

2nd Philippine National
Plan of Action for Children (2nd NPAC)
2011 - 2016

Executive Summary



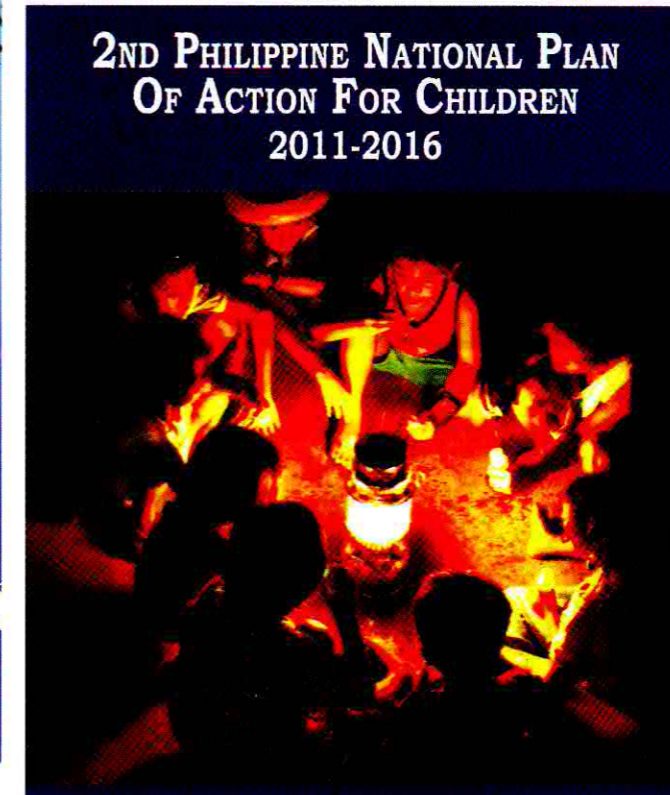


The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC)

2nd Philippine National Plan of Action For Children, 2011-2016

I. OVERVIEW CHILD 21– THE LONG-TERM FRAMEWORK

2ND PHILIPPINE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN 2011-2016



The Philippine National Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children, 2000-2025 or CHILD 21 is the development framework that drives the country's vision for children. It is the guide towards realization of children's rights and at the same time laid the foundation for a rights-based approach to planning and programming throughout child's stages of development.

Child 21 is the blueprint for national government agencies, local government units and non- government organizations, to achieve the goals and targets for the realization of children's rights in the 21st century. Child 21's vision is clear, actionable and time-bound. It is reflected in medium-term plans with multiple- year time frames toward disparity reduction: the National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) and local plans of actions for children.

FROM THE CHILD 21 FRAMEWORK TO ACTION PLANS: PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN, NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN

ANCHORED ON INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS TO CHILDREN

Child 21 is anchored on UNITED NATION'S CONVENTION on the RIGHTS of the CHILD (UN CRC) and the commitments to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit For Children (WFFC) Goals. The Philippines ratified the CRC in 1990, the Convention's Optional Protocols on the Sale of Children, Child

Prostitution and Child Pornography in 2002, the Optional Protocol on Children in Armed Conflict in 2003, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Child and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of death penalty also in, 2003, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including children, in 2008.

POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CHILDREN

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides common ethical and legal framework to develop an agenda for children and a common reference against which progress may be assessed. CRC has four foundation principles: non-discrimination, best interest of the child, right to life, survival, and development, and respect for the views of the child. CRC binds state parties to fulfill its duty and obligation in upholding, protecting and realizing the rights of children.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The United Nations Millennium Declaration was adopted in 2000 by world leaders who committed their nations to a global partnership for

the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The MDGs are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty.

A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN

The UN Special Session for Children in 2002 culminated in the adoption by 180 nations, of its outcome document, 'A World Fit for Children' which is focused on four key priorities: promoting healthy lives; providing quality education for all; protecting children against abuse, exploitation and violence; and combating HIV/AIDS, including 21 specific goals and targets for the next decade.

NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TOWARDS THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

The policy directions for 2011-2016 are reflected in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP). It highlights a "Social Contract with the Filipino People". The Social Contract intends to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction resulting from:

- (a) transparent and accountable government;
- (b) upliftment and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable;
- (c) growing economy through: public infrastructure development, strategic public-private partnerships, policy environment for greater investments; and
- (d) creating sustainable development for reform through peace, justice security, integrity of natural resources, and gender equality.

To achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction, the PDP focuses on the following directions (a) attainment of a sustained and high economic growth that provides productive employment opportunities, (b) equalization of access to development opportunities, and (c) implementation of effective social safety nets.

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

The basic premise for upholding the rights of children is enshrined in the Philippine Constitution, including in its revision in 1987. Other major legislative frameworks provide the legal basis for implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE CODE

The Child and Youth Welfare Code or Presidential Decree (PD) 603, defines the rights and responsibilities of children and the corresponding authority and obligation towards them by their parents, the community, and the government and other duty bearers. It also established the Council for the Welfare of Children.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE

The Local Government Code (LGC) or RA 7160 guarantees local autonomy to enable local governments attain fullest development as self-reliant communities and make them effective partners in the attainment of national goals.



A number of legislative and policy measures for children have been passed into law and some of them are in the table below.

| LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MEASURES FOR CHILDREN | |
|--|--|
| BREASTFEEDING | Executive Order No. 51 (1986) or The National Code of Marketing of Breast- milk Substitutes, Breast-milk Supplements and Other Related Products, which penalizes violations. |
| NEWBORN SCREENING AND HEARING SCREENING ACTS | RA 9288 or the Act Promulgating a Comprehensive Policy and a National System for Ensuring Newborn Screening to ensure that every newborn has the opportunity to undergo new screening and be spared from heritable conditions that can lead to mental retardation and death if undetected and untreated. |
| NATIONAL FRAMEWORK ON THE COUNTRY HIV RESPONSE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ON HIV AND AIDS | It defines the key strategies and a set of minimum interventions to prevent HIV among children and young people. |
| BARANGAY-LEVEL TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT | PD 1567 or the Barangay Day Care Act, amended by RA 6972 of the Barangay- Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act. |
| EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT | RA 8980 or an Act Promulgating a Comprehensive Policy and a National System for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD). |
| NATIONAL EARLY LEARNING FRAMEWORK | ECCD Council Resolution No. 10-01 (2010) defines a progressive developmental curriculum for 0-6-year-olds that provides consistent and coherent policies on early child education. |
| GOVERNANCE OF BASIC EDUCATION ACT | RA 9155 or the Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001 re-affirmed the policy of the State to provide to all Filipino children access to quality basic education. |
| SPECIAL PROTECTION ACT | RA 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act. |
| ANTI-CHILD LABOR LAW | RA 9231 or An Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Affording Stronger Protection for the Working Child, Amending for the Purpose RA 7610. |
| ANTI-CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ACT | RA 9775 or An Act Defining the Crime of Child Pornography, Prescribing Penalties Therefore and For Other Purposes. |
| CHILD PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK | The National Framework for Children's Participation puts together the laws that uphold children's participation in the family, the community, and in nation building. |

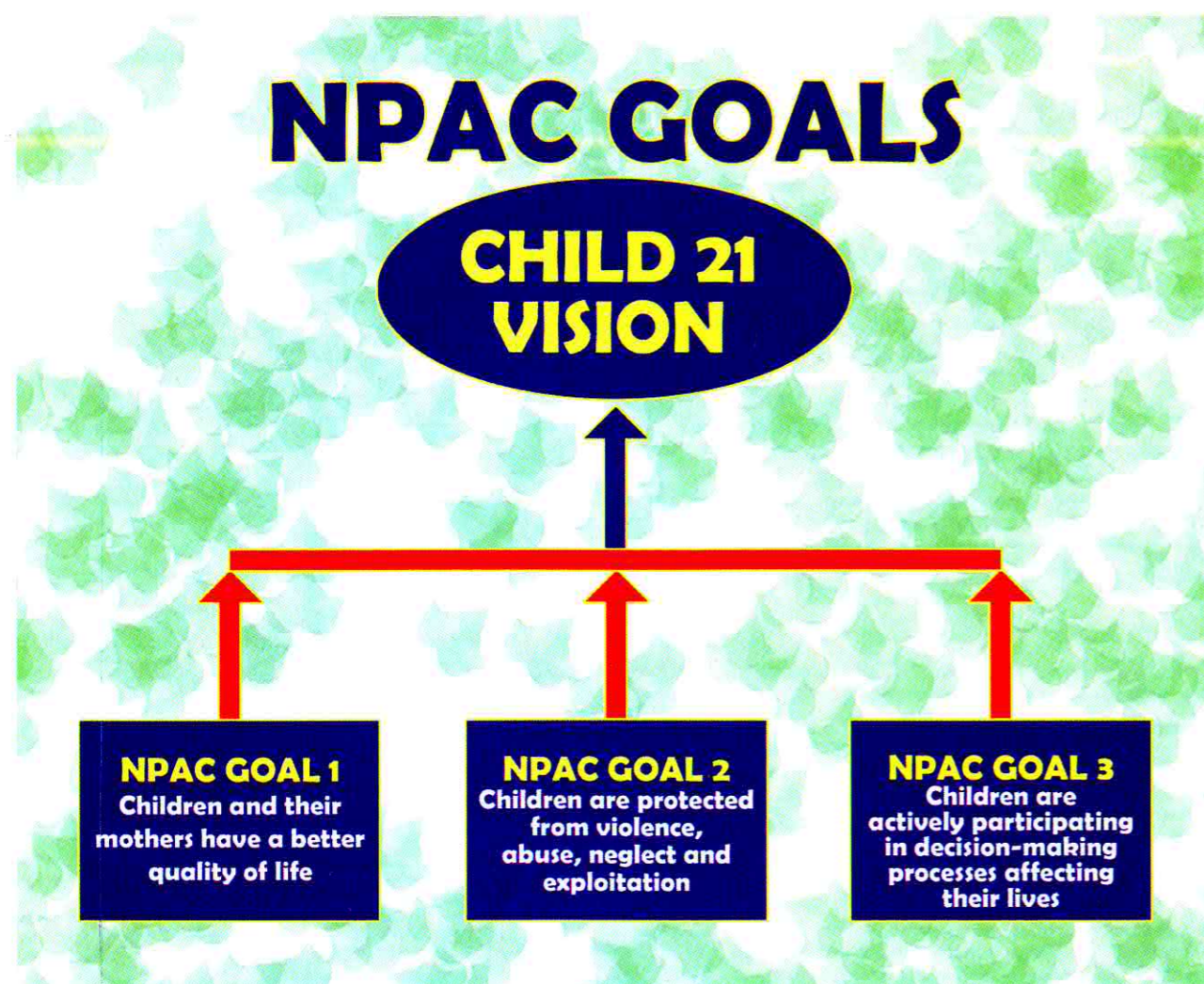
II. MOVING TOWARDS 2011-2016

GOALS FOR CHILDREN

The Government of the Philippines, in partnership with non-state entities and other duty-bearers, seeks to achieve the following NPAC goals by 2016: (1) children and their mothers have a better quality of life, (2) children are safe and free from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, and (3) children are actively participating in decision-making processes affecting their lives.

The NPAC goals are aligned with the PDP

for 2011-2016 to achieve the country's MDGs and targets. The first NPAC goal will be measured by the goals and targets of the MDGs on extreme poverty in its many dimensions. The second goal is wide-ranging because of the various conditions of children who need special protection. The MDGs are expanded as MDG+ to address the problems of these children and will be measured by MDG+1 to MDG+12. The third NPAC goal will be indicated by the achievement of MDG++ on child participation.



| NPAC GOAL 1 | Children and their mothers have a better quality of life | TARGETS BY 2015-2016 |
|--|---|----------------------|
| MDG 1 Reduction of child poverty and eradication of hunger among children | Child poverty | 16.4% |
| | Underweight under5 children | 12.7% |
| | Underweight 6-10 year-old children | 25.6% |
| | Thinness <5-10 year-old children | Less than 5% |
| MDG 2 Universal primary education | Day care attendance, 3-4-yr-old children | 70% |
| | Net enrolment, kindergarten, 5-yr -old children | 100% |
| | Drop-out and repetition, grades 1-3 | Zero |
| | Net enrolment, elementary | 100% |
| | School completion, elementary | 82.52% |
| | Cohort survival, elementary | 86.76% |
| | Net enrolment, secondary | 93.34% |
| | School completion, elementary | 75.53% |
| | Cohort survival, secondary | 83.91% |
| | National achievement, mean percentage score, elementary and secondary | 75.0% |
| MDG 3 Ensuring gender equality | Gender parity in school, elementary and secondary levels | 1.0 |
| MDG 4 Sustaining the reduction in infant and under 5 child mortality | Infant mortality | 19/17 |
| | Under-five mortality, per 1,000 live births | 26.7/25.5 |
| MDG 5 Improving maternal health care | Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births | 52 |
| | Nutritionally -at-risk pregnant | 22.8% |
| | Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births | 10 |
| MDG 6 Reduction in HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases affecting children | HIV transmission among children less than 15 years old | Zero |
| | Malaria among children | Zero |
| | Deaths from dengue fever among children | 90% |
| | Tuberculosis cases among children | 90% |
| MDG 7 Ensuring environmental sustainability | Access of children to safe water | 100% |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| | Access of children to sanitary toilet facilities | 100% |
| MDG 8 Developing local, national and global partnership | Local budgetary allocations for low performing MDGs and child protection issues | 5% |
| | LGUs with established LCPCs | 100% |
| | Utilization of <i>Sanggunian Kabataan barangay</i> funds | 100% |
| | Adopt-a-School Program funds raised annually | P2billion |
| NPAC GOAL 2 | Children are protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation | |
| MDG+1 Children are born with a name and registered in the official civil registry | Birth registration annually | 100% |
| MDG+2 Children without parents or primary care givers live and grow up in a home environment and nurtured with family care | Children in child caring institutions with alternative parental care | |
| | Abuse among children of Filipinos working overseas | Zero |
| | Children with parents in correctional facilities have family or alternative parental care | 100% |
| MDG+3 Potential disabilities in children are detected and prevented and those children already with disabilities, are rehabilitated and able to go to school or have opportunities for learning, and enjoy fully all human rights on an equal basis with other children | Potential disabilities in children detected and treated early | 80% |
| | Children with disabilities receive care and rehabilitative services | 80% |
| | Children and youth with disabilities complete primary schooling | 75% |
| MDG+4 Children who are economically active are not engaged in hazardous activities which endanger their lives and are detrimental to their growth and development | Child labour | Zero |
| MDG+5 Children are safe and do not become victims of violence | Violence against children at home | Zero |
| | Child abuse cases perpetrated by teachers and other school personnel | Zero |
| MDG+6 Children are not sold and trafficked | Children sold and trafficked | Zero |
| MDG+7 Children are not sexually abused and exploited for commercial sex | Children sexually abused and exploited for commercial purposes | Zero |
| | Children victimized in cybersex and pornography | Zero |

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| MDG+8 Children are not at-risk to be in conflict with the law | Children in conflict with the law (percentage reduction) | 80% |
| MDG+9 Children and their families are not living and working in the streets | Children living and working in streets of urban centers | Zero |
| MDG+10 Children of indigenous peoples and Muslim children are treated equally and not discriminated upon | Birth registration among IP and Muslim children | 100% |
| | Children immunized | 100% |
| | School participation rate among Muslim and IP children | 100% |
| MDG+11 Children who are in armed conflict situations are protected from grave child rights violations and psychosocial stress and are able to access basic services and quickly recover from the effects of displacement | Grave child rights violation | Zero |
| | Children displaced by armed conflict (percentage reduction) | 80% |
| MDG+12 Children are resilient to natural and human-induced disasters and threats | Casualty among children affected by natural and human-induced disasters and threats | Zero |
| | Children affected by human-induced and natural disasters (percentage reduction) | 80% |
| NPAC GOAL 3 | Children are actively participating in decision-making processes affecting their lives | |
| MDG++1 Children participate and contribute in family decision processes | Children's participation in family decision processes (to be determined through a survey) | |
| MDG++2 Children participate and contribute in processes, structures and mechanisms affecting their lives | Student councils with representatives in the School Governing Council | 100% |
| | Local Councils for the Protection of Children with child representatives | 100% |
| MDG++3 Children are organized and manage their own activities | Children's association or organizations (percentage increase) | 100% |

KEY STRATEGIES

NPAC adopts a rights-based and results-based approach along the child development stages through Policy and Legislative Agenda from the local to the national government. NPAC also adopts a convergence strategy by all responsible agencies, local government units, non-government organizations, private sector, including the aid community, for the best use of resources and

minimize duplication of efforts towards common goals, targets and results for children.

NPAC also exerts aggressive efforts to ensure that children are the first priority in local development agenda through partnership with local government units and in coordination with national government.

Strengthening advocacy, building alliance and expanding partnerships with the private sector and

other national and global partnerships for children and Enhancing child and youth participation in accelerating the achievement of the MDGs are also among NPAC's key strategies. Also among the key strategies are the program support strategies. NPAC adopts a communication strategy to advocate and mobilize support towards the realization of children's rights and achieving the goals and targets of the 2NPAC. An in-depth, evidenced-based research and results-based monitoring and evaluation are also put in place.



POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN

The policy and legislative agenda for children is aimed at providing enabling environment to realize children's rights and the achievement of MDGs. Included in the policy and legislative agenda are: **Strengthening the Council for the Welfare of Children, Strengthening of Family and Alternative Parental Care Arrangements through Foster Care, Calling for the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment and Promoting Positive Discipline, Amendment to the law on Statutory Rape, Removing the Distinction/Discrimination Against "Illegitimate" Children, Protecting Children Affected by Armed Conflict Situations, Expanding the Cycle of Basic Education, Early Years Act Senate Bill 3206 and Amendment to RA 8504 or the Philippines AIDS Prevention and Control Program of 1998.**

Programs, interventions

The programs and interventions include service delivery, social protection measures, infrastructure development access, capacity building and institutional development, standards setting and curriculum development, child-friendly governance, budgets and plans and local governance performance measures on children.

Under service delivery, provision of cash transfers, supplemental feeding, basic education, health care, water & sanitation; preventive, recovery & rehabilitation services; law enforcement, legal and protective support, rescue operations are ensured.

Children of the poorest-of-the-poor families receiving conditional cash transfers (CCT) are provided with regular immunization and health care, day care sessions and access to preschools, and grade schools. Among the programs that provide cash transfers are: **Pantawid Pamilya Program and Self-Employment Assistance para sa Kaunlaran (SEA-K). The National Health Insurance Program (NHIP)** on the other hand aims to provide adequate and effective social health insurance for all Filipinos covering health preventive and curative measures.

Social protection measures are in place for children, especially for those

who are marginalized. Infrastructure development and access, Capacity building and institutional development and Standard setting, curriculum development are ensured through the different programs in place such as the Public-Private Partnership.

Local comprehensive development plans have increased budgetary allocations for low performing MDGs and addressing child protection issues by, at least, 5%. Local councils for the protection of children are established and functional in all levels of local government units, Sanggunian Kabataan utilize their 10 percent barangay funds for development-oriented projects for the youth in their communities.

Child-friendly budgets and equity in resource allocation at the local level will be pursued as a joint initiative of national government agencies, LGUs through the various leagues of local governments, and the Council for the Welfare of Children. Massive advocacy will be pursued for the commitment of LGUs to allocate at least 5% in their comprehensive development plans for low performing MDGs and for protective measures for children victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in their respective communities.



III ADVOCACY AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR CHILDREN

To synchronize and coordinate actions from all key institutions and stakeholders, CWC takes on a stronger and proactive stance in undertaking the advocacy and coordinative role to establish among agencies and organizations that the NPAC is a comprehensive action plan that aligns the commitments of duty-bearers and stakeholders, including the family and the State, in putting children first in all priorities and in the use of resources.

Pursuing a more focused and purposive advocacy and communication strategy is an essential element within the 2nd NPAC life plan as this will link and direct the action of all critical players toward achieving a Child-Friendly Philippines: A Caring and Protective Society for Children (CFP-CPSC). The CFP-CPSC is CWC's strategic framework for advocacy and programming for children consistent with 2nd NPAC goals and targets.

The NPAC advocacy and mobilization outcomes are:

- a. FAMILIES that plan for, care for and provide support and guidance to their children;
- b. LOCAL COMMUNITIES that are:
 - i. aware of, informed and educated about the rights and situation of children; and
 - ii. empowered to mobilize its members in support of families;
- c. NGOs that :
 - i. provide information on and advocate child rights; and
 - ii. help generate support and resources for programs that promote child rights;
- d. Schools that provide continuing education and training on child rights and promote the child's right to express opinions and to form associations;
- e. LGUs that are :
 - i. capable to plan, develop, source funds, implement and evaluate programs that protect children and promote their rights; and
 - ii. able to consistently monitor the rights and welfare of children in their communities and are able to respond quickly to threats to the child;
- f. National government that:
 - i. is able to protect children within and outside its national boundaries;
 - ii. puts children first, beginning in the budget and funds allocation; and
 - iii. is able to promptly enact comprehensive and proactive policies on children;
- g. Mass media that promotes and raises the level of awareness on child rights; and
- h. CHILDREN that are engaged and actively participate in decision-making processes and governance.

To stimulate a genuine social climate for advocacy and awareness-raising on child rights, NPAC widens the public space for open and free discussion on child rights.



Local government units' performance in achieving 2nd NPAC goals and targets will continuously be recognized through the Presidential Award for Child-Friendly Municipalities and Cities or the Child-Friendly Award. Towards this, there is a need to revisit and reform the Child-Friendly Award to achieve the following:

- a. more LGUs participate across the country;
- b. the award becomes even more highly coveted;
- c. the Hall of Famers have further rewards to look forward to as they become learning communities for themselves and other LGUs;
- d. unify the awards that exist around child rights such that a Child Rights Responsive Governance Award System be introduced; and
- e. make the process of participation less onerous.

Mobilization of the Local Councils for the Protection of Children specially the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children will be a main focus of the 2nd NPAC advocacy strategy with the LCPC as the main institutional mechanism in respecting, protecting and fulfilling child rights. Focus will be given to reaching the Local Chief Executives to influence them to establish and make LCPC at all levels functional so as to deliver desired results and changes for children and replicate best practices of performing LGUs in order to equip other LGUs through strategies and techniques that are affordable, effective and relevant to their localities.

As child rights advocacy becomes more multifaceted, NPAC levels up strategies by mobilizing internationally renowned advocates to join open and free discussions and a complementary group of individuals who can command considerable respect for the advancement of the cause. An alternative group of lawyers shall be tapped to take up cases for children as demonstrative and mobilizing pieces with a citizens group watchdogs to track cases of child rights violation. Social media and digital technology will also be tapped for the expansion of networking and partnership.

Capturing children's voices and telling their stories (by children as well) will be pursued to mobilize action and response from decision makers and key audiences. CWC, in coordination with child rights agencies, will conduct surveys among children and youth and project their views to the public. School platforms (e.g. student organizations), Social networking, digital technology and the entire media will be utilized.

Resource mobilization for children will entail a systematic and comprehensive process for: (a) ensuring a sustained and equitable access to funds, from national government and local governments, special Congressional funds, and GOCCs and; (b) building and expanding partnerships and alliances through tapping the private sector, the business sector/conglomerates and pursue external cooperation and partnerships with bilateral and multilateral agencies, and the IFIs.

Co-shared subsidies by the national government

and local government units to private institutions such as schools and hospitals to waive user for marginalized families' access to services will be undertaken. The criteria for eligibility will be drawn up and a scheme for subsidies to the institution will be agreed upon.

Expansion of the Philhealth insurance to cover and entitle orphaned, neglected, abandoned children to medical insurance which will not preclude the standard health care and services provided by public health care and services.

Empowerment of Local School Boards to set aside a certain percentage of the Special Education Fund in support of programs, legal measures and relevant services and strategies for children in need of special protection. This would entail the enactment of a law and will be included in the legislative agenda for children.

Private and public sector partnership will be pursued for the expansion of 4Ps to geographic areas that limitations in government resources can no longer accommodate. An adopt-a-barangay or adopt-a-municipality strategy in cooperation with business entities will be in place and managed.

Adopt-a-School Program. The program is a private public partnership that will continue to be expanded as aggressive campaigns by the Department of Education to sustain the support of its existing donors and attract new ones will be undertaken.

CHILD MONITORING SYSTEM

Official national data collected through censuses and administrative reporting are supplemented by household surveys and other special surveys which can provide nationally representative or specific information on the status of children, allowing for monitoring across a range of social indicators.

The National Statistics Office and the National Statistical Coordination Board are at the forefront of the country's statistical mechanisms and the authority for official statistics and are responsible for the conduct of national population censuses, annual poverty and income surveys, national demographic health surveys, among others.

Sector-specific data are provided from the Health Management Information System (HMIS) or the Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) of the DOH, the Education Management Information System (EMIS) or the Basic Education Information System (BEIS) of the DepEd, and the Social Welfare Management Information System of the DSWD. Periodic National Nutrition Surveys are conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI).

The Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) is a system or network of systems that assembles, analyzes and disseminates information about people who are

food-insecure or at risk: who are they, where are they located, and why are they food-insecure or vulnerable.

The Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council is conceptualizing unified form of reporting for agencies handling CICL as part of its mandate to manage databank on CICL.

A SACSEC Info System is being designed to monitor and facilitate response provision and design addressing the issues relevant to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the provisions covered by the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. It will be systematically connected with the Subabybay Bata Monitoring System.

Masters Executive Information System (MARIS) is the information system of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) containing complaints filed at the CHR Office or when the CHR conducts jail visitation and motu-proprio investigation of complaints of child rights violations.

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) is another tool for strengthening the statistical system, done at the local level to generate statistics for monitoring and evaluation of development plans, including programs of local government units (LGUs), to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets. The use of CBMS is endorsed by the National Statistical Coordination Board through its Resolution No. 6 of 2005. CBMS provides the multiple facets of poverty at different local government levels, the

costing and identification of appropriate interventions and resource allocations for all the MDGs and targets. It uses CSPro (Census and Survey Processing) for its data encoding system and a CBMS mapping system that is color-coded.

DevInfo is a statistical database designed to monitor the progress towards the MDG and facilitates the presentation of data in tables, charts, and maps to illuminate where disparities exist. Mapping data trends geographically is an immensely useful tool for visualization.

The Subabybay Bata Monitoring System (SBMS), on the other hand, is the repository of data for children and the main vehicle used by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) for programme monitoring and evaluation and serves as the knowledge management backbone of CWC with two symmetrically vital components: the macro monitoring system and the micro monitoring system that is yet to be developed. SBMS support the production of two important reports: the Philippine Report on the Progressive Implementation of the CRC (periodic, every five years) and the State of the Filipino Children Report (annual). For that purpose, it follows identified appropriate indicators following the reporting guidelines required by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. It uses mainly two sets of data sources: data generated through or by the Philippine Statistical System and agencies to include population and household surveys, national demographic health survey, national nutrition survey, among others, and data provided by agency administrative reports of CWC member and partner/cooperating agencies.

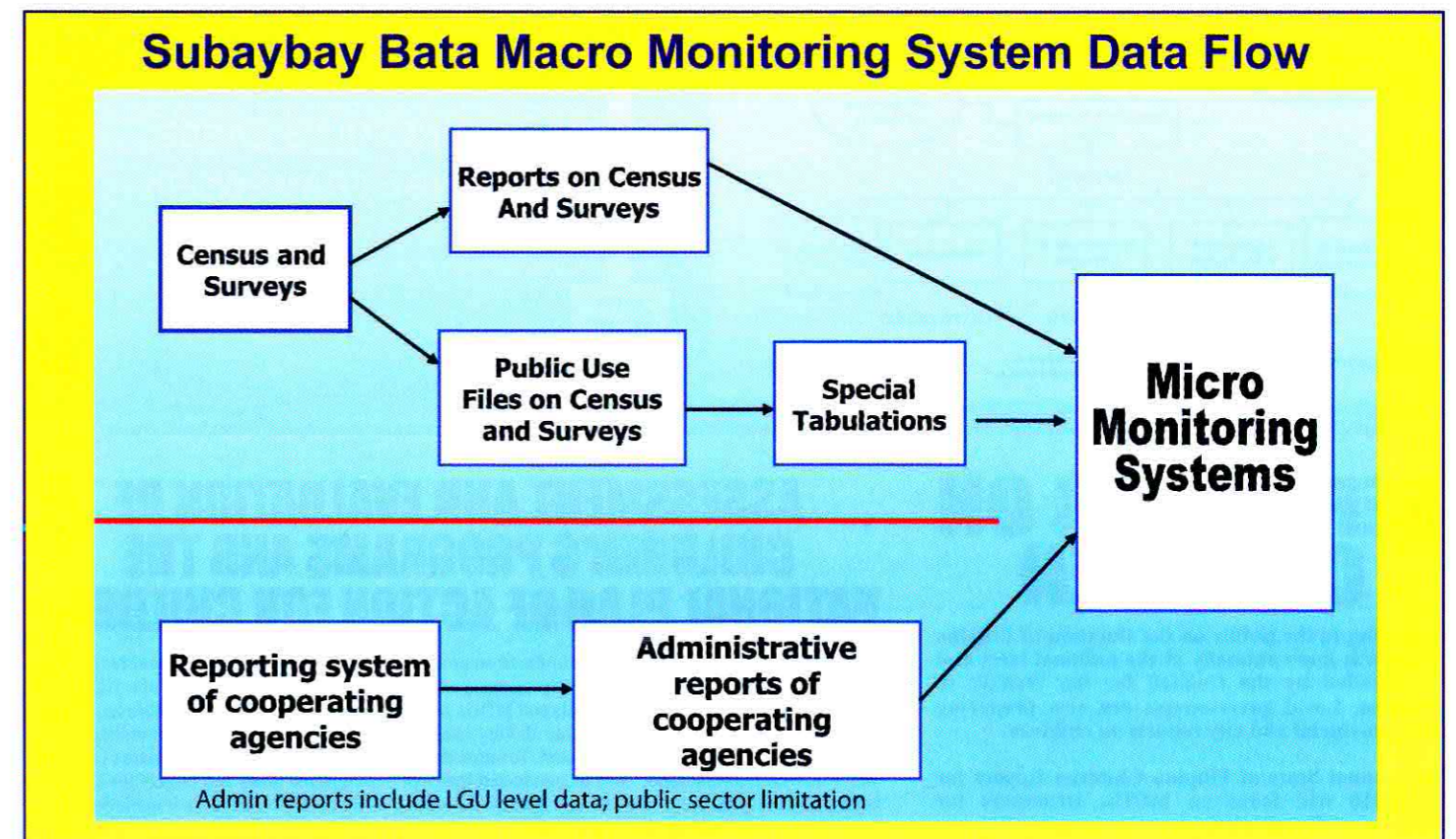
V. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION



Measuring the impact and progress of the 2nd NPAC is crucial in ensuring that policies and programs lead to the desired results for children. Statistical mechanisms and tools for monitoring the Millennium Agenda for children are in place and available.

Statistical basis, research and studies, including programmatic assessments and evaluations, are identified to provide evidence-based information for public reporting on the status of Filipino children, and for informed policy decisions and development of appropriate and relevant policy measures, programs and plans of action.

A rights- and results-based monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed to monitor the achievement of the 2nd NPAC goals and targets and program results. Child-level and programmatic results, key indicators, baselines and targets as identified in the Results Matrix (Annex III) will be regularly assessed, reviewed and validated. Relevant existing data, information and monitoring systems will be maximized. Guidelines on data collection and analysis, monitoring tools and tables, and reporting mechanics will be developed and disseminated to all stakeholders and those accountable for reporting.



CHILD RESEARCH AGENDA

Research and studies will be undertaken to identify a particular phenomenon or the magnitude of a problem affecting children and their mothers, reasons for disparities and analyses of the causes of the problem. The systematic process of data collection and analysis of information generated will increase understanding of the phenomenon or problem for informed policy decisions and directions. The lack or absence of data, or unreliability of data, or outdated data are among the issues and concerns in formulating child-level and programmatic goals, targets and expected results.

A Child Research Agenda for 2011-2016 is defined to indicate research topics aimed at responding to the gaps in data and information affecting children. The research topics will contribute to governance processes such as those for (a) situation analyses; (b) for policy and legislative development; (c) for standards development, program/project planning, in support of improving the implementation and enforcement of laws, monitoring and evaluating program impact and

results; and (d) improving the enabling environment support for funding for children, empowerment of LGUs to be more involved in investing for children, budgeting and resource mobilization for children.

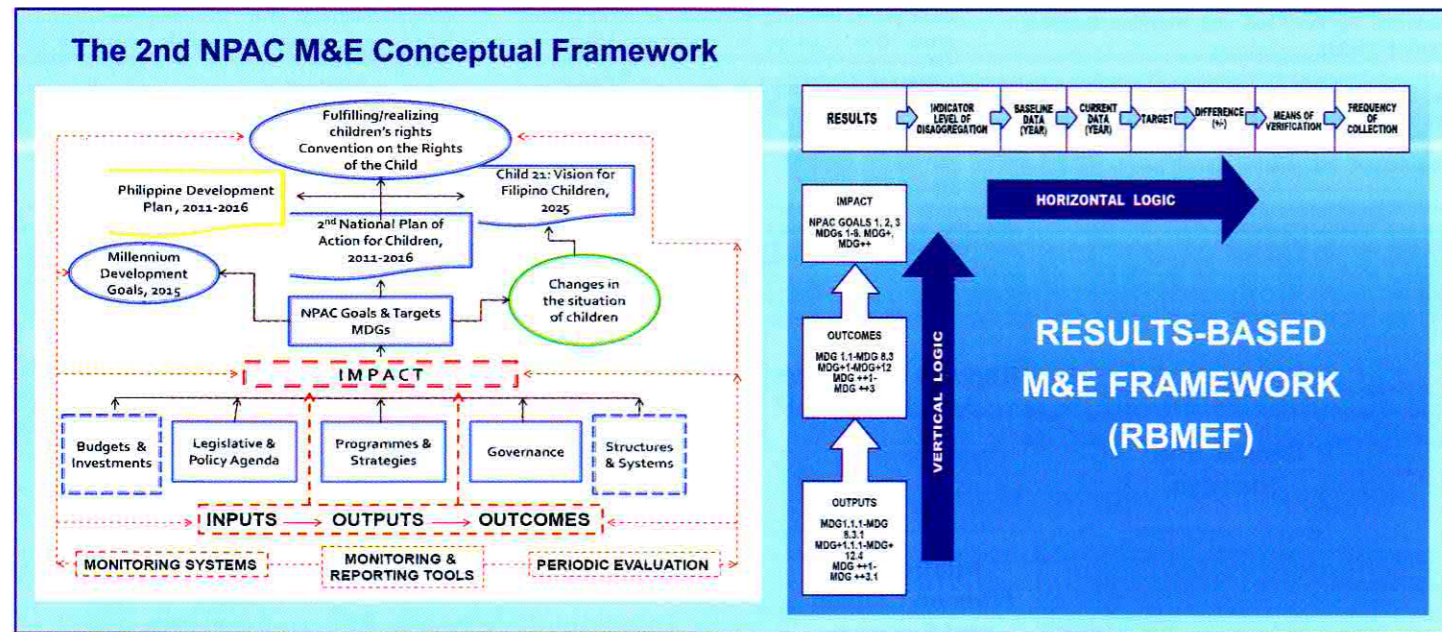
A strategy to implement the research agenda will be formulated to enable support for the conduct of the identified research and studies, maximize their use for policy and legislative measures and courses of action, and the collection and establishment of a repository for the proposed studies, as well as past studies. Studies and research will be widely disseminated. Abstracts for each study which will highlight the findings and recommendations will be prepared. Agencies will fund priority research studies while other funding sources from the private sector will be tapped as well. Through a consortium, research topics will be farmed out for dissertation of graduate students and those doing their doctorate. A research institute for behavioral and other development studies for children will also be proposed.

The monitoring of the 2nd NPAC results will be along two-tracks. The first track is focused on the monitoring of the higher and strategic result or the monitoring of child level results and the impact on children based on goals and targets. The second is

the monitoring of program level results. Annual targets and the duty-bearers responsible for the results are identified.

The Results Matrix (Annex III) provides the logical framework in monitoring the achievement of national goals and targets. Regional level targets, aligned with national goals and targets, will be supplemented to this plan. The baselines and targets for program indicators that still need to be determined and established will be finalized in evolving the M&E system for the 2nd NPAC. The 2nd NPAC M&E Conceptual Framework and Results-Based M&E Framework (RBMEF) are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 below.

Monitoring tools for 2nd NPAC-MDG results and performance tracking will be developed to guide duty bearers and agencies responsible for data collection and monitoring as integral component of the M&E Framework. Templates will be prepared for ease of reporting and will be submitted to the CWC for integration and consolidation to the overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting on changes in the situation of children and programme performance of the 2nd NPAC. These will be the bases for the annual and mid-term program implementation review and the final evaluation of the 2nd NPAC.



REPORTING ON CHILDREN

Reporting to the public on the situation of Filipino children is done annually at the national level and spearheaded by the Council for the Welfare of Children. Local governments are also preparing their provincial and city reports on children.

The Annual State of Filipino Children Report for 2011-2016 will focus on MDGs, structures for children, and strategies.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS AND THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN

An annual review will be conducted to focus on programmatic performance. A mid-term review will be conducted in 2013 to determine if program performance is contributing to or in the right track towards achieving the 2nd NPAC goals and MDGs for children. The assessment of performance in the mid-stream of the 2nd NPAC will guide all duty-bearers and stakeholders for strategies and programs that need to be re-directed or accelerated. Towards the end of the program cycle, an impact evaluation and a final or terminal report will be conducted that will highlight the goals and targets for children, key result areas, the programmatic and operational strategies that contributed to their achievement or non-achievement, and key lessons learned.



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