Key risk: (1) Justice Operators have insufficient financial and human resources, (2) Competing political agendas undermine priority and collaboration (3) Delays due to bureaucracy and slow policy process

Learning questions: (a) How do we contribute to build a more effetive justice system? (b) How do we contribute to improve protection of children during reporting and case management?

PROTECTIVE INSTITUTIONS & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Specific Objective
Government agencies and educational institutions safeguard vulnerable children from abuse and exploitation
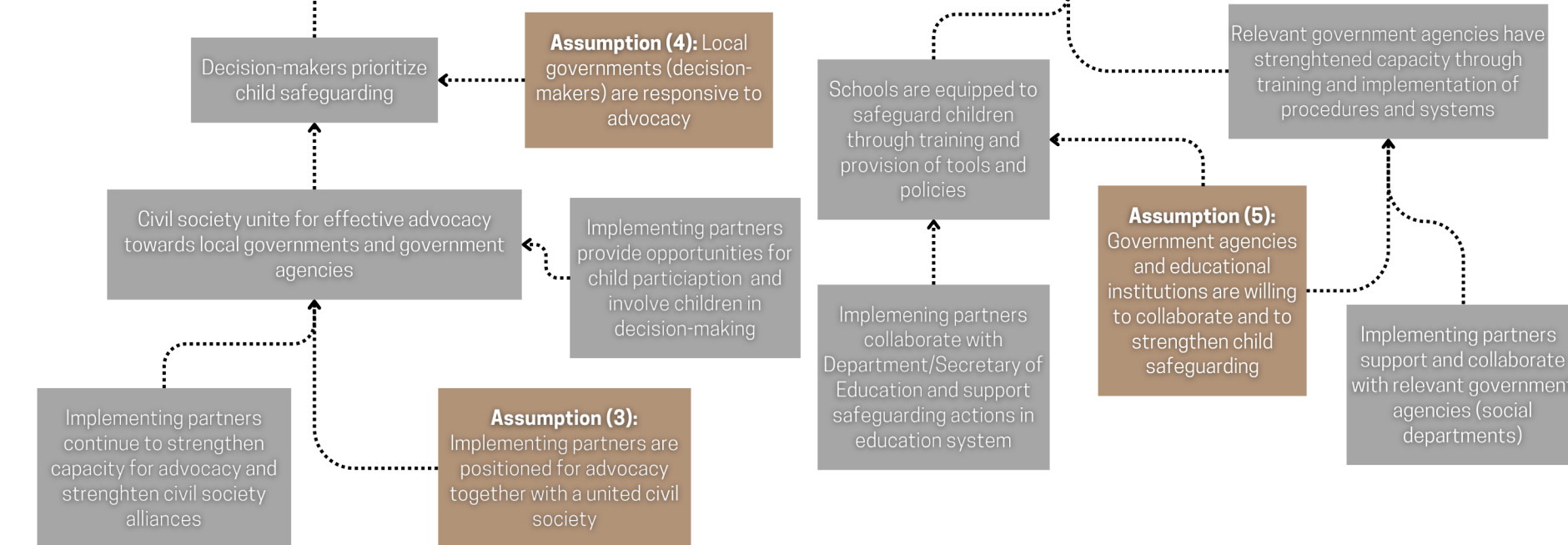
Policy Framework

Institutional Child Safeguarding

Outcome 2.1
Local governments adopt relevant policies and measures to enhance child safeguarding with participation of children and youth

Outcome 2.2
Government agencies and educational institutions implement relevant child safeguarding actions and policies

"So that.."

Decision-makers prioritize child safeguarding

Assumption (4): Local governments (decision-makers) are responsive to advocacy

Relevant government agencies have strenghtened capacity through training and implementation of procedures and systems

Schools are equipped to safeguard children through training and provision of tools and policies

Civil society unite for effective advocacy towards local governments and government agencies

Implementing partners provide opportunities for child particiaption and involve children in decision-making

Assumption (5): Government agencies and educational institutions are willing to collaborate and to strengthen child safeguarding

"So that.."

Implementing partners continue to strengthen capacity for advocacy and strenghten civil society alliances

Assumption (3): Implementing partners are positioned for advocacy together with a united civil society

Implemening partners collaborate with Department/Secretary of Education and support safeguarding actions in education system

Implementing partners support and collaborate with relevant government agencies (social departments)

Key stakeholders: Local governments (city, municipality, regional), Department of Education and educational institutions, Social Welfare/Development Departments, Departments of Women/Children, civill society

Key barriers: Government agencies and institutions lack capacity and knowledge, weak cross-agency coordination, lack of financial and human resources, weak implementation of legislative framework, national laws has not been translated into local policies, lack of political priority and competing political agendas

Key risk: (4) Government agencies and educational institutions have insufficient financial and human resources due to dire macroeconomic situation and corruption, (5) Polarization of government agencies, decision-makers and civil soceity undermine cross-agency collaboration

Learning questions: (c) How do we contribute to strengthen government child safeguarding actions? (d) How do we contribute to implementation of relevant policies and legislative frameworks? (e) How do we contribute to strengthen cross-agency collaboration?
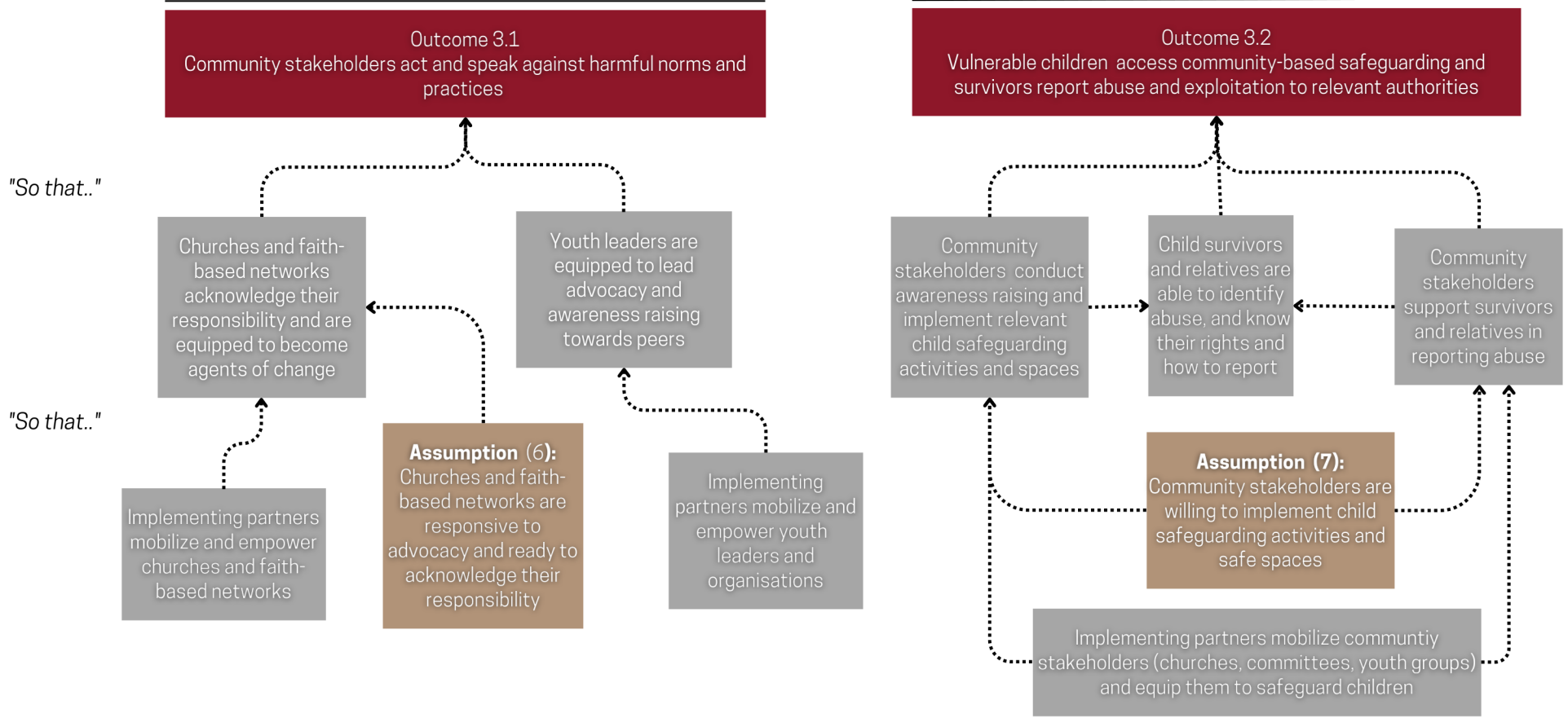
SAFE COMMUNITIES

Specific Objective
Vulnerable children live in safe communities free from harmful norms and practices

Norms and Practices

Outcome 3.1
Community stakeholders act and speak against harmful norms and practices

"So that.."

Churches and faith-based networks acknowledge their responsibility and are equipped to become agents of change

Youth leaders are equipped to lead advocacy and awareness raising towards peers

"So that.."

Implementing partners mobilize and empower churches and faith-based networks

Assumption (6):
Churches and faith-based networks are responsive to advocacy and ready to acknowledge their responsibility

Implementing partners mobilize and empower youth leaders and organisations

Community Safeguarding

Outcome 3.2
Vulnerable children access community-based safeguarding and survivors report abuse and exploitation to relevant authorities

Community stakeholders conduct awareness raising and implement relevant child safeguarding activities and spaces

Child survivors and relatives are able to identify abuse, and know their rights and how to report

Community stakeholders support survivors and relatives in reporting abuse

Assumption (7):
Community stakeholders are willing to implement child safeguarding activities and safe spaces

Implementing partners mobilize communtiy stakeholders (churches, committees, youth groups) and equip them to safeguard children

Key stakeholders: Churches, faith-based networks, youth leaders, community organisations, committees and volunteers, vulnerable families and children

Key barriers: Culture of silence, social acceptance, taboos and stigmatization of survivors, distrust in justice system, low awareness of safeguarding strategies and children's rights, weak community responses and lack of safeguarding actions and spaces

Key risk: (6) Community stakeholders and vulnerable families are overwhelmed by day-to-day needs (7) Difficult to change harmful norms and religious practices, (8) Difficult to restore trust in jusice system and promote culture of reporting,

Learning questions:
(f) How do we activate the full potential of faith-based actors in countering harmful norms and practices? (g) How do we empower communities and families to safeugard children?