



YOUTH
VOICES
FOR CHANGE

INTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After a successful first version, the performance of the Youth Voices for Change (YVFC) project in its second version was considerably satisfactory in its eight months of implementation, divided into two phases, in a context of reactivation of face-to-face activities and remote coordination with countries in Asia and Latin America. YVFC implemented a relevant accompaniment aligned with Down to Zero's Voices for Change indicators/objectives and with the needs of partner countries in terms of training and mobilization of youth.

1. BACKGROUND

The Down to Zero (DtZ) Alliance is a partnership of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), led by ICCO (Cordaid member), Terre des Hommes, with Defense for Children - ECPAT, Free a Girl, and Plan International Netherlands. The goal of the partnership is to end the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (SEC) in 10 countries, working with four stakeholders: Children and Adolescents; Communities; Government; and the Private Sector.

Youth Voices for Change is an initiative of the Down to Zero Alliance that seeks to prevent the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (SEC) by amplifying the voices of young leaders in Latin America and Asia. Through a process of reflection, training, empowerment and creation of communication projects, young leaders share their message and advocacy power in social networks, positioning themselves as central agents of change in the prevention of SEC.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Youth Voices for Change was present in nine countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Bangladesh, Thailand, Colombia, India and the Dominican Republic. The project targets young leaders who are part of the Alliance and young people in general between the ages of 15 and 25. The strategic actions are: to strengthen the capacities of young leaders both technical in four communication formats, campaigns in social media, photography, blog and video; as well as in their empowerment processes, youth mobilization and advocacy in digital media for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

Throughout the implementation of the first and second version, a series of adjustments and modifications were made to achieve its objective, adapting mainly to the needs, contexts and circumstances of each of the countries, applying the lessons learned in the first evaluation.

2. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

In two years of implementation, Youth Voices for Change had the participation of 9 committees of young leaders, linked to the youth groups of partner institutions belonging to BBB (ICCO part of Cordaid, Terre des Hommes, Ecpat International, Free a Girl, Plan International, Munasim Kullakita Foundation Bolivia, Renacer Foundation Colombia, CHS Alternativo Perú, Asociación Tesis Nicaragua, Ecpat Indonesia, Sanlaap India and Equations India). Committees were formed in the following countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Nicaragua, Indonesia, India (2), Thailand, Bangladesh and the Dominican Republic.

During the first version, 67 youth applied to participate in YVFC (18 in Latin America and 45 in Asia), 42 applications were accepted and the project concluded with 25 participants (60% of the initial number). In the case of the second version, 143 youth applied to participate in YVFC (77 in Latin America and 66 in Asia), 85 applications were accepted and the project ended with 75 participants (88% of the initial number).

The situation in Latin America was different in each implementing country, with the first version of the committees in Bolivia and Nicaragua (on-site), and the second version in Colombia, maintaining the number of youth leaders from the previous version and, halfway through implementation, enhancing their capacities as leaders by asking them to form teams with 2 more people from their youth group. The main reasons for youth dropping out were: lack of time, family problems, connectivity problems and health crisis (COVID19).

- **Country Participants Latin America** (Bolivia, Colombia, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic)
- **Number of committees** (5)
- **Total number of young leaders participating Latin America** (36)
- **Number of young leaders in each country** (Bolivia - 10, Colombia - 9, Dominican Republic - 5, Nicaragua - 12)
- **Number of communication projects LATAM** (2nd version) (Blog: 1, Video: 13, Social media campaigns: 11)
- **Number of workshops** +150
- **Social media outreach:**
 - **Facebook page of the whole project has:**
 - Reach: 78360
 - Visits to profile: 872
 - New Likes (Quarterly): 224
 - Total likes: 3123
 - **The Latin America Instagram page has:**
 - Reach: 5732
 - Profile Visits: 179
 - New Followers (Quarterly): 40
 - Total Followers: 290

- **The Instagram Indonesia page has:**

Reach: 9759

Profile Visits: 318

New Followers (Quarterly): 35

Total Followers: 118

- **Instagram India page has:**

Reach: 113

Profile Visits: 21

Total followers: 55

As a final exercise of knowledge application, the young leaders participated in the 1st Latin American Youth Encounter- Youth Voices for Change, where each committee presented a multi-stakeholder work proposal with regional scope for the prevention of SEC to people belonging to relevant institutions at work. For the creation of these proposals, the 1st Conversatory for Youth Leaders - Youth Voices for Change was facilitated, together with digital activists who shared with young people useful tools for activism. This conversatory was complemented with proposal creation workshops, with each committee identifying issues they would like to solve with innovative proposals and electing representatives.

2.1. LATIN AMERICAN WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

During the first experience, based on the answers to the forms and the diagnostic interviews, workshops were developed divided into two categories: technical and advocacy - human rights, with the aim of promoting a critical look at the approach to issues related to SEC in the communication projects of young people and their projections as agents of change. Technical workshops (photography, video, social networks and creative writing) were implemented, followed by advocacy and human rights workshops.

In the second version, it was decided to transform the workshop methodology by dividing the information into two learning cycles. The first, focused on strengthening the knowledge of young people on gender and human rights, prevention of SEC, and youth mobilization; creating proposals for their communication projects. The second cycle was focused on strengthening communication skills in photography, video, creative writing, social media and digital tools; developing communication products to disseminate their message through social media.

As part of the training process for young leaders in Latin America, there was a total of 16 days, each with two workshops per country (Bolivia and Colombia), under the following count:

- **Gender and Human Rights:** 4 workshops
- **Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents:** 4 workshops
- **Youth mobilization:** 8 workshops
- **Photography and video:** 8 workshops
- **Creative writing and social networks:** 8 workshops

In the case of Nicaragua, an abbreviated and in-person version of YVFC was carried out, with 12 workshops.

2.2. YOUTH LEADERS

The selection process of the young leaders in the different countries facilitated the identification of a starting point of the situation of the candidates, allowing to recognize the main needs, interests and aspirations of the youth, this in both versions of YVFC.

The committees created communication projects on prevention of SEC, addressing related topics such as grooming, sexual education, teenage pregnancy, discrimination, migration, etc.

The youth leaders create these projects based on the identification of a problem they feel close to them and are concerned about. Then, they define their impact messages and the appropriate audiences, including parents, peers and teachers, to generate change. Finally, they create products that support the projects they plan, taking into account the characteristics of their audiences. The projects can be digital campaigns, blogs, photo reports or videos.

In the case of the Bolivia and Nicaragua committees, the youth received training on communication products that respond to individual campaigns on issues of interest to them, since this was their first experience in YVFC. The Colombia committee, on the other hand, was in a second experience, so the scope of their training was scaled up to produce communication products that respond to a countrywide campaign, agreeing on a theme and the products to be developed to support it.

It was considered appropriate for the 3 young leaders who remained in the project to form teams with young leaders belonging to the EICYAC youth group and be able to replicate everything they learned in order to create high impact communication products. Having 3 teams made up of 3 people.

Active participation in the workshops not only strengthened the skills of young people in photography, video, social networks, creative writing, gender, prevention of SEC and youth mobilization, but also allowed the creation of safe spaces for reflection that have a direct impact on the development of communication products of the participants.

The young people took their messages to target audiences through the dissemination in social networks, being that in the last year, there is a reach of 78360 on Facebook, while Instagram accounts have metrics of 5732 (YVFC Latin America), 9759 (YVFC Indonesia), 113 (YVFC India).

In addition, as strategic actions together with the groups of young leaders, campaigns and capsules promoting Human Rights were carried out on commemorative dates: International Day of Women and Girls in Science, #EscribeTuHistoria (February 11th), International Women's Day, #8M (March 8); Day of the Child in Bolivia, #ConoceTusDerechos (April 12th); and the promotional campaign for the 1st Latin American Youth Meeting, #HablemosDeESNNA (May 7th).

They participated in a discussion for young leaders, in which they exchanged experiences with activists. This action was key for them to learn real examples of how to handle this kind of issues including the lifestyle of an activist, their challenges and achievements.

Another key action was the 1st Latin America Youth Meeting and the 1st Asia Youth Meeting where spaces for dialogue were opened and a real advocacy activity was exercised, in which they were the main actors of this event. For future YVFC proposals, it is essential to have these working spaces because it is a final result of the whole learning process, and it also allows them to carry out a networking exercise based on the exchange of knowledge from different countries.

2.3. VOLUNTEERS

In the first version, it was decided to work with groups of volunteers to make the workshops more effective and responsive to the needs of each country, forming four teams, one for Latin America, one for Indonesia, one for Thailand and one for India. The volunteers ranged in age from 24 to 32 years old. The hermeneutics of the work consisted of constant coordination with the YVFC team, the construction of proposals for workshops lasting one month, promoting "learning by doing" and the evaluation and follow-up of the communication projects.

In the second Latin American version, a team of 6 volunteers was formed at the regional level (Bolivia and Colombia), while in Nicaragua we worked with only one volunteer who taught the technical and youth mobilization workshops, the same volunteer who participated in the first version of YVFC.

Volunteers were experts in the areas of youth mobilization, gender and prevention of SEC. In the case of the technical workshops, two volunteers taught the workshops together, adapting to the needs and requirements of the young leaders in the creation of their communication projects.

One of the strategic actions, implemented in both versions and enhanced in the second, was the personalized follow-up of each of the young leaders at the end of each cycle of workshops. Strengthening their proposals and communication products, responding to the document "My communication project" prepared during the first cycle of workshops.

In Bolivia, 10 individual communication campaigns to be disseminated by the committee were completed. In Colombia, the global workshops were interrupted to focus on team sessions, achieving 1 communication campaign at the country level, with 3 sub-campaigns led by young people from the first version of YVFC.

2.4. COORDINATION AND INTERVENTION OF PARTNERS

As a lesson learned from the first version, prior to the development of the workshops, meetings were held with the implementing partners and volunteers to identify topics of mutual interest to strengthen not only individual capacities, but also the advocacy potential of the youth groups to which the young leaders belonged.

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 TdH Safeguarding Officer, workshops were organized for partners in Asia and Latin America on the identification of the risks of young leaders' participation in digital media and mitigation strategies, which allowed identifying the need to update the Safeguarding protocols in the countries, taking into account social media as a new space for interaction and advocacy of youth.

3. LEARNED LESSONS

3.1. YOUTH LEADERS

- Working from a horizontal and dialogic perspective, having the support of the young volunteers and maintaining constant communication allowed the young leaders to recognize YVFC as a safe space for reflection, exchange of ideas, learning and co-construction.
- They gained confidence and are able to articulate the issues that concern them more accurately. At the same time, they have increased their knowledge and information on the issues of SEC prevention, online SEC, child labor, gender-based violence, children's education and, most importantly, child welfare.
- They learned how to effectively communicate their message and developed their own key content for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. They also used social media to share their messages on social issues creatively, through photography, video, streaming and creative writing.
- The training process was successful because it strengthens the young people's communication and advocacy skills, promoting their creativity, recognizing their key message, their target audience, the channel and format of their preference. It also allowed them to work with new tools, creating multimedia content from a social approach for the rights of children and adolescents and the prevention of SEC.
- The workshops on human rights and prevention of SEC were fundamental to promote reflection on the different realities experienced by young leaders in relation to gender issues, youth mobilization and prevention of SEC, recognizing themselves as agents of change with a clear objective and a more empathetic vision of how the issues affect their environments.
- Creating spaces for dialogue where young people are the protagonists, such as the 1st Youth Encounter, has a favorable impact on the exercise of advocacy, as they apply all the knowledge learned, as well as create networks of contacts and enhance the reach of their voices.
- The age of participation of the young leaders influences their degree of involvement in YVFC. Those young people who were working or in college had less time available for training and creating their communication projects.
- The return to face-to-face work in schools, universities and jobs made it difficult for the young leaders to coordinate and participate in the activities.
- Although the young people had the support of the partners to access the Internet packages, poor connectivity and other factors made it difficult for them to participate in the training and their learning processes.

3.2. VOLUNTEERS

- The workshops were spaces for reflection, research and debate that allowed young people to analyze from the internal to the external, with clear messages and simple language that strengthened their confidence as agents of change.
- Giving young people the space to innovate and giving them tools to establish their voices was an opportunity for them not only to talk about prevention, but also to open spaces for reflection with other young people with new formats, clear and coherent messages, from a more youthful vision.
- The adult and institutional discourse was left aside, allowing a horizontal construction for them, appropriating spaces for youth interaction, such as social media, to work on issues of their interest.
- The active participation of young people in the workshops allowed not only to generate more complex and comprehensive products, but also to strengthen their training in a reciprocal way, allowing young people to propose interesting reflections and challenges, extrapolating their knowledge to other aspects of their lives outside the project.

3.3. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

- There has been evidence of a decrease in the enthusiasm of the youth as the workshop process has progressed. This can be seen in the reduced attendance compared to the beginning of the program.
- The workshops need to be rethought considering the time load of the young leaders now that virtuality is no longer a priority.
- Consider opening the opportunity for face-to-face workshops, where young people can meet, talk and address the issues together with volunteers and partners.

3.4. COORDINATION AND INTERVENTION OF PARTNERS

- It is essential that partners get involved in the process of reflection and motivation of young leaders, promoting their participation in workshops and events.
- Better projection of youth leadership, more creation and dissemination of the contents they do, better coordination in the alliance for greater impact of the things they do.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- YVFC is the first project of the alliance that focuses primarily on youth participation using social networks as a space for advocacy with a bi-continental reach. This opens the opportunity to generate new scalable advocacy strategies by the young people in the project.
- Having a person exclusively in charge of YVFC in each partner's team would facilitate more efficient coordination and follow-up, not only in the execution of activities, but also in the administration of the budget and the management of strategic alliances to open more opportunities for the project.
- It is essential to guarantee the basic tools to ensure connectivity and production of materials for the young leaders (Internet connection, updated devices, access to electricity, etc.).
- Having meeting activities of all Youth Voices for Change committees, virtual or face-to-face, strengthens cohesion and degree of belonging, enhancing the work of youth groups in digital media for the prevention of SEC.
- Scalable advocacy that allows youth leaders to generate actions independently and collectively to generate new opportunities and greater impact in their environments, always considering safeguard protocols and the accompaniment of partners.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE ACTIONS

- At the end of YVFC, the committees continue to exist, as they are young leaders who are part of youth groups consolidated by the partners. Currently, they are young activists much more committed to the issues and with a main emphasis on digital activism.
- The young participants strengthened their advocacy and technical skills, having the opportunity to replicate their learning to the groups to which they belong and, for the most part, taking the knowledge to their immediate environments, such as homes, schools and neighborhoods, positioning themselves as agents of change in the prevention of SEC. In addition, the advocacy work of young leaders, through the creation of communication products, lasts over time thanks to digital media and their global reach; they are reference projects for the prevention of SEC and easily accessible to those who require information.

ANNEX



ASIA REGION COMMITTEE PROPOSAL

ASIA REGION COMMITTEE PROPOSAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia Region Committee Proposal is the summary of three online workshops inviting 21 youth leaders from Equations, Sanlaap, and Indonesia to gather, share, and exchange their views, dreams, and expectations. With inherent passions from the youth leaders, incubation of ideas, reflection, training, empowerment, and creation of communication material were executed with a focus on manifesting the best practices in preventing and eradicating Sexual Exploitation of Children (SEC) within their communities. An understanding of background issues is laid out to justify the purpose of this proposal, followed by the main goal as decided and agreed upon by the youth leaders themselves. The main goal is materialized and documented into more concrete actions in project strategy with the designation of alliances to help carry them out until the end.

BACKGROUND

The world made a promise to every child to protect and fulfill their rights, by adopting an international legal framework – the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child – in 1989. But in reality, the world is not safe for them. If one is to reflect on the current situation of children, the sighs are unsettling.

Children's rights are violated everywhere in the world. With the COVID-19 pandemic hitting in early 2020, the education of more than 800 million – 400 million in South Asia, 260 million in East Asia and 140 million in Southeast Asia – children in Asia has been disrupted due to school closures. Children are taken away from their opportunity to learn and develop their potential as an estimate of 7 million schoolchildren in Asia are at risk of dropping out of school. [1] The global pandemic also saw significant rise in the number of children in child labor which is reported in the staggering 160 million worldwide, an increase of 8.4 million since 2017, according to a report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF released in 2021. [2] Children who are dropping out of school or exposed with child labor are at high risk of falling into substance abuse due to lack of healthy communication with their parents and families as cases of substance abuse in adolescence are seeing an alarming rise in India alone. [3] With the rise of technology and internet use, both online and offline risky activities are more and more accessible to children, eg: unprotected sexual activity, sexting and other risky use of social media, illegal substance and alcohol use, fighting, and vandalism. [4] Children with risky behavior are often stigmatized and excluded by their own community. Instead of getting help, they are getting worse by being rejected, according to the Indonesia youth leaders' observation as reported during the workshop.

The situation is even worse in girl child with gender discrimination limiting them to reach their full potential. According to UNICEF, "India is the only large country where more girls die than boys." Since the life of a girl is formed in a fetus, her life is threatened as fewer parents pay attention to newborn girls. [5] Girls experience gender inequalities everywhere in the world, in their homes, communities, in textbooks, in movies, the media, as well as their parents, teachers, and other people who provide care for them. [6] Girls in India are dropping out of school, A U-Report poll of UNICEF conducted in 2022 reveals that "around 38% respondents knew at least one female student who had dropped out of school." [7] Gender inequalities also saw child marriages reportedly surging in Asia and other developing countries with Save the Children holding an estimate of 500,000 child marriages worldwide during the 2020 global pandemic. The organization declares there will be about 2.5 million more cases of child marriage by 2025 due to slow recovery of economy and impoverishment. [8] UNICEF reports that India holds the largest number of child brides in the world, revealing a staggering 223 million child brides—a third of the global total. Even though it is illegal for girls under 18 years old to marry in India, estimates show that around 1.5 million underage girls marry each year. As of 2021, almost 16% of all adolescent girls aged 15–19 are currently married in India. [5] Indonesia, the largest muslim country, saw a similar case as the minimum age for women to marry is raised from 16 to 19 without the approval of religious courts in 2019. This results in 33,000 child marriages approved in the first half of 2020 alone, surpassing the 22,000 for all of 2019. [8]

If one is to draw back a little, the violation of children's rights also roots from lack of access to comprehensive sexual education, especially within families – as youth leaders of Equations observed in the workshop. They raised the issue that children and parents cannot talk openly about sexuality and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). There is also no safe environment within the family for a child to talk openly. The insufficiency of credible resources on sexual education puts children at risk and vulnerable on SEC and other forms of violence against children, such as child sex tourism. Children who are out of school, stigmatized and excluded, falling into child marriages, especially girls, are at risk to child sex tourism (CST) and child sexual abuse. Studies suggest that in touristic areas such as Khajuraho and Ujjain in India; and Bali in Indonesia; children are engaged in sexual abuse by both domestic and international tourists. [9,10] But the cases of CST are often under the radar as its victims could be more vulnerable due to how its recruitment takes advantage of the children's innocence. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection reported 797 cases of child sexual abuse in January 2022 alone. According to the ministry's data, victims of child sexual abuse has increased significantly from 2019 (6,454 cases) to 2021 (8,730 cases). [11]

Victims of SEC are not supported, protected, nor encouraged to recover and survive. Sexual violence reports in South Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, India, and Sri Lanka are rising steadily in recent years with rape victims burdened with stigma, followed with distress for coming forward. [12] The youth leaders from Sanlaap also observed that authorities choose to limit, control, and restrict children's mobilization instead of bringing justice by sanctioning the perpetrators. If not handled, cases of such victims of violated rights in children bring out mental trauma that persists until adolescence. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), children who are exposed to violence experience traumas disruptive to their development process which trigger serious mental disorders and in worst cases turn them into delinquent and criminals. [13] Children who are not victims but witnessed misconduct of violence have a higher chance to grow violence themselves, according to experts from WHO. [14] Recent research also reveals that children who experience trauma during infancy are more inclined to go through anxieties and depressions withstanding until adulthood if left untreated. [15] When left in neglect, overlooked, and unattended, mentally traumatic children will deteriorate into suicide. Children exposed in sexual violence are at risk of various mental disorders with the worst outcome becoming suicide or suicide attempt. [14] Among children, suicide attempts are impulsive in most cases; in teenagers they are often associated with more complex issues in their immediate environment with suicide appearing as a solution.

The world is not a safe space for our children. It is time to fulfill their rights and let them catch the opportunity to grow into their best version of themselves with all the education, empowerment, freedom, and safety that they deserve.

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GOAL

A safe world for children where all children have access to their rights and protected from SEC as well as other types of violence against children without gender discrimination.

OBJECTIVE

Awareness about the various forms, characteristics, and dangers of SEC, as well as sensitivity towards gender equality is increased in society through regular dialogues within communities. Schools, universities, ethnicity groups, and religious groups should lead these open dialogues as the legitimate and trusted body within society. From these institutions, discussions are brought to home and conversed between parents or guardians and their children. With dialogues instilled everywhere, children and adolescence are empowered to protect each other through this awareness.

Increased awareness should result in the emergence of more agents of change within the children's and youth's peer groups as well as families and communities. These agents are to propagate issues on SEC furthermore at the institutional level through multi-stakeholders, including public figures, law enforcers, NGOs, the government, and other national authorities. Together these agents of change act as role models who would share their knowledge, experience, expertise to these children. Gradually, they have the power to empower and transform the present social norms. These role models should raise the concern in gender perspective and child-friendly environment. They have a role in encouraging the society to support, protect, and help victims of SEC instead of letting them get stigmatized and excluded.

Enough awareness and aid from the agents of change will spark discussion that leads to the governments implementing child protection policy as their national agenda. Every actor in the country should continue the good work in monitoring the implementation, making sure the law is in place and children are safe.

With the policy in place, agents of change emerged, and awareness instilled – victims and survivors of SEC will have the courage and sufficient resources to seek help and speak up. This means the communities have developed understanding and knowledge about SEC and have come up with mechanisms to prevent and handle it on a community level. There should be an accessible reporting mechanism where victims can be referred to access support both mentally and legally.

PROJECT STRATEGY

The Asia project strategy is to mobilize both online and offline movements executed through the community level.

The prevention stage aims to socialize issues regarding child rights and protection, as well as specific issues child rights and protection, gender equality, including specific ones like SEC and various forms of violence against children (child labour, substance abuse, gender discrimination, etc). In prevention, awareness through online campaigns will be carried out in formats of educational videos, posters, infographics, blogs and articles through social media. Regular small group meetings with various community and children groups, as well as schools. To reinforce awareness through small group meetings, street plays and performances are enacted within the society. Street paintings delivering messages of said issues are also installed within cities and villages. Scaling up from these offline and online movements, an open public discussion should arise on a larger, national scale. People in the government, politicians, people who work to protect child welfare, childline, and other supporting NGOs should work hand in hand to stage this public discussion to raise even more concern on the issues.

The handling stage should see significant improvement in treating victims and their cases. There should be an accessible mechanism of online reporting and referral, as well as online peer counseling. Victims could access these mechanisms at ease to get direct mental support to recover and legal support to come forward. Families, communities, schools, and other children and adolescence groups should provide a safe environment for victims and survivors to speak up and get the help they need and share their experiences. A healthy and safe communication can be built with trust and mutual understanding about these issues and will result in stronger empowerment within the communities.

The advocacy stage is focusing on inviting multi-stakeholders to work hand in hand in preventing and eradicating SEC and other forms of violence against children on a national level. An online data collection of case numbers, specific case studies, surveys and pollings covering affected areas will be spread, generated, compiled and reported as evidence and support material to strengthen their stance to the government. Intense and routine advocacy should be enacted to the governments in order to urge concern and support regarding the victims who are victims of SEC. A multi-stakeholder forum involving governmental bodies, NGOs, as well as other national apparatus should be held to carry the discussion and advocacy further.

ALLIANCES

In order to carry out the Project Strategy, communities, institutions, the government, NGOs, as well as donor organizations that make up the society should be invited to collaborate in spreading out both the online and offline movements. Communities include parents and teachers as the children's immediate environment. Government bodies include the child welfare committee, district child protection office, politicians, legislators, the child marriage prohibition office, state commission for protection of child rights, and the childline. The campaign movements should also be amplified with the help of public figures, celebrities, and social media influencers and experts through online platforms like Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Google, etc. The offline campaigns should invite artists, dancers, musicians, and performers to voice out and spread awareness on the issues of SEC.