



REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL Research/Implementation Team

Scale of People's Reliance

A Baseline Study on the Vulnerable People's Reliance on the Philippine Criminal Justice System for Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC)

SECTION 1 – INSTRUCTIONS

1. International Justice Mission (IJM) Philippines is looking for a service provider/research team) for the implementation of the **Scale of People's Reliance**, a Baseline Study on the Vulnerable People's Reliance on the Philippine Criminal Justice System for Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC).
2. All costs should be in Philippine Peso (PHP), inclusive of all related charges and taxes.
3. Proposals should remain valid for 90 days from the required date of receipt.

Proposals/Quotations properly marked as "*Scale of People's Reliance Baseline Study*" should be sent via email to:

Aurora L. Cervantes
Regional Procurement Lead
acervantes@ijm.org

and

Anne Leslie Garcia
Director of Monitoring and Evaluation
Global Hub Against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children
globalosechub@IJM.org

4. The deadline for the submission of quotations is on **Friday, January 31, 2025, at 12:00 noon (Philippine time)**. Late submissions will not be accepted.
5. Should your proposal be accepted, a Purchase Order will be provided for this requirement. Prospective suppliers should confirm its acceptance of IJM's Standard Term and Conditions found on the attached document.
6. This Request for Proposal does not imply any commitment on the part of the IJM Philippines. Any cost incurred towards responding to this RFP including any follow-up meetings and presentations are the sole responsibility of the Supplier. IJM will not be responsible for any costs incurred by the Supplier.

7. Do send an e-mail if you are interested to submit a Proposal or if you have any concerns. Please direct your questions to acervantes@ijm.org by **Tuesday, December 17, 2024**. If the question is deemed pertinent to all suppliers, all suppliers will be advised of the question and response. The submission date may or may not be adjusted based on the impact of the question.

Confidentiality

The Supplier agrees that the information contained herein or other records which are made available to the Supplier should not be disclosed to any third party nor used for purposes other than performance of this RFP without the express written consent of IJM.

SECTION 2 – ABOUT IJM AND SCALE OF PEOPLE’S RELIANCE STUDY WITH DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

I. BACKGROUND

Organizational

IJM is a global organization that protects people in poverty from violence. IJM partners with local authorities in 33 program offices in 19 countries to rescue and restore survivors, hold perpetrators accountable, and help strengthen public justice systems so they can better protect people from violence.

IJM’s work in the Philippines led to a dramatic decrease in the prevalence of sex trafficking of children in bars and brothels—reductions ranging from 72%-86% in the cities where we partnered with local authorities. In 2016, IJM fully transitioned our program in the Philippines to combat online sexual exploitation of children, in particular the trafficking of children to produce new child sexual abuse materials, including via livestreaming.

IJM through directly working with survivors brings a unique voice to the discussion on the convergence between modern slavery and online sexual exploitation of children. Since 2011, IJM has partnered with the Philippine Government, international law enforcement, and NGOs to combat the **trafficking of children to create child sexual exploitation materials, especially via livestream video, for paying sex offenders abroad**. This is the specific form of exploitation (referred to as “OSEC” herein) that this program seeks to eradicate with the ultimate intent to protect the vulnerable members of the community from this crime. The OSEC Program commenced in 2016 and has continuously been working with government agencies and multi-stakeholders of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) for the protection of children.

IJM Philippines is one of the international non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the country that is working directly with local officials to rescue children victimized by OSEC. A trusted government partner since 2001, IJM's technical specialists in investigations, prosecution, aftercare, as well as measurement, communications, mobilization, and advocacy provide direct consultation to authorities, gaining insight into the functionality of the CJS pipeline, gaps in survivor services, needs for policy change and opportunities for prevention.

Theory of Change

IJM's Theory of Change is the principle of deterrence through justice system strengthening. This follows a broad and holistic understanding of deterrence which is a result of a holistic and well-functioning justice system that enforces the law consistently, justly, and in a victim-centered, trauma-informed manner. The deterrence theory supports IJM's best practices and grounds our strategies in well-researched, evidence-based principles and practices. IJM projects engage multiple "pillars" of the justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, and social services), along with civil society, community leaders, media, and survivor voice. Interventions are at their most effective state in reducing crime and protecting the vulnerable when each of these justice system pillars and each of these stakeholders are engaged, coordinated, strengthened, and empowered to tackle specific crimes in specific locations.

When the Criminal Justice System (CJS) holds the perpetrators accountable, they and other potential criminals are deterred from committing further acts of violence. Effective law enforcement and CJS agencies and other stakeholders can change the perceptions and beliefs of actors in a specific population or community, thereby increasing awareness and positive responses that protect the vulnerable.

Protection Framework

IJM implements the Protection Framework which aims to measure the results of its mission on its target population. It aims to measure people protected from violence when the justice system acts as a deterrence to perpetrators; is attractive for victims to report crimes and pursue cases; performs well on those cases; has the confidence of key stakeholders and wins the reliance of vulnerable people. Every Justice System Strengthening Program follows the framework to be able to measure the main Protection Domains of Change: a) Prevalence; b) Performance; c) Reliance; d) Confidence.

IJM Philippines envisions to protect millions of children from online sexual exploitation (OSEC) by strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system to enforce the law, increasing local and global collaboration, building trauma informed networks of care, and empowering survivor and government leadership by 2027. Following our lens on protection, this RFP will specifically focus on ***Vulnerable People's Reliance***.

People's Reliance (PR) is one of the four Protection measurement domains. IJM defines it as "the degree to which vulnerable people rely on the justice system for protection". It is a measure of vulnerable people's dependence on the justice system to protect them from violence. Reliance

implies that vulnerable people find usefulness in the system. This measurement focuses on the people within the geographic coverage of the protection program.

IJM's model of work is to protect people from violence through strengthened justice systems through programs that are centered on initiatives to strengthen justice systems. These can yield major improvements to justice system staff knowledge & behavior; to operational standards & procedures; to policies & laws; and can achieve success in individual cases. However, a strengthened justice system means little if the people it should protect do not rely on it for that protection. If these improvements fail to move vulnerable people to rely on the justice system, the program will have limited impact on protection and might struggle to achieve its People Protected target.

Reliance on the justice system is a strong indicator that people have a social and legal recognition of the justice system and are willing to respect the rule of law rather than use extra judicial methods in resolving their complaints or do nothing altogether when such violence happens. It also means that people are committed to engaging with the criminal justice system to hold perpetrators of violence accountable for their crimes.

People's Reliance can also be an important source of validation for the true importance and impact of IJM's work. The effectiveness of Programmatic investments may be validated by its effect on the people's reliance on the system. This could reveal conditions pointing to awareness, communication, trust, or many other blockages to people's reliance of which the program should be aware of and seek to address.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research team will fulfill the following objectives of the study below. The corresponding research questions may be seen in Annex 1:

1. To assess the extent to which the vulnerable people in the Philippines would rely on the criminal justice system for the protection against OSEC using a set of indicators shown in Annex 1.
 - 1.1 Assess the existing levels of community reporting of OSEC cases (Direct reporting and indirect reporting i.e. by survivors or their families versus by third parties)
 - 1.2 Explore the extent to which survivors of OSEC or their guardians participate in justice seeking processes
 - 1.3 Explore community perceptions on OSEC and how these perceptions affect reporting of OSEC cases (especially direct reporting by survivors or their families).
 - 1.4 Explore and describe the existing referral pathways for documentation, reporting and resolving of OSEC cases especially at Community and School levels, as well as other important intermediaries such as the Local Survivor Networks.

- 1.5 To assess the extent to which the vulnerable people in the Philippines would rely on the criminal justice system for the protection against OSEC through the indicators found in Annex 1.
2. Assess whether People's Reliance to the criminal justice system is improving or deteriorating over time (2016-2024)

To understand the core service delivery gaps that undermine incident reporting and victim participation in justice system processes on OSEC cases, based on perceptions of community leaders, community social support agencies and law enforcement authorities
3. To analyze learnings and provide recommendations and devise programmatic responses on how to improve people's reliance on CJS on OSEC crimes.

III. TARGET GROUP

The objective of IJM's programs is to strengthen justice systems to protect vulnerable people (or people living in poverty) against violence. As such this population will consist of persons who have had real experience of victimization during the period under review (ideally not more than 2 years pre-ceding the assessment), as well as an imaginary situation of victimization where survey respondents would be asked about their willingness to report incidents of crime of OSEC, should the respondents become victims of such violations. The survey will also ask about the respondent's willingness to participate through justice processes after reporting.

Considering that OSEC is a complicated and hidden crime often involving very young victims exploited by persons closely surrounding them, there may be factors that would hinder actual victims from responding to household surveys. Thus, the type of respondents is expanded to include persons who are in the position to sense symptoms, spot the crime and report it. These are people who may have natural linkages with the vulnerable population. These would include those in the:

- Academe such as teachers, guidance counselors, child psychologists, administrators
- Local government sector such as barangay leaders, health workers, social workers
- NGO's both local and international operating in the community
- Survivor Networks
- Faith-based organizations like churches and related organizations
- CJS agencies like law enforcement, lawyers
- Community organizations

The other area of interest is participation through the justice system by survivors of violence whose cases are being processed within the criminal justice system. The scope here should cover experiences of survivors at all the key levels of the criminal justice service points, i.e. law enforcement, investigations, victim protection, prosecutions and court processes, among others.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Measurement of People's Reliance will utilize mixed methods at multiple layers using both quantitative and qualitative data collection processes in conjunction with the Network Scale-up Method (**NSUM**) as deemed appropriate for hidden or hard-to-reach populations in OSEC. While the *quantitative data* will be useful in reporting based on the quantitative indicators (Reliance level reporting), the *qualitative data* can inform the program team about the details of the vulnerable people's views on key service delivery gaps and use this feedback as inputs for action planning to improve the CJS performance.

The study will implement the following:

- **Desk Review**

The *desk review* will gather and review data from reports, previous studies, and other resources from IJM and government partners to measure reported cases of OSEC.

- **Case File Review**

Casefile reviews will involve going through selected cases which will be selected through an appropriate method to determine the extent to which survivors of OSEC participate through critical moments of the justice processes, particularly during Aftercare period (a psychosocial care program by IJM), investigations by authorities and prosecution processes.

- **National Household Survey + Network Scale Up Method (NSUM)**

The *national household survey* will be conducted in the latest vulnerable population of the country. The initial number of household survey respondents is 2,500 at the minimum, which will include adult survivors of ongoing OSEC cases, sector representatives from the academe, criminal justice system agencies, and household members who belong to the vulnerable population of the country. This minimum number is about 70% of the Scale of Harm sample size. (This would approximately cover 60% target + 10% provision for non-response-based on what is seen in completed studies). The final number of respondents for the survey will be determined after consultation with the statistician which will be part of the implementation team. Likewise, the type/sectors of respondents will be provided after consultations with the Research Steering Committee and GMT.

The *reliance questionnaires* will be adapted by the research partner and in consultation with the teams and survivor consultants from IJM utilizing the Guidance & Tools document from GMT for further contextualization for local suitability.

- **KII's (Key Informant Interviews of Multi-Stakeholders)**

Interviews will be conducted with Multi-Stakeholders who are in circumstances or positions where they could spot and report the crime. These would include but not be

limited to teachers, guidance counselors, community health workers/social workers, NGO’s, faith-based organizations who may be able to provide viewpoints on actual field conditions of the crime, the possible pathways of reporting and any experienced difficulties.

Furthermore, although this is a baseline study, it is important to note that the OSEC Program commenced in 2016 and most of the interventions have already been implemented across CJS. Nonetheless, capturing the historical observation of respondents is equally relevant in the study. The *KII* will be conducted to *selected CJS government partners from the regional offices* to gather current services in place from the various levels of governance. The *household survey* will include a section to gather present systems in place and possible changes in CJS services. This approach will seek better understanding of services available from the national to the barangay level.

Both the KII and survey questions will be crafted and tailored by the research team in accordance with IJM’s victim protection policies and ethical standards.

The KII will be an optional approach given that the same methodology will be implemented for the Performance domain study which is ongoing when the Reliance Baseline commences.

Coverage: Programmatic Areas of IJM Philippines

Sampling:

The sampling will be based on the application of rigorous sampling techniques. Working out the details of the sampling frame and sample size selection will be conducted by the research partner (consultant) in consultation with IJM to ensure scientific approach is observed and in accordance with the IJM MERL Standards.

IJM’s recently conducted Scale of Harm (SoH) study report (2022) will be considered as a reference, as well as Casework Data Locations and proposals on a randomized sampling approach that will be determined during the Co-Creation Workshop.

Measurement Indicators

Table 1 below lists the indicators that will be measured to determine People’s Reliance. It also tabulates the corresponding data source, disaggregation, and method of data collection.

Table 1. Measurement Indicators, Data Sources and Methods

Indicator	Data Source	Data Disaggregation	Collection Method
<i>RC1- Crime Reporting Rate:</i> <i>The % of incidents of specific crime</i>	Police OB; Annual Reports of Relevant	Male/Female	Quarterly Case Summary Sheets

<i>type reported to relevant CJS Agencies during review period.</i>	CJS Agencies, Case Files		
RC2- Intermediary Crime Reporting Ratio: The % of incidents of crime reported to Non CJS agencies during the reporting period.	Household Survey/ Multi-stakeholder interviews	Region/District/ County Male/Female Stakeholder category	Multi-stakeholder Survey Questionnaire / Multi-stakeholder interviews
RC3- Crime Reporting Gap: % of crime type that were not reported anywhere during period under review	Household Survey/ Multi-stakeholder interviews	Region/District/ County Stakeholder category	Multi-stakeholder Survey Questionnaire / Multi-stakeholder interviews
RC4- Willingness to Report Crime: The % of the vulnerable target population who say they would report incidents of crime to relevant criminal justice agencies if they experienced the violation	Household Survey/ Multi-stakeholder interviews	Region/District/ County Male/Female Stakeholder category	Household Survey Questionnaire/ Multi-stakeholder interviews
RC5- Willingness to Participate in Criminal Proceedings: The % of the vulnerable target population who say they would participate through the entire criminal proceedings against crime type, if the crime happened to them and, if they were provided with necessary support	Household Survey/ Multi-stakeholder interviews	Region/District/ County Male/Female Stakeholder category	Household Survey Questionnaire / Multi-stakeholder interviews
RC6- Registered Incidents: The # of cases reported to Relevant CJS institutions within a specific time period	<i>Police OB; Annual Reports of Relevant CJS Agencies, Case Files</i>	Male/Female	Quarterly Case Summary Sheets
RC7- Survivor Case Participation Rate- ILED: % of survivors who fully participated in key investigation processes either directly or through legal representation	<i>Police OB; Case Files, Survivor Stories/Feedback</i>	Region/District/ County Male/Female	Case file reviews of Completed Investigation files Tool: ICFR Survivor Interviews
RC8- Survivor Case Participation Rate:	<i>Police OB; Case Files, Survivor Stories/Feedback</i>	Region/District/ County	Case File Reviews of completed legal case files

% of survivors who fully participated in key legal processes either directly or through legal representation		Male/Female	Tool: LCFR Survivor Interviews
RC9- Survivor Case Participation Rate: % of survivors who fully participated in key aftercare processes either directly or through legal representation	<i>Police OB; Case Files, Survivor Stories/Feedback</i>	Region/District/ County Male/Female	Case File Reviews of Completed Aftercare Case Files Tool: ACFR Survivor Interviews

V. SCOPE OF WORK

IJM seeks a research consulting firm/ team of consultants who will perform all the components of the planning/design, data collection, analysis, and reporting of this project. Overall, the research firm is expected to execute all fieldwork-related and office components of the study, and closely collaborate with MERL- IJM PH.

Specifically, the implementation partner/researcher is expected to undertake the following tasks:

1. Prepare sampling frame and inception report
2. Prepare/finalize Research Protocol to include Workplan of this research to include content and timetables of the following:
 - a. Adaptation of research methodology
 - b. Matrix of research questions and data sources
 - c. Data collection
 - d. Data collation/analysis
 - e. Drafting of the Report
3. Present the Research Workplan for approval
4. Organize the Research Team
5. Prepare documents for the application and submission for Ethics Body approval
6. Conduct related training and workshops needed for data collection
7. Develop and conduct pilot testing and adjustment to the data collection tools
8. Actualize/implement the approved Research Workplan to include data collection/field visits as necessary
9. Organize and facilitate relevant meetings and consultations to discuss project status and issues
10. Conduct Research Team Debriefings as needed where IJM representatives can join as observers
11. Collate, organize, and analyze the collected data
12. Write and submit Research Reports Deliver presentations to significant audiences regarding the results of the study

13. Prepare a study brief with key findings and using data visualization, as well as a slide deck or videos
14. Submit all data files/datasets, recordings, transcriptions, coding system (i.e., syntax files, written, electronic, audio, video, coded outputs of key variables in rich text format, etc.) to IJM in appropriate format
15. Abide by IJM’s list of standards and policies in Section VII

The implementation/research team will work under IJM PH MERL team. All tasks identified in the scope of work may not comprise the full list of activities, since changes may occur in response to the feasibility of activities related to the methodology and uncontrollable factors.

VI. RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

The implementation partner/research team will work with the IJM-PH MERL and other IJM teams (PH and Global) that will compose the Reliance Baseline Research Steering Committee (RSC) to provide implementation guidance and updates. The committee will be established prior to the commencement of the study. The implementation partner/research team will manage all related processes/steps to implement the study as per the agreed design.

Collaboration with relevant persons or departments may be done during implementation in consonance with the workplan, as approved by the committee.

VII. PROJECT TIMELINE AND KEY OUTPUTS

The project timeline merely provides an indicative schedule of milestones and key outputs for the implementation partner/researcher’s engagement (See Table 2 below). The implementation partner/researcher is expected to provide a more detailed estimate of the duration of project activities and turnaround of outputs in consultation with the Director-M&E and committee. This detailed project timeline is expected to be incorporated into the research workplan.

The project is expected to commence in March 2025 and implementation to be completed in 12-14 months. Post-implementation activities including data analysis, report writing, and presentation of findings are also expected to be done within the said time frame.

Table 2. Key Milestones for Implementation Partner/ Researcher’s Engagement

	Milestones	Key Outputs	Target Date
1	Co-Creation	Co-Creation Workshop and resolutions/alignment framework & related details	March 2025
2	Inception Report	Conceptual framework, overview of the key foundational components including methodology, timeline, organization and data collection processes and instruments	April 2025

3	Study Protocol	Study Protocol with data analysis plan, Work Plan indicating the phases of the project, the timing, key deliverables, key evaluation questions and methodology, information on data sources and collection (including case file reviews/validation from internal/external sources), sampling for each type of method, key indicators and milestones and framework of analysis. A timeline, Gantt Chart or standard work process flow chart may be used.	April 2025
4	Ethical Approval	Compliance of requisites and its submission to an Ethics Review Board; seeking approval. Obtaining the Ethical Approval Document (with input from the implementation partner/researcher as stated in the Inception Report)	April-June 2025
5	Research Team Organized	Research Team organization with corresponding assignments, accountabilities and collaborating lines	June 2025
6	Training and Workshops to equip research team/ data collectors	Training report – detailing issues and resolutions agreed upon to provide guidance during data collection	July 2025
7	Conduct of Pilot Testing and Adjustment of Data Collection Tools	Conduct pilot test to identify issues and suggest resolutions for actual data collection; including revised and calibrated post-pilot survey questionnaire based on pilot test results and response rate – for review and inputs of MERL Team and IJM project team	August 2025
8	Implementation of Research Plan/ Data Collection Phase	Fieldwork Data Collection	October – November 2025
9	Data Collation and Analysis	Survey datasets (including raw data) with analysis of findings provided	December 2025
10	Submission of first draft of survey research report	First draft of survey research report	January 2026
11	Stakeholders Validation Workshop of the Research Findings		January 2026
12	Submission of final survey research report	Final survey research report	February 2026

IJM Standards and Policies

In all of the methods mentioned above, implementation should strictly comply with standards on data quality, security, confidentiality, and compliance to standard applicable regulations/protocols such as the following:

- Child Protection Policy
- IJM's Ethical Research with Human Subjects Policy
- IJM's Policy on Quality in Research
- Monitoring & Evaluation, Research, and Learning (MERL) Standards
- Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion Standards (GEDSI)
- Data Privacy Act

VIII. REQUIRED TECHNICAL SKILLS AND EXPERTISE

The implementation partner/researcher must meet the following requirements:

1. A multi-disciplinary, organized, and well-connected Academic/Research institution/agency/team with proven experience of working on similar research projects particularly stakeholder studies in communities, data collection of sensitive nature or child protection research (since stakeholders would include OSEC survivors), and studies with involvement or engagement with the government.
2. Has working knowledge of online child sexual exploitation and abuse issues in the Philippines.
3. Has significant experience in conducting desk reviews, quantitative and qualitative research. Experience with the CJS in reviewing case files is preferred.
4. Has knowledge and experience in conducting research using the Network Scale-up Method (NSUM)
5. Ability to comply with:
 - IJM's Confidentiality Policies
 - Child Protection Agreements,
 - Data Privacy Law
 - Guidelines on Quality Research
 - IJM Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning (MERL) Standards
6. Able to adhere to all necessary safety and health support to all staff that will be conducting fieldwork of the study
7. Knowledge of the ongoing health-related restrictions such as those of the COVID-19 situation and the local context in sample municipalities
8. Team-working and communication skills
9. Impeccable technical writing and organizational skills
10. Ability to speak and write fluently in some of the major dialects in the Philippines is an advantage
11. A history of published research or journal articles

The following technical skills are required to implement data collection and engagement:

1. Experience of leading quantitative, qualitative and/or mixed methods including NSUM, of similar size and complexity.
2. Capacity to recruit and form a study team composite of remote/office-based experts and field experts which will be deployed to conduct data collection within the recommended timeline and deliver quality results.
3. Able to implement data collection either in paper or computerized mode or a mix of both techniques through a computer data entry program or software for mobile devices.
4. Knowledge and ability to use SPSS, Stata, R, or any other statistical tools to process datasets with all variables and values labelled in English.
5. Able to employ ethical design and procedures for data collection.

The implementation partner/researcher should consider the inclusion of the following roles in the study, as deemed fit for the scope of this research:

- **Technical Team Lead** – to ensure overall management and quality control of the project (i.e., operational plan, fiscal management, coordinating closely with the IJM MERL Team, quality and timely delivery of outputs)
- **Research Study Coordinator** – to manage logistical coordination, monitor progress, facilitate communication between teams and the POC between research team and IJM.
- **Research Analyst/Specialist** (for Quantitative & Qualitative Research Components)– to handle and oversee the numerical and non-numerical aspects of research which include data categorization and interpretation.
- **Data Manager/Statistician** – to set up the data structure, lead and train the data processor and field data collectors, manage data transmitted by the field teams, make reports about data quality and issues, and analyze/interpret results
- **Data Processor**– to receive and store data files, questionnaires, and field reports, conduct quality control of data collected, assist in accurate transfer of data files to a statistical software package or organize data through a software e.g., mobile devices
- **Data Privacy Officer** – to ensure that everything in the project complies with the Data Privacy Act and IJM’s Data Confidentiality and Child Protection policies
- **Field Supervisors** – to organize and supervise field interviewers/data collectors (i.e., financial and logistical aspects of field teams, daily work plan for each field team based on the field conditions, evaluation of data collection progress, and transmission of completed questionnaires to data processor)
- **Local Data Collectors/Enumerators** – to collect data in accordance with the research standards and protocols, and be fluent in the local language/s which will be used in conducting interviews
- **Other Relevant Subject-Matter Experts** (e.g., Psychologist, Law Enforcer, Lawyer, Social Worker, Translator)

IX. BUDGET

The budget will cover costs for the implementation partner/researcher to spearhead and conduct implementation through a combination of office-based work and fieldwork for data collection.

Financial components for this project will adhere to IJM's Financial Management Standards and Philippine Government regulations, including the required withholding taxes of contractors, duly registered to conduct business.

X. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

IJM will conduct a thorough check of the submitted proposals and then check if they meet the requirements of the RFP. Clarificatory meetings with qualified interested parties will be held to further determine the feasibility of proposals. IJM will use the acceptance criteria below:

- Technical Components
 - Methodology
 - Project Team
 - Previous Similar Work
- Financial Component
 - Budget & Controls

XI. REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL TIMELINE AND APPLICATION PROCESS

Interested candidates may express their interest in a written response to this RFP through email detailing their core team's names and qualifications, their experience of conducting similar surveys, estimated costs, timeline, and previous partnership engagement in the Philippines.

IJM is open to an initial consultation prior to final submission of written interest in the RFP to support a survey plan with any interested candidates. Qualified candidates can also submit any questions they may have ahead of the initial consultation meeting, these will be answered during the initial consultation. The application should contain:

1. Cover letter explaining qualifications, experience, and competence of the implementation partner and the team for this specific research study.
2. Portfolio containing details on previous similar engagement/s specifically the:
 - a. type of work performed;
 - b. skills used to complete the project; and
 - c. contact details of the person who can verify the implementation partner's successful delivery of the project.
3. Technical proposal with detailed methodology and initial proposed work plan for the survey.
4. Resume package (no more than 4 pages per person) for the key members of the study team.

5. Financial proposal, detailing the breakdown of the costs incurred for the implementation partner, including the implementation partner's rates, staffing, travel, per diems, and any other possible costs anticipated to achieve the project's objectives.
6. At least three (3) references and sample of previous written report from previous clients
7. Copies of samples of work will be requested during the selection process

The deadline for proposal submission is **January 31, 2025**. IJM will be reviewing proposals submitted on an on-going basis to decide the implementation partner to join on **March 17, 2025**.

Questions, written responses and completed applications (in PDF) should be submitted and emailed to:

globalosechub@IJM.org

Anne Leslie Garcia

Director of Monitoring and Evaluation

Global Hub Against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children

For more information, check out <https://IJM.org.ph/>.

ANNEX 1

Research Objectives	Research Questions
<p>1. To assess the extent to which the vulnerable people in the Philippines would rely on the criminal justice system for the protection against OSEC.</p> <p>1.1 Assess the existing levels of community reporting of OSEC cases (Direct reporting and indirect reporting i.e. by survivors or their families versus by third parties)</p> <p>1.2 Explore the extent to which survivors of OSEC or their guardians participate in justice seeking processes</p> <p>1.3 Explore community perceptions on OSEC and how these perceptions affect reporting of OSEC cases (especially direct reporting by survivors or their families).</p> <p>1.4 Explore and describe the existing referral pathways for documentation, reporting and resolving OSEC cases especially at Community and School levels, as well as other important intermediaries such as the Local Survivor Networks</p> <p>1.5 To assess the extent to which the vulnerable people in the Philippines would rely on the criminal justice system for the protection against OSEC through the indicators below:</p> <p>RC1 – Crime Reporting Rate: <i>% of OSEC incidents reported to relevant justice system agencies</i></p> <p>RC2 – Intermediary Crime Reporting Rate: <i>% of OSEC incidents reported to non-justice system agencies</i></p> <p>RC3 – Crime Reporting Gap: <i>% of OSEC incidents that were not reported anywhere</i></p> <p>RC4 – Willingness to Report Crime to Justice System: <i>% of vulnerable people who would</i></p>	<p>1.1 What are the CJS channels and services for reporting of complaints/cases that are available?</p> <p>What are the succinct demographic characteristics of those who report the cases? (e.g. are they children reporting? Adolescents? Adults? Education level? Individual capacity or institutional capacity?)</p> <p>1.2 What is the extent of the reporting of the crime of OSEC using the channels and institutions of the CJS?</p> <p>What are the existing referral networks that support reporting of cases at community level, school system, and other available referral pathways?</p> <p>1.3 What non-government mechanisms for reporting and resolving complaints are available in the community/city?</p> <p>1.4 What is the extent of the reporting of the crime of OSEC to non-mandated agencies or alternative non-government mechanisms?</p> <p>1.5 What is the degree to which incidents of OSEC are not reported anywhere?</p> <p>1.6 How inclined are the vulnerable population to be willing to report instances of OSEC?</p> <p>1.7 With OSEC being a hidden crime, what would be other entities that could facilitate the uncovering and reporting of the crime?</p> <p>1.8 What is the degree of willingness of the vulnerable population to participate in criminal proceedings, if they experienced and reported incidents of OSEC to the CJS agencies?</p> <p>1.9 What is the extent of the participation of survivors in the CJS processes of investigation, the legal system and aftercare?</p> <p>1.10 Which among the pillars of the justice system are most problematic in resolving OSEC</p>

<p><i>report incidents of OSEC to relevant justice system agencies if they experienced the violation</i></p> <p>RC5 – Willingness to Participate in Criminal Proceedings: <i>% of vulnerable people who would participate in all relevant criminal proceedings, if they experienced and reported the incidents of OSEC to relevant justice system agencies</i></p> <p>RC6 (IC1) – Registered Incidents: <i># of registered incidents of OSEC</i></p> <p>RC7 - Survivor Case Participation Rate - ILED: <i>% of survivors who fully participated in key investigation processes either directly or through legal representation</i></p> <p>RC8 - Survivor Case Participation Rate - Legal: <i>% of survivors who fully participated in key legal processes either directly or through legal representation</i></p> <p>RC9 - Survivor Case Participation Rate - Aftercare: <i>% of survivors who fully participated in key aftercare processes either directly or through legal representation</i></p>	<p>cases based on the experiences and perspectives of survivors and other vulnerable people?</p>
<p>2. Assess whether People’s Reliance to the criminal justice system is improving or deteriorating over what period of time (2016-2024)</p> <p>Understand the core service delivery gaps that undermine incident reporting and victim participation in justice system processes on OSEC cases, based on perceptions of community leaders, community social support agencies and law enforcement authorities.</p>	<p>2.1 What has changed in the availability of services and channels of the CJS since 2016?</p> <p>2.2 What are the areas of strength and weakness for CJS across the levels of governance (National, Regional and Local)?</p> <p>2.3 What challenges affect the CJS’s response to OSEC in relation to its delivery of services to the vulnerable population?</p> <p>2.4 What are the existing and emerging forms of intermediaries that support reporting of crime and survivor participation in justice processes?</p>
<p>3. To gather recommendations and devise programmatic responses that will support and strengthen CJS.</p>	<p>3.1 What lessons can be learned by the IJM OSEC program and by the JS regarding people’s reporting on OSEC cases since 2016?</p> <p>3.2 What were the best practices identified through the OSEC Program that have contributed to people’s trust and reliance on the CJS?</p> <p>3.3 What recommendations can be made for future programming and improvements to attain</p>

	<p>sustainability based on these lessons learned and best practices?</p> <p>3.4 How can these recommendations be implemented effectively and sustainably?</p> <p>3.5 What potential challenges may arise in implementing these recommendations?</p>
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ANNEX 2

Measurement Tools/Instruments

All tools will be crafted by the study team in consultation with IJM. These tools can be administered in many ways, such as:

1. In person, manual paper-based data collection using printed or electronic documents
2. Data collection through networked computer applications for collection and simultaneous analysis.
3. Use of other advanced technologies such as Mobile Data Collection – using CTO, ODK, Kobo Collect, ONA, etc.
4. Review of investigation, legal and aftercare case file reviews
5. Qualitative interviews and FGDs using semi-structured guides

In addition, for IJM’s Performance standardized indicators, data should also be obtained using IJM standardized tools, available both in Word/Excel or using the Justice Data Solutions (JDS) system.

In all of the methods mentioned above, implementation should strictly consider data quality, security, confidentiality, and compliance with standard applicable regulations/protocols such as the Child Protection Policy.