

**UNICEF
Philippines
Country Program
Evaluation**

**Volume II -
Appendices**

Final Report



August 2010

Appendices

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Appendix I Terms of Reference-Outcome Evaluation of the UNICEF Philippines Country Program (1999 – 2009)

Introduction

UNICEF will undertake an evaluation to assess the outcomes of the 1999 – 2004 (Master Plan of Operation) and 2005-2009 Country Program Action Plan (CPAP). The outcome evaluation will build upon evidence from the reviews and project evaluations conducted from 2000 to 2009.

The outcome evaluation seeks to assess UNICEF's contributions to Philippines Medium Term Development Goals. It will examine the gaps in the implementation of the fifth and sixth CPAP. The results will further inform the next round of CCA-UNDAF 2012-2016 and the formulation of the UNICEF Country Program Document (CPD).

Background

The country program has been implementing a format of the child friendly movement (integrated / multi-sectoral approach) in 19 provinces and 5 cities, along with more general support to national programs since 1999, CPC-5. The program comes to an end at December 2009, and so this would now be an important opportunity to evaluate what results have been achieved over a ten year period of similar program format. Although, there has been an evaluation of CPC 5 (1999-2003), it has been of limited scope. This is why it is now being proposed to evaluate CPC 5 and 6.

At mid term CPC-6 in 2007, an attempt was made to evaluate the child friendly movement as a program delivery vehicle, as well as assessing processes and results on capacity building and completing individual program specific studies which would feed into technical evaluations at Mid Term. The studies and evaluations reached the expected standards. However, the child friendly movement report explicitly mentions that more time would have been required for a thorough analysis on the results actually achieved.

By 2009, a decision was also reached to extend CPC 6 by two years (2010-2011) to synchronize the timeframe of UN Country Program with that of the Philippine medium term planning.

Based on the above, it is proposed to conduct an outcome evaluation to arrive at a comprehensive report covering results achieved in both CPC-5 and 6 with the child friendly movement.

Country Program Action Plan (2005 – 2009)¹

In 2005, the Government of the Philippines (GoP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) signed a cooperation agreement called the Sixth Country Program for Children (CPC 6). CPC 6 runs from 2005 to 2009. This integrated multi-sectoral program provides interventions in 24 focus local government units (LGU) and supports the child rights-based policy advocacy and social services delivery systems of the national government. It has six components namely Health and Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, HIV and AIDS, Communication, Social Policy and Local Development.

¹ Adapted from the Country Program Action Plan between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the United Nations Children's Fund

The aim of CPC 6 is to reduce the gap between the focus areas and the rest of the country in the performance on key child rights indicators. CPC 6 uses the Child-Friendly Movement (CFM) as a conceptual framework in promoting the rights of children and women and pursuing disparity reduction in the most disadvantaged communities. Specific strategic results, outcomes and outputs were identified at the start of the CPC 6 in the Country Program Action Plan (CPAP). CPC 6 was designed to promote the Child-Friendly Movement (CFM). The CFM is intended to be a social movement for the realization and protection of the rights of children. It puts children at the center of any development undertaking. CPC 6, therefore, contributes to the progress of the Child-Friendly Movement in the Philippines.

There are six program components of the sixth country program action plan to address children rights and well-being with the following goals²:

- 1) By the end of 2009, 40 per cent of residents in the focus areas have a basic understanding of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and all policy and decision makers in the focus areas commit to create a safe, healthy, and protective environment for and with all children, especially those in the poorest communities.
- 2) By 2009, infant and under-five mortality rates in the focus areas are reduced by 30 per cent; child and maternal under-nutrition by 20 per cent from 2005 levels. The Health and Nutrition program aims to achieve full immunization coverage of over 90 per cent and universal salt iodization coverage by 2006, reduce rates of low birth weight, stunting, and maternal anaemia by 20 per cent, and increase the exclusive breastfeeding rate up to six months and the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by 30 per cent. The program set that by 2007, disparities in the health and nutrition situation of children and women between the focus areas and the rest of the country would be reduced by 20 per cent.
- 3) By 2009, in the focus areas, 70 per cent of children (3-5 years old) have access to quality early childhood care and development (ECCD) services, 92 per cent of children (6-11 years old) attend primary school, at least 77 per cent of schoolchildren complete Grade 6 and at least 80 per cent attain a 65 per cent mastery level of learning competencies. By 2009, the child-friendly school system (CFSS) will benefit 225 high schools.
- 4) By 2009, 80 per cent of the most at-risk children and youth in the focus areas are empowered to protect themselves from HIV and other risk factors for HIV infection.
- 5) By 2009, the number of identified children in need of special protection in the most disadvantaged communities in the CPC 6 focus areas who are provided a protective environment through center-based and community-based preventive actions and early interventions, rescue, healing, and recovery services and legal protection is significantly increased. This goal is embodied in the following outcomes:
 - The rights of children and women are respected and better protected through a functional child-sensitive and gender-sensitive legal protection and justice system in all CPC6 areas;
 - The risk of child abuse, exploitation, and trafficking in CPC 6 areas is reduced due to preventive and protective services provided to children, families, and communities;
 - Children in CPC 6 areas enjoy a more protective environment supported by functional local structures in at least 50 per cent of Barangays as well as 95 NGOs, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), and People's Organizations (POs);
 - The risk of child abuse, exploitation, and trafficking in CPC6 areas is reduced due to preventive and protective services provided to children, families, and communities;

² Sixth Country Program for Children (2005-2009) MID-TERM REVIEW, Philippines, October 2007

- The number of girls and boys affected by armed conflict in CPC6 areas who receive special protection and are provided with basic and emergency social services will double to an estimated 80 per cent and the number of child soldiers who are demobilized nationwide increase by at least 300.
- 6) By 2009, all CPC focus areas and at least 70 per cent of non-focus areas have manifested increased investments in children’s programs; improved capacity for, and actual enactment of, child-friendly laws, policies, and programs; and commitment to monitor and actually prepare annual reports on the situation of children.

However, all of these goals were reviewed during the mid-term review exercise conducted in 2007, and some of these goals were revised (which will be provided to the consultant during literature review stage of the evaluation) and following recommendations were provided:

- Re-brand the child friendly movement as child rights movement by creating CFM brand and CFM child rights watch system;
- Mainstream human rights-based approach to programming and results based management;
- Strengthen the disparity reduction strategy;
- Develop a health and nutrition policy framework;
- Prepare a more strategic agenda for education;
- Launch a systems-based approach on child protection; and
- Create a social policy program.

Overall objective

The overall objective of the evaluation is to assess the results obtained in the frame of the CPAP 1999 – 2003 and 2005-2009 and to capture lessons learnt to inform the new country program (2012-2016). The evaluation will aim at distilling lessons learned for future program design in the context of achieving MDGs in Philippines.

Specific Objectives

The objectives of this outcome evaluation are to:

- Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the program and of the results achieved;
- Assess the progress that has been made towards the attainment of the results at the outcome level against benchmarks, as outlined in the CPAP;
- Assess key UNICEF contributions to the attainment of the results at the outcome level and identify key challenges and lessons learned;
- Assess the extent to which results are sustainable at the relevant levels(provincial, barangay and communities,) and their replicability within the national extent and especially in support of the decentralization strategies;
- Assess UNICEF partnership strategy with bilateral donors, international aid agencies and private sector in relation to the outcomes; and,
- Key questions to guide the evaluation process.

Relevance

- To what extent was the country program design (1999 – 2004 and 2005 -2009) relevant given the country context, priorities and needs, and UNICEF's niche?
- To what extent are the outcomes selected for CPC 6 relevant given the country context, priorities and needs, and UNICEF's niche?
- What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the relevance of the country program design for the preparation of the next country program?
- To what extent is UNICEF's work complementary or in harmony with plans/actions of other agencies/donors?

Effectiveness

- Have the results stated at the outcome level in the CPAP been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement?
- What factors (political, sociological, economic, etc.) have affected the outcomes, either positively or negatively?
- How have these factors limited or facilitated progress towards the outcomes?
- What were the key outputs produced by UNICEF that contributed to the outcomes?
- Were the outputs produced by UNICEF relevant to the outcomes?
- What were the quantity, quality and timeliness of outputs? What factors impeded or facilitated the production of such outputs?
- What results were achieved related to policy advice, dialogue and advocacy and laws in relation to the well-being of children and women through UNICEF assistance?
- To what extent did the evaluations and studies support the decision making process of the projects and programs and the country program specifically the MTR and the Program Performance Assessment?
- To what extent UNICEF assisted capacity building initiatives in the focus areas were effective in building the knowledge and skills of the participants?
- To what extent were supplies provided during the country program (2005 -2009) under different programs relevant to the beneficiaries need?
- To what extent were supplies used / utilized by the beneficiaries?
- To what extent did UNICEF respond effectively to emergencies during the last two years (measured against the benchmarks set in Core Commitment for children (CCC) and global cluster initiative)?
- What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the effectiveness of the country program design for the preparation of the next country program?
- To what extent were changes in outcomes due to UNICEF or to other agencies' programs (attribution)?

Efficiency

- What were the benefits obtained in comparison to the costs?
- Could alternative strategies be implemented to reduce costs in relation to the outcomes?

- What was the cost of producing the outcomes and how did they compare to UNICEF benchmarks in the region? (This exercise will be done for some outcomes specifically related to health and education.)
- What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the efficiency of the country program design for the preparation of the next country program?

Sustainability

- To what extent are outcomes sustainable at the relevant levels (communities, mid or high level institutions)?
- To what extent have outcomes and outputs been replicated (which were aimed for replication) within the national extent and especially in support of the decentralization strategies? If so, by whom? If not, what are the realistic prospects of doing so?
- To what extent was a specific exit strategy prepared and agreed upon by key partners to ensure post country program sustainability specifically in the areas where UNICEF will not work?
- What was the partnership strategy adopted by UNICEF in pursuing the outcomes and was it effective and sustainable?
- What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the sustainability of the country program design for the preparation of the next country program.

Methodology

The evaluation will take into account evaluation norms and standards commonly used by the OECD and DAC criteria to ensure utility. Program sections will report the results against the established results framework for CPC- 5 and 6. The researchers will evaluate the development of the results and correlate with baseline data established.

- A desk review will be conducted of all available studies and reports from the MTR exercise and from the program specific studies / evaluations. In addition, a complete set of donor reports will be included for the desk review;
- Program Performance Assessment recommendations will be reviewed;
- From the desk review, the researchers will determine what field work and process will be needed to be able to evaluate the sectoral reports against results, to address any gaps seen from the desk review and to complete the study of the child friendly movement;
- The final report will be presented to UNICEF and to the national steering committee established to oversee the evaluation.

Timeline for evaluation³

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible party
Desk review of existing and relevant documents	October – Last two weeks November – First week	Evaluation team
Development of an inception report, including the outcome evaluation design, detailed methodology, study questions, scope and work plan	November – Second week	Evaluation team

³ These timeframes were adjusted during the Inception phase to reflect the delayed start-up of the evaluation.

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible party
Debriefing with UNICEF CMT and steering committee on inception report	November – Second week	Evaluation team and UNICEF CMT
Fieldwork as per the methodology	November – last two weeks December – first two weeks January – two weeks Total – six weeks	Evaluation team
Drafting of outcome evaluation report	January – Fourth week February – First Week	Evaluation team
Debriefing with UNICEF CMT on initial results	February – Second Week	Evaluation team and UNICEF CMT
Finalization of outcome evaluation report (incorporation of comments)	February – last week March – First two week	Evaluation team
Submission of the final outcome evaluation report	March 15, 2010	Evaluation team

Team Composition

The evaluation will be carried out by a team of consultants with experience in the carrying out the outcome based evaluations at the country level with a multidisciplinary background. UNICEF will provide the local consultant for the team in consultation with National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Philippines.

We are envisaging following responsibilities of the team.

The team leader will have the following responsibilities:

- Ensure the technical quality of the evaluation;
- Play a lead role in the development of the inception report including, among other things, manuals, questionnaires, guidelines for focus group discussions and In-depth Interviews;
- Conduct appropriate preparations for all aspects of field work, including recruitment, supervision and distribution of materials that field work and other survey activities are undertaken in accordance with the work plan and budgetary allocations;
- Analyze and write the quantitative and qualitative data reports, and prepare a presentation / dissemination of the draft report to the steering committee;
- Disseminate results to the stakeholders;
- Draft the management response to the evaluation recommendations.

General

Other team members will be required:

- To examine the impact of the implementation of the 5th and 6th Country Program based on established outcomes /indicators using the results framework of the country program as the reference point;

- To critically examine the implementation of the 5th and 6th program cycle of UNICEF support to the Government of Philippines, and based on the findings, to distil lessons learnt to bear and make recommendations on the development of the 7th UNICEF Country Program Document/Country Program Action Plan (CPAP);
- To discuss the findings and recommendations and the management response with UNICEF country management team and the steering committee.

Management of the Evaluation

The evaluation will be managed by UNICEF. The lead consultant will however be expected to work in close collaboration with all the implementing partners of the 5th and 6th country program.

A steering committee consisting of UNICEF and relevant stakeholders will be assembled to oversee the evaluation process. One of the major tasks of the Committee will be to review the study instruments designed by the consultant, and to provide quality assurance to the entire process. Specific tasks will include:

- Reviewing and approving the inception report of the consultants;
- Agreeing on the proposed study methodology and assessment tools;
- Receiving and Monitoring progress of the evaluation;
- Approving the final evaluation report; and,
- Discussing and providing follow up to the management response.

Deliverables

- Inception report including the outcome evaluation design, detailed methodology, study questions, scope and work plan;
- Presentation to CMT and Steering Committee;
- Finalization of the outcome evaluation design, methodology and work plan (incorporation of comments);
- First field progress report (format will be provided);
- Second field progress report (format will be provided);
- First draft evaluation report (format will be provided);
- Debriefing of the results;
- Second draft evaluation report;
- Final evaluation report (format will be provided).

Appendix II Evaluation Matrix

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
CPC Program Context	External context	<p>What are the key contextual factors (political, sociological, economic, environmental, donor and partner contexts etc.) in the Philippines (at national and local levels) and in the region that should be taken into account in assessing UNICEF's program in the Philippines?</p> <p>What are the key global policies, issues, changes that should be taken into account when assessing the UNICEF program in the Philippines?</p> <p>What are the key policies, issues, changes occurring in the UN system and UNICEF as an organization that should be taken into account when assessing the UNICEF program in the Philippines?</p> <p>How have these factors affected UNICEF's programming in the Philippines and the achievement of planned outcomes and outputs?</p>	Level and nature of influence of external factors on UNICEF Philippines' programming and capacities	<p>Key Government of Philippines (GoP), UN, OECD and UNICEF documents</p> <p>Key GoP, UNICEF and UN informants</p>	<p>Document and literature review</p> <p>Interviews</p>
	Internal Context	<p>What are the key elements of the internal UNICEF Philippines "organizational culture"?</p> <p>What are the key factors about the UNICEF program in the Philippines that have had an effect (positive or negative) on the program's evolution (e.g. history, structure, foci, staff turnover, resource allocations, <i>leadership</i>, <i>program implementation strategies</i>, sources of revenue etc)?</p> <p>How have these factors affected UNICEF's programming in the Philippines and the achievement of planned outcomes and outputs?</p>	Level and nature of influence of internal factors on UNICEF Philippines' programming and capacities	Key UNICEF Philippines stakeholders	<p>Document and literature review</p> <p>Interviews</p>

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
Relevance	<p>Relevance to country priorities and need</p> <p>Relevance to UNICEF's priorities and Niches</p> <p>Relevance to UN priorities in the Philippines and in the region</p>	<p>To what extent are UNICEF's country program objectives and strategies relevant given:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines country context, priorities and needs? • Millennium Development Goal achievement? • UNICEF's priorities and niche? • UN priorities and other donor priorities in the Philippines and in the region including UNDAF? 	<p>Degree of congruence between UNICEF Philippines programming and stakeholder priorities</p> <p>Match of UNICEF priorities/ expenditures to local needs</p>	<p>Key GoP federal and provincial, UNICEF Philippines, key UNICEF donor and UN stakeholders</p> <p>Key Government of Philippines (GoP), UN, OECD and UNICEF policies and documents (plans and reports)</p>	<p>Document and literature review</p> <p>Interviews</p>
Effectiveness	Country Program Level Outcomes and Outputs	<p>To what extent did the UNICEF program in the Philippines accomplish its intended objectives and planned results at the outcome level? At the output level?</p> <p>Is there evidence that the produced outputs and outcomes <i>contributed</i> to the expected impacts? If so, how? (i.e. to what extent are identified changes in outcomes due to UNICEF's contributions)?</p> <p>To what extent did UNICEF respond effectively to emergencies during the last two years?</p>	<p>Proportion of planned CPC 5 & 6 explicit <u>impacts</u> on women & children realized</p> <p>Proportion of implicit institutional <u>outcomes</u> on implementing partners realized</p> <p>Number and nature of success stories and lessons learned</p> <p>Proportion of benchmarks set in Core Commitment for children (CCC) and global cluster initiative) met by UNICEF</p> <p>Number of recommendations in the 2008 DFID Report on Emergencies addressed by UNICEF</p>	<p>UNICEF and GoP plans and statistics</p> <p>Federal GoP representatives in sectors in which UNICEF works (health, education, child protection and so forth)</p> <p>Representatives from statistical agencies</p> <p>Provincial focus area representatives (government and non government, public)</p> <p>UNICEF and UN stakeholders</p> <p>Other donors</p>	<p>Document and statistical reports</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Site visits to focus areas</p>

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
	UN Harmonization	<p>To what extent is UNICEF meeting the obligations of the Paris Declaration on harmonization as a UNCT member in the Philippines?</p> <p>To what extent is UNICEF PCO contributing to UNCT effectiveness in the Philippines?</p>	<p>Number of obligations being addressed by UNICEF as part of the UNCT team</p> <p>Frequency and nature of joint collaboration by UNICEF with other UN agencies in the Philippines</p>		
	Replication	<p>To what extent have outcomes and outputs been replicated (which were aimed for replication) within the national extent and especially in support of the decentralization strategies? If so, by whom? If not, what are the realistic prospects of doing so?</p>	<p>Frequency of replication among UNICEF's programs in the Philippines, between UNICEF and others (e.g. GoP, other donors, NGOs)</p>		
	Leveraging UNICEF PCO assets	<p>To what extent is UNICEF Philippines leveraging its assets so as to maximize sustainable impacts for Children?</p>	<p>Proportion of UNICEF programs that have defined leveraging objectives</p> <p>Proportion of UNICEF programs that realize their leveraging objectives</p> <p>Examples of significant leveraging results realized by UNICEF PCO in the past decade</p>		

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
	Human rights based Approach	To what extent has UNICEF PCO addressed the HRBA in its programming?	Evidence in reviewed UNICEF PCO programs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emphasis on capacity of rights holders to articulate their rights; • simultaneous effort to develop the capacity of duty bearers; • promoting a dialogue between rights holders and duty bearers; • identification of the most appropriate arena for capacity building and follow-through based on planning; • commitment of resources to sustain changes in capacity. 		
	Unintended	What are the unintended results of the program (positive and negative outputs, outcome and impacts as available)?	Number and significance of unintended results		
Sustainability	Local ownership	To what extent are outcomes achieved owned and sustained by local stakeholders (communities, mid or high level institutions) after the intervention is completed? To what extent does UNICEF have a clear capacity building strategy for national and sub-national entities?	Proportion of reviewed focus area that have effective strategies in place to sustain benefits Proportion of UNICEF's other partners (GoP, NGO) that have effective strategies in place to sustain benefits Capacity building strategy in place	UNICEF partners at the provincial and federal levels UNICEF staff	Interviews

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
	UNICEF strategies	<p>To what extent are there continuous training opportunities to support sustainability, continuous learning and knowledge generation?</p> <p>To what extent was a specific exit strategy prepared and agreed upon by key partners to ensure post country program sustainability specifically in the areas where UNICEF will not work or in areas where results have been achieved?</p>	<p>Proportion of reviewed UNICEF partners who indicate that they have received the support required to sustain benefits post withdrawal of UNICEF support</p> <p>Proportion of reviewed UNICEF partners for whom exit strategies have been developed and successfully utilized</p>	<p>UNICEF partners at the provincial and federal levels</p> <p>UNICEF staff</p> <p>UNICEF strategies</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document reviews</p>
	Context	To what extent doe the Philippines country context support the continue sustainability of the results for children and women in the Philippines?	Number and nature of factors that support and/or hinder sustainability of results	<p>UNICEF partners at the provincial and federal levels</p> <p>UNICEF staff</p> <p>UNICEF and GoP reports and evaluations</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>
Efficiency		To be determined		<p>UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations</p> <p>UNICEF staff and stakeholders</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
UNICEF Capacities	Strategic Management	<p>To what extent does UNICEF have clear, relevant program theories & strategies guiding UNICEF's programming (e.g. supporting UNICEF program areas, "upstream activities" emergency assistance, service delivery, the Child Friendly Movement strategy, and institutional capacity building/strengthening)?</p> <p>To what extent does UNICEF have effective systems, practices used by UNICEF to remain relevant in the Philippines?</p> <p>To what extent does UNICEF have effective and useful planning, management, monitoring, evaluation & reporting practices in place?</p> <p>To what extent is UNICEF harmonizing its work with other UN agencies (including joint programming) and with the Government of the Philippines in the various sectors of cooperation?</p> <p>To what extent have the recommendations of previous relevant evaluations been addressed (including the CPC 5 end of project evaluation, the CPC 6 mid-term evaluation, the PPA assessment as well as the DFID evaluation on emergency preparedness)?</p> <p>To what extent does UNICEF PCO have a perceived niche in the Philippines?</p> <p>To what extent do UNICEF PCO strategies and actions reflect the HRBA, the Paris Declaration of Aid effectiveness?</p>	<p>Existence of a clearly defined and well understood relevant program theories and strategies</p> <p>Number and nature of strengths and outstanding shortcomings identified in other recent UNICEF audits, reviews, evaluations and/or interviews</p> <p>Percent of total Country Program budget & staff time dedicated to 24 focus areas</p> <p>Percent of total country program & staff time dedicated to upstream activities at federal level</p> <p>Percent of total country program budget and staff time dedicated to supply purchase and distribution</p> <p># of shared workplans with other UN agencies and % of total budget dedicated to joint programs</p>	<p>UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations</p> <p>Document and strategy reviews</p> <p>UNICEF staff and stakeholders</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
	Partnership Management	<p>In what instances was UNICEF most and least successful in <i>partnering with others</i> (e.g. national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral organizations, within the UN system as well as with national civil society and private sector organizations) in pursuing CPC outcomes over the decade? This should consider one or more of the following areas: private sector fund-raising, emergency response, HACT, others (TBD)</p> <p>What are the key lessons that UNICEF can use to inform its future programming in the Philippines?</p>	Evidence of most and least successful UNICEF partnerships	<p>UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations</p> <p>Document and strategy reviews</p> <p>UNICEF staff and stakeholders</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>
	Program management	To what extent does UNICEF have appropriate criteria and strategies to guide its entry to and exit from focus areas? Programming components?	Evidence that UNICEF has and uses procedures and resources to identify, develop, monitor, evaluate and terminate programs (thematic, geographic, others)	<p>UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations</p> <p>Document and strategy reviews</p> <p>UNICEF staff and stakeholders</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>
		To what extent does UNICEF Philippines have effective practices to address gender equality in its programming, reflecting on the results of the inter UN gender audit?	Evidence that UNICEF has and uses procedures and resources to address GE in its programming	<p>UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations</p> <p>Document and strategy reviews</p> <p>UNICEF staff and stakeholders</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>
		To what extent does UNICEF have effective, useful, functioning results based management systems in place to manage its programs?	Number and nature of strengths and outstanding shortcomings identified in other recent UNICEF audits, reviews, evaluations and/or interviews	<p>UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations</p> <p>Document and strategy reviews</p> <p>UNICEF staff and stakeholders</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Document review</p>

Foci	Sub Foci	Key Questions	Indicators	Sources of Data	Methods of Data Collection
	Revenue Generation	To what extent does UNICEF have effective systems in place to generate and sustain financial and other contributions resources from international donors and the private sector?	Number and nature of strengths and outstanding shortcomings identified in other recent UNICEF audits, reviews, evaluations and/or interviews	UNICEF audits, reviews and/or evaluations Document and strategy reviews UNICEF staff and stakeholders	Interviews Document review
Future Directions	Lessons Learned and Recommendations	<p>What are the key lessons learned about the design and conduct of the Philippines Country program emerging from this study?</p> <p>What changes if any should be made in how UNICEF designs and manages this country program in the future?</p> <p>What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn for the preparation of the next country program in terms of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the country program?</p> <p>What are the most strategic questions which GOP and UNICEF should address in CPC 7 given the results of the evaluation?</p> <p>How can a small, externally funded program in the Philippines be designed to make a difference on children's rights?</p> <p>How can non-government partners organizationally, procedurally and substantively work with official and other partners at national and local levels?</p> <p>How can UNICEF engineer itself to work better with local governments to bring better outcomes?</p>			

Appendix III List of Persons Interviewed

Stakeholder Category	Number	Types of Interviews
UNICEF management and staff	34	Individual interviews Focus group interviews Group interviews
National Philippines GoP Representatives	46	Individual and group interviews and focus groups discussions
Davao Pilot Visit	28	Group interviews and workshop
CSO representatives	4	Individual interviews and group interview
UN agency representatives	7	Individual interviews
Donor Agency Representatives	4	Individual interviews
Other (Technical experts)	5	Individual interviews

Focus Areas Visits

Stakeholder Category	Pasay	Davao	Northern Samar	Isabela	Sultan Kudarat	Guimaras	Total*
Provincial/City Representatives	12	20	13	8	12	16	81
Municipal Representatives			20	3	1	1	25
Barangay Representatives	1		20	10	20	1	52
Regional Representatives	1	4	3	3	5	3	18
CSO representatives	1	4	4	1			10
Total	14	28	60	25	38	21	186

* Methods used: focus group discussions, individual and group interviews.

Appendix IV Focus Area Sampling Strategy

Introduction

The key objective of the field visits was to report on the effectiveness of UNICEF support to the sampled Local government Units (LGU) to enhance their capacities and performance to support the needs of children over the period 1999-2009 during the implementation of CPC 5 and CPC 6. This short introduction discusses how the six areas were selected and the framework/methodology and to provide an overview of the tool used in the effectiveness evaluation of the selected areas.

CPC 5 and CPC 6 Focus Areas

The Country Program for Children (CPC) 5 was implemented from 1999-2003 and the CPC 6 from 2005-2009. In CPC 5 there were 20 provinces and 5 cities as focus areas. A mix of criteria was used in the identification of the focus areas (FAs) for intensified inter-sectoral assistance for CPC V (see sidebar).

CPC 5 Focus Areas Selection Criteria

Ranking according to social and economic indicators
Strategic links of CPC V with government priority areas and programs
Continuity of CPC IV assistance

- A combination of **social and economic indicators** was used by UNICEF to rank all 77 of the country's provinces from low performing to high performing. The social indicators used were: infant mortality, malnutrition and cohort survival rates; the economic indicators were internal revenue allotment per capita, local source revenue per capita and human priority expenditures.
- For **strategic links with government**, priority areas and programs included the priority provinces covered by social reform agenda (SRA) and the Special Zone of Peace and Development (SZOPAD).

UNICEF also recognized the need for careful selection of partner LGUs given the limitations of resources and staffing for CPC V. The following table lists the provinces and cities where CPC 5 and 6 were launched. The priority areas cover a total population of 12,853,402 in the 20 provinces and 6,275,021 in the five cities or 28 percent of the country's population (19 percent for the provinces and 9 percent for the cities).

UNICEF Philippines CPC Focus Areas

Regions	Provinces	Cities
Cordillera Administrative Region	Mountain Province	
Cagayan Valley	Isabela*	
National Capital Region		Quezon City, Pasay* , Manila
Central Luzon	Aurora	
Bicol	Camarines Norte Masbate	
Western Visayas	Antique Capiz Guimaras*	
Central Visayas	Negros Oriental	Cebu City
Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar* Eastern Samar	
Western Mindanao	Zamboanga del Sur	
Northern Mindanao	Bukidnon	
Southern Mindanao	Sarangani	Davao City*
Central Mindanao	North Cotabato Sultan Kudarat*	
Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao	Maguindanao Sulu Tawi-tawi	
Caraga	Agusan del Sur	

*Visited by the Evaluation Team

Criteria Used to Select 6 Focus Areas for Evaluation

Due to resource limitations, the evaluation team proposed that a total of six (6) focus areas (or 25%) of those assisted be the subject of a field visit during the evaluation. It was decided that the sample be purposeful, rather than random, to ensure that there is due consideration to certain variables considered key to CPC 5 and CPC 6 design and implementation. These considerations are reflected in the proposed selection criteria outlined in the table below, listed in terms of their proposed relative priority.

Principles to guide sampling of UNICEF focus areas

Priority	Sampling Criterion	Context	Guiding principles
1	Availability and quality of data	At the time of writing, the evaluation has access to baseline and progress impact data for 13 of the 24 focus areas; the quality of data is most comprehensive for only 10 areas. This data relates mostly to health and education indicators at the provincial and city levels from MICS 2000 and MICS 2007.	Due to time and resources constraints, the sample should be drawn from the 10 areas where data is most comprehensive and if need be from the additional 3 areas where some limited data is available.
2	Investment per Focus area	Total investment per focus area ranged considerably. Among the provinces, the greatest direct cash transfer was 59 million pesos (Sultan Kadarat) over the period, the smallest DCT was 4 million pesos (Sulu). Among the cities, the highest DCT was 50 million (Davao) and the lowest DCT was Manila (5.6 million pesos).	The sampled focus areas should be selected among those that received the greatest amount of UNICEF support.
3	Island Groupings	The majority of the UNICEF direct cash transfers over the period were distributed as follows: Mindanao (50%), while each of Luzon and Visayas received approximately 25% each.	The sample should include a roughly proportionate sample by Island grouping. Based on cash transfers, 3 of the site visits should be to Mindanao, while the remaining 3 visits can be allocated between the other two Island groupings. However, due to data limitations, it might only be possible to sample two areas per island grouping.
4	Level of Success	Based on performance indicators in health and education: 1) ranking in the 2007 surveys and 2) ranking in terms of improved rates from 2000-2007.	We suggest that the sample include a mix of high and low performers based on changes in key impact indicators over the period Thus the sample should include some "graduates" of the original group which will not participate in the CPC 6 extension and/or some award winners.
5	Type of Focus Area	There are 2 key types of focus areas- provinces and cities; in CPC 5 and 6 a total of 19 provinces and 5 cities were assisted; 87% of the funds went to the provinces.	The sample should include a roughly proportionate sample of provinces and cities; Given that 87% of the funds went to provinces, this suggests that we should visit 5 provinces and 1 city. However, we propose 4 provinces and 2 cities to ensure that there is some basis of comparison between the cities.

Based on these sampling criteria, the cities and provinces identified below formed the sample for the evaluation, for the reasons provided in the table below.

Focus Areas Selected and Visited According to Criteria

Focus Area	Total Investment	Island	MICS 2000 Data Available	MICS 2007 Data Available	Satisfactory Data Quality	Received UNICEF Extension	Level of Success
Northern Samar	35,3 M	Vis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Low
Guimaras*	29,3 M	Vis	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	High
Pasay City**	19.1 M	Luz	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	High
Isabela	22.0 M	Luz	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Low
Sultan Kudarat**	58.8 M	Min	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Low
Davao City***	51.0 M	Min	Yes-HC	Yes	No	Yes	High++

Notes

*** does not have complete MICS 2000 data

+ based on 2007 performance indicators (health, education) and improved outcomes 2000-2007

++ based only on 2007 performance indicators

Framework, Methodology and Limitations

The evaluation framework for the field visit focused on outcomes related to the efforts of local governments units (in the focus areas) in following aspects of the promotion of children's rights and welfare that can be attributed to UNICEF's contribution:

Foci	Sub foci
LGU Performance	Relevance of LGU role
	LGU Effectiveness and impacts
	Unintended effects
	Sustainability of results
LGU capacities	Strategic leadership
	Structure
	Human resources
	Financial management
	Resources mobilization
LGU motivation	Partnerships
	Mission
	Culture
LGU context	Incentives/rewards
	External
	Internal

In the six areas chosen, the national team of consultants gathered data to examine changes in behaviour, systems, structures and institutions of the local government at various levels (province, municipality and barangay) and whether CPC 5 and 6 contributed to such changes. To facilitate this, a data collection tool was designed collectively by the international and national evaluation teams. Data and information sources came from field observations, interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, documents and official records, including budgets, accomplishment reports, mission statements and policies/ordinances.

The findings of this evaluation of LGUs was constrained by availability of data at the local level (e.g. disaggregated financial data) as well as by the turnover of key people involved in the programs of CPC 5 and 6. Time posed a further limitation to data collection, as the duration of each area visit was only 2-3 days.

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Appendix VI UNICEF Administrative and Operational costs (1999-2009)

Year	Total Annual Expenditures*	Admin costs as a ratio of total expenditures (%)
1999	6,547,790	12.0
2000	8,389,458	7.0
2001	9,349,552	6.0
2002	6,904,980	8.0
2003	6,786,958	8.0
2004	7,141,955	17.0
2005	8,515,345	9.0
2006	13,854,130	6.0
2007	16,393,061	5.0
2008	15,684,565	5.0
2009	19,094,290	4.0
TOTAL		

Appendix VII UNICEF Staff Profile 1999-2009

variables	1999	2004	2009
Total number of staff	55	49	69
• Female staff	33	30	41
• Male staff	22	19	28
National vs International Staff			
• Number of National staff	50	43	59
• Number of International staff	5	6	10
Professional vs Support/Admin staff			
• Number of Professional staff	28	25	30
• Number of Support staff	27	24	39
Other Human Resources			
Office based contractors	No record	14	22
Interns/Volunteers	No record	4	5
Secondees/Emergency Surge	No record		17

Appendix VIII Review of Child 21 Progress

Life Cycle	Key Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Most Recent Update	Targets
		1998	2004		2025
Throughout the life cycle	Households with access to safe water	87%	91%	82.9% (2007)	100%
	Households with Sanitary toilets	81%	85%	88.4% (2007)	100%
	Basic literacy	93.9% (1994)	97.4%	92.3% (2000)	100%
	Functional literacy	83.8% (1994)	87.74%	84.0% (2003)	95%
Pre-natal period	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	180 per 100,000 live births	151 per 100,000 live births	160 per 100,000 live births (2008)	55 per 100,000 live births
	Tetanus toxoid immunization	37.8% of pregnant women	50% of pregnant women		100% of pregnant women
0 - 2 Years	Birth Registration (BR)		100% BR		Sustain 100% BR
	Underweight	9.2	7.4		2.2
	Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR)	35 per 1,000 live births	32 per 1,000 live births	25 per 1,000 live births (2007)	10 per 1,000 live births
	Complete immunization	90%	95%		100%
3 - 5 Years	Under-5 Mortality Ratio (U5MR)	48.9 per 1,000 live births	40 per 1,000 live births	34 per 1,000 live births (2007)	11 per 1,000 live births
	Underweight	9.2	7.4		2.2
	Early Child Care and Dev't. (ECCD)	33.5 %	50%		100%
6 - 12 Years	Underweight	8.7	7.0		2.1
	Participation Rate	95.73 %	97.99%	85.1% (2009)	99%
	Cohort Survival Rate	69.75%	82%	75.4% (2009)	90%
	Completion Rate	68.46%	81%	73.1%(2007)	88%
	Achievement Rate	50.08%	85%	65% (2008)	85%
	Drop-out Rate	7.12%	4.90%	7.5% (2009)	1%

Life Cycle	Key Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Most Recent Update	Targets
		1998	2004		2025
13 - 17 Years	Participation Rate	65.22%	80%	60.7%	90%
	Cohort Survival Rate, based on Gr. 1	46.89%	52%	79.9% (2009)	70%
	Completion Rate based on Grade 1	45.12%	51%	42%	68%
	Achievement Rate	46.12%	67%		85%
	Drop-out Rate	9.60%	7.20%	7.5% (2009)	2%

Source: Child 21, CWC

**Updates from the following sources: MDG Midterm Report, NEDA 2007, DepED Website*

Appendix IX The Situation of Children in the Philippines

The following is a complement to Section 3 of the report, providing more detailed information on the context of children in the Philippines.

Children working under the worst forms of child labour. In October 2004, LFS revealed that 2.116 million children – or 9.1 percent of the total 25.210 million children aged 5 to 17 years – were working. Children aged 15 to 17 years were more likely to be employed than younger groups and more boys than girls were found to be working. More than half of working children were unpaid. The incidence of working children increased from 20.7 percent of families within the 30 percent income stratum in 2002 to 23.1 percent in 2004 (ILO-IPEC website). Some of the worst forms of child labor include deep-sea fishing, trafficking, mining/quarrying, commercial plantation, and prostitution or commercial sexual exploitation.

Street children. Street children are highly visible children spending more than 4 hours on the streets. However, reliable estimates of the number of street children is difficult because of their mobile nature – estimates range widely from 40, 000 to as many as 500,000. The government has implemented programs for street children in cooperation with NGOs. Services include health and nutrition, educational assistance, effective parenting sessions, livelihood and skills training, residential care, foster and adoption. However, with urban poverty, street children will continue to wander and live in the streets.

Cases of child abuse Incidents of child abuse have decreased from 11,845 in 1999 to 7,228 in 2007 (DSWD). This could be an indication of the growing awareness and advocacy of government, NGOs, and the media in the fight against child abuse. Current efforts are focused on tri-media campaign, information dissemination at the barangay levels.

Children in situations of armed conflict. Increasing number of children being recruited by armed group causes grave concern. The recruited children either become child soldiers, combatants, spies, couriers, guides or informers. It has been observed that most of these children involved in armed conflict come from indigenous people's (IPs) communities. Many reports have confirmed that children, especially the IPs, have become the target of the recruitment campaign by armed rebel groups. Many other children become victims of armed conflict. They are displaced from their homes and are exposed to physical danger and diseases. They are not reached by basic social services and hence have higher incidence of malnutrition, disease, and death. Estimates of the numbers of children, both boys and girls, in the NPA varied significantly. According to one estimate, around one-fifth of the NPA's 7,500-strong force was under 18. Another estimate put the figure at 3 per cent of the NPA's 9,500-strong force. The CPP publicly declared that it prohibited the recruitment of under-18s into the NPA. There were also continued reports of the involvement of children in other armed groups including the MILF, Abu Sayyaf Group, the MNLF and the RPA-ABB.

Children in conflict with the law. A 1998 *Situation Analysis on Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile Justice System* conducted by the Human Rights Center of the Ateneo Law School provides the following profile of the Filipino *Child in Conflict with the Law*: usually male, between the ages of 14 – 17, an elementary graduate, a middle child from a low-income family with 4 to 6 members, charged with property related crimes (robbery and theft) and exposed to drugs or gang influence. The 2009 data from the DSWD reported 2,959 children in conflict with the law were served. Most of these children in conflict with the law are male and only 8.2% are female.

Children in various circumstances of disability.

Although not very comprehensive, available data provided by the National Council for the Welfare of the Disabled Persons on children with disability found more than 50 % of disabilities among children are acquired and therefore, highly preventable. It was also noted that in the rural areas, appropriate basic education is not available for children with disabilities. The Philippine Government, hampered by the availability of technology and budget, has not been able to provide enough special education classes to reach out to the rural population. Only disabled children of the rich families are able to access special education.

Disabilities among children in the Philippines

20% (or 191,680) of the total persons with disabilities in the Philippines are children

More boys than girls have disabilities (103,435 males and 88,245 females)

70% of those with disabilities live in rural and remote areas

One out of five children in the 0 to 6 age group has some form of disability or impairment

Children in the 15-19 age group have the highest disability prevalence rate per 100,000 total population

Hearing and visual impairment and difficulty in moving are the most common forms of impairment among children

Source: National Council for the Welfare of the Disabled Persons

Indigenous Children. The principle of recognition, respect, and protection of the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, tradition and institutions is set out in the Philippines Constitution. (Art. XIV, Sec. 15, 1987 Constitution). The State's commitment to this principle was strengthened with the enactment of Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous People's Act which provides, among others that children of indigenous communities shall be entitled to protection, survival and development consistent with the customs and traditions of their respective communities. There remains however, some 2.5 million indigenous children whom the government needs to address (CWC, 1998). Most of them live in remote communities usually accessible only by foot. They are often neglected in the delivery of basic services, plagued with communicable diseases, with high malnutrition and mortality rates, and poor environmental sanitation prevail among their children. Moreover, Indigenous communities and their surrounding areas are also often negatively affected by armed conflict in the Philippines.

Appendix X Main Recommendations of the CRC (2009)

- 1) Address previous recommendations made in the 2005 assessment that have been partly, insufficiently or not implemented at all
- 2) Take all necessary measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of domestic laws to better protect the rights of the children to harmonize legislations fully with the provisions and principles of the Convention
- 3) Continue to strengthen measures to improve the coherence of efforts on behalf of children, especially effective coordination between the CWC and the PHRC
- 4) Mainstream the National Plan of Action for the implementation of Child 21 by providing and clearly specifying specific budget lines for programs and set up adequate follow up and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- 5) Provide adequate human and financial resources to the Child Rights Centre so that it can effectively and independently exercise its mandate as the Ombudsman for Children
- 6) Prioritize and increase budgetary allocations for children at national and local levels
- 7) Strengthen awareness campaigns and ensure that they reach the rural and remote areas, including children belonging to indigenous communities and minorities
- 8) Strengthen and develop ongoing training programs on human rights, including children's rights

Committee on the Rights of the Child Fifty-second session Consideration of Reports submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention Concluding Observations: The Philippines (October 2, 2009)

Appendix XI Focus Area Visits: Findings, Lessons Learned and Key Issues

This brief note tries to integrate the major findings from the field visits in the selected focus areas. The findings are mostly concentrated on the outcomes related to LGU capacities and performance.

Positive findings

- 1) CPC 5 and 6 have made positive gains in changes in systems and institutions in the 6 focus areas particularly at the local government level (See Annex A for a detailed description for each focus area visited):
 - Local ordinances and policies promoting the welfare of children and women
 - Referral systems – VAW, child abuse and child trafficking
 - Regular publication of state of children reports
 - Inter-agency convergence and coordination through the establishment of PCPCs/PCWCs and other local councils (MCPCs/MCWCs and BCPCs)
 - Catalyzing partnerships and networking with sectors – referral system
 - Upgrading of skills and knowledge of local government staff including planning and reporting skills and those pertaining to health, education, welfare and child protection
 - Institutionalization of manuals (e.g. ECCD and police investigations)
- 2) Positive contributions made in terms of buildings, equipments, materials, tools, kits, etc.
- 3) Resource augmentation also freed resources for use in other unfunded programs.

Negative findings

- 1) Harnessing other stakeholders in the focus area for resource mobilization at various levels remains weak. Local governments need to be further capacitated for this activity as resources are always deficient even for basic social services. In the evaluation tool, LGUs in six focus areas scored lowest in this aspect.
- 2) Issues of dependency on UNICEF support especially at the barangay level were surfaced as its contribution is difficult to replace with the local budget (sometimes even just to cover the maintenance costs of donated buildings or equipments) after its termination.

Positive findings need to be sustained

- 1) Increased awareness and support for child issues among local officials and staff at various levels (especially in the barangays). However, turnover of officials and staff after every election (every three years) is sometimes a constraint in the continuity of such awareness and support. Sustained efforts in terms of orientation workshops and trainings will be important. Regional officials and staff e.g. DSWD, DILG, DOH and even officials of national agencies e.g. Council for the Welfare of Children should also figure in sustaining awareness and support from local officials. In CPC 6, the participation of regional offices became very limited in the UNICEF programs.
- 2) Knowledge Center/Dev info and mechanisms to gather data at the community levels need to be sustained as this is very important for monitoring and evaluation at the LGU level. However, many of the Centers have not been sufficiently maintained and one Center even lost key staff members knowledgeable of operating the software in the Dev info system. Given that the project

was treated as highly technical, staff turnover or the lack of resources for maintenance will highly affect sustainability. There should have been “technical support” from the regional or national levels of the GoP to improve sustainability.

- 3) Many of the focus areas already have an “informal” pool of trainers who were recipient of various capacity building programs including that of UNICEF. Training trainers have greater multiplier effects but the focus areas must have a more systematic utilization and deployment of such pool of trainers. There is also a need to continue to tap expertise from regional units of national agencies (NEDA, DOH, DSWD).

Key Lessons Learned

- 1) Any kind of contribution by UNICEF will for sure be viewed positively as many LGUs and focus areas are heavily resource constrained in terms of social services and they are in the frontline of delivery; however “untargeted or undirected support” may be purely funds for augmentation and may foster dependency.
- 2) An integrated approach and strategy to promote children’s rights and welfare at the local levels is definitely superior to a purely sectoral approach and recognized by government at various levels through their “convergence programs”. Given that the project was treated as highly technical, staff turnover or the lack of resources for maintenance will highly affect sustainability. There should have been “technical support” from the regional or national levels of the GoP to improve sustainability.
- 3) Support of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) is crucial; this is important in terms of counterpart resources and mobilization of key human resources for the programs. Most of the areas visited exhibited strong support from the LCE.
- 4) Capacity building programs must be systematically designed such that gains can be maximized i.e. development of a sustained pool of trainers that are provided with adequate incentives (to prevent high turnover).
- 5) Documentation of pilots and sharing of success stories for possible mainstreaming and replication are needed to maximize gains from such experiments - (pilots seen at the local levels include student tracking system, E-impact; pre-pregnancy packages, Home based ECCD. These demonstration projects were planned to be replicated in other areas but there is no clarity on the how this will be done and where?

Key Issues

- 1) CPC 5 / CFM momentum should have been continued in CPC 6 to cover other areas (municipalities and barangays) – there maybe an inherent conflict between the CFM (which is encompassing) and disparity approach (which is quite exclusive) but were actually combined in CPC 6.
- 2) For the “Disparity approach”, some questions were raised on why only **ten** barangays were chosen given that there are still a **bigger number** of barangays with wide disparities in terms of various indicators. Many also observed that it will also be difficult to reduce provincial disparity with focus on only ten barangays.
- 3) The roles of regional office e.g. RSCWC (for coordination and as resource base for trainings and capacity building seminars) which have become very limited after CPC 5. Limited involvement of regional offices will constrain long term sustainability. This is evident in terms of training coordination (to avoid duplication and waste of resources), in creating of a pool of trainers and even in awareness raising and orientation workshops after every election.

- 4) Establishing the link between changes in the key indicators with the actual LGU interventions must be a key subject of the state of children reports but this can only be done with an established baseline, a good data collection and a M&E system available at the local level.
- 5) There are no clear exit strategies especially for those that will not be included in the extension and CPC 7. Resource mobilization, capacity building and a mechanism to sustain training capacity should be part of an exit strategy.
- 6) Sudden drops in resources may have negative impacts given the large “dependency” of some programs on UNICEF funding. With so many programs to fund, LGUs need to prioritize among alternative programs especially in situations of decreased resources (this is another type of capacity or skill) which should also be part of either an exit or sustainability strategy. LGUs must be able to mobilize resources on its own before UNICEF or other donors finally exit.

How Children’s Welfare and Protection are Institutionalized in the Focus Areas

Institutionalization of Children’s Welfare and Protection	Davao	Pasay	N.Samar	Isabela	Guimaras	Sultan Kudarat
Local Legislation and Ordinances						
- Children’s Welfare and Development Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Gender Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- other relevant codes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Functional Local Council for the Protection of Children						
- Province/City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Municipal	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial
- Barangay	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial
- Other related institutions and structures (special offices)	Yes				Yes	
Local Development Plan for Children	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Annual Investment Plan for Children						
- Annual Plan for Children	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Regular Annual Budget for Children	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State of the Children Report						
- Regular and Up to Date Publication	Yes	Yes			Yes	
- Publication for Some Years			Yes	Yes		Yes
- Comprehensive Content	Yes	Yes				
Established Knowledge Centers						
- Physical Space for the Center	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
- Available materials and equipments			Yes	Yes		
- Personnel in the Center			Yes	Yes		
Referral system						
- Child abuse cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Child Trafficking	Yes		Yes			Partial

Institutionalization of Children's Welfare and Protection	Davao	Pasay	N.Samar	Isabela	Guimaras	Sultan Kudarat
- VAW	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Child friendly investigation studio	Yes					
- Manuals for police investigation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Day Care Centers for every barangay in the province	Yes	Yes	majority	majority	Yes	majority

Data Collection Tool – UNICEF Focus Areas

(Integrated Summary of 6 focus areas)

Introduction: The purpose of this tool is to capture how the six focus areas LGU performed in regard to their role of promoting Child Friendly Cities and Provinces and whether UNICEF has contributed or not in enhancing such role. The National Consultants' team evaluated the six focus areas using this tool based on their observations during the field visit, the documents submitted by the LGUs and through the various interviews and focus group discussions with key partners. While the final ratings are subjective, this helped the team in integrating the findings and key insights from the six focus areas. Over-all the six focus areas rated satisfactorily in terms of institutionalization of child friendly mechanisms but scored relatively low in terms of resource mobilization and sustaining human resources. UNICEF contribution has been significant in institutionalization but has also been relatively weak in areas related to resource mobilization, financial management and partnerships.

Outcome Category & Sub Category	Review areas	Key changes 1999-2009	Rating of LGU performance ⁴	Extent to which UNICEF contributed to changes ⁵
1.Organizational performance of the LGU in addressing children's needs				
1.1 Relevance of roles	<p>The extent to which the LGU has mechanisms in place to understand the evolving needs of children in their region</p> <p>Evidence of the pursuit of strategic and practical action to address / respond to needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and services; • Legislation and ordinances; • Other. 	<p>The strengthening of the legal and institutional framework on Child protection as the Children and Women's Codes (plus other related laws and ordinances) were either passed or enhanced</p> <p>The increased activity and membership of the CWC/CPC at the provincial or city levels; increased coordination among the different agencies in the LGUs especially after CPC 5 ; also increased partnerships with NGOs and other stakeholders</p> <p>The establishment and functioning of a portion of MCPCs and BCPCs</p> <p>The functioning of a coordinated referral system in handling child protection and VAW cases including child trafficking (e.g. Northern Samar)</p>	3.9	4.5

⁴ Evaluation Team qualitative ratings (5 = significantly; 0 = not at all). Average for six focus areas.

⁵ Evaluation Team qualitative ratings (5 = significantly; 0 = not at all). Average for six focus areas.

Outcome Category & Sub Category	Review areas	Key changes 1999-2009	Rating of LGU performance ⁴	Extent to which UNICEF contributed to changes ⁵
		The regular publication of a State of the Children reports for the Province/City The establishment of Knowledge Centers and the DEVINFO to help assist in evidence-based policy making		
1.2 LGU Effectiveness and Impacts	The performance of the LGU in addressing children's strategic and practical needs in terms of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and services; • Legislation and ordinances; • Other 	Key indicators (see Analysis of Indicators 2000-2007): performance is mixed according to each focus area as a result of LGU programs and services However, LGU performance in terms of new legislation, ordinances and systems promoting child welfare were manifested in the 6 focus areas	3.6	3.17
1.3 Unintended effects	Unintended effects on others - community groups, associations, duty bearers	Increased number of reported of abused women and children increase; cases are filed and decided Seeming dependence on UNICEF assistance especially at the barangay levels Exaggerated reaction of parents and children in relation to child abuse	3.2	3.67
1.4 Viability	Changes in the real value and relative proportion of resources (financial and human) allocated annually for addressing children's needs in the district, and The level of independence of LGU's capacities, performance and motivation to those of external bodies (e.g. donors)	Absolute increases in the budget for social expenditures in the past ten years Increase in the level of independence (from moderate to high) and capacities, performance and motivation; 2 key factors affecting these – turnover in terms of local officials supporting the programs; number and turnover of staff delivering the programs	3.5	3.17

Outcome Category & Sub Category	Review areas	Key changes 1999-2009	Rating of LGU performance ⁴	Extent to which UNICEF contributed to changes ⁵
2. Organizational capacities of the LGU in addressing children's needs				
2.1 Strategic leadership	The LGU's planning, monitoring and reporting systems pay explicit attention to children's needs (i.e. carry out needs assessment, establish, monitor and report against annual or longer term priorities)	Definitely, focus areas pay explicit attention to children's needs as evidenced by local plans and regular state of the children reports	3.8	3.92
2.2 Structure	The accountabilities and responsibilities for addressing children's needs in the district are clearly defined and utilized at strategic (policy) and practical (program delivery) levels to individuals, Committees, others	The increased and sustained activity and membership of the CWC/CPC at the provincial or city levels; increased coordination among the different agencies in the LGUs especially after CPC 5 Mixed performance at the lower levels i.e. MCWC/MCPC and BCPC	3.8	3.67
2.3 Human resources	The LGU has the human resources (quantity, skills) in place to address children's needs in the district	UNICEF has contributed greatly in improving capacity of LGU human resources especially in acquiring and upgrading skills and knowledge; mixed performance in terms of quantity and skill per sector (e.g. health, education, communication, etc.) and classification of the LGU (first class, second class, etc.)	3.4	3.92
2.4 Financial Management	The LGU's financial systems in the district track resources budgeted and utilized for children over time	Resources tracked by the LGU are mostly in the aggregates for social expenditures like health, education and social welfare (only Davao has disaggregated tracking of expenditures among the 6 focus areas)	3.3	2.5
2.5 Resource mobilization	The LGU has systems in place to generate needed resources to support children's needs in the District	Varied degrees of having systems in place for mobilization of resources	3.0	2.58

Outcome Category & Sub Category	Review areas	Key changes 1999-2009	Rating of LGU performance ⁴	Extent to which UNICEF contributed to changes ⁵
2.6 Partnerships	The LGU has or seeks effective partnerships with agencies that support children's needs and rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other (non UNICEF) Partners ▪ Compare relationships? 	Concrete partnerships have been developed with the private sector, NGOs, church, academe, again in varying degrees	3.5	2.83
3. Organizational motivation of the LGU to address children's needs				
3.1 Mission	The LGU's mission statement pays explicit attention paid to children's needs in the District	All focus areas pay explicit attention to children's needs in the mission statements of the LGUs	4	4.17
3.2 Culture	Extent to which children's needs rank prominently among LGU values	Children's needs rank prominently among LGU values as reflected in plans, legislations and reports	3.9	4.33
3.3 Incentives/Rewards	The LGU has systems in place to recognize/reward accomplishments related to addressing children's' needs	Majority of the LGUs have systems in place to reward accomplishments	3.6	3.50
4. Context of the LGU				
4.1 External	Key external variables (outside the focus area) that have supported or hindered support for children in the LGU	National advocacy of children's issues IRA allocation and releases Geographical characteristics	n/a	4.0
4.2 Internal	Key internal variables (in the focus area) that have supported or hindered support for children in the LGU	Support of local chief executives and officials Local political dynamics	3.8	3.5

Appendix XII Analysis of Selected CPC 5 and 6 Indicators for Children and Women (2000 and 2007)

Introduction

CPC 5 and 6 were implemented by UNICEF Philippines from 1999 to 2009. In both country programs, UNICEF aimed to improve the situation of children and women in 24 selected focus areas. CPC 6 in fact, aimed directly at reducing disparities between provincial/city and national indicators for children and women. As UNICEF contracted an outcome and impact evaluation, the aim of the consultants' team was to examine what actually happened to children and women in the focus areas after ten years of UNICEF interventions.

To be able to ascertain improvements and changes in key indicators, some baseline data was required. UNICEF, through its Knowledge Center programs in the focus areas during the implementation of CPC 5 funded the various local governments to gather MICS data in 2000 through surveys contracted to local institutions. Unfortunately, only ten (10) of twenty four (24) areas were able to store raw and processed data from these surveys. Moreover, the quality of the data varied from place to place. In 2007, UNICEF in partnership with the National Statistics Office (NSO) again gathered MICS data for the twenty four focus areas. This time around, NSO implemented the survey in all the areas with a uniform methodology.

The Consultants' team attempted to analyze various indicators for which data was available for both 2000 and 2007 in the ten (10) focus areas. The results of this analysis are discussed below. The following caveats, however, must first be acknowledged:

- **Comparability of data⁶** – while we are certain of the quality of data in 2007, this is not the case for the 2000 data; thus, the reliability of the conclusions on improvement or deterioration are tenuous given uncertain reliability of baseline figures. It should also be noted that we compared only fourteen (14) indicators out of forty five (45) indicators processed in CPC 6. This is due to the fact that the raw data from the CPC 5 local surveys allowed us to process and use only fourteen indicators similar to those of CPC 6; thus limiting a comprehensive and complete comparison..
- **Attribution to UNICEF CPC 5 and CPC 6** – at the onset of this evaluation and specifically mentioned in the inception report, the consultant's team warned of the difficulty of attributing any kind of improvement or deterioration solely to CPC 5 and 6 program interventions as there are certainly a host of other factors affecting the situation of women and children at the household, barangay, municipal and provincial/city levels. At the very least, we can say that UNICEF has been one of the contributory factors for such impact and results.

These caveats aside, the consultant's team analysis lends to a deeper understanding of the overall context and effectiveness of UNICEF's work in the Philippines. The changes in the indicators also provided a rough estimate on how the province or city is doing in terms of a variety of indicators and allows for comparison with other focus areas which have similar data availability. It was also possible to compare the indicators with national level data.

⁶ The Evaluation Team explored with UNICEF other potential data sources for use in the analysis, including the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), NSO Administrative data, Department of Education data (BEIS) and health data in the NDHS. Decisions were taken to use MICS (for comparability reasons), however other sources are used selectively to fill data gaps.

Overall results comparing the 10 Focus Areas in 2000 and 2007: Selected Indicators

School Attendance

In overall performance of school attendance, in terms of the total number of 5-17 years old in all 10 focus areas, there was a very slight improvement of 2.2 percent. However at the province or city level, there seems to be a deterioration of school attendance (blue column) as these do not factor in the population weights used in the estimation for all the focus areas. It must be considered, however, that the Consultant team computed the total difference of percentage points with a bigger base number of over two million between 2000 and 2007. Thus the actual shortfall in school attendance still matters in absolute terms with over a hundred thousand children as shown in Table 1.

Most of the 10 focus areas have deteriorated in terms of this indicator. Maguindanao and Sultan Kudarat experience a reduction of more than 12 percent, followed by Isabela and Capiz with 10 and 9 percent reductions respectively. Guimaras attendance reduction was less than 5.2 percent, and the cities of Cebu, Quezon, Davao, and Pasay have reductions of less than 4 percent. Only Northern Samar experienced a positive increase in the number of children 5-17 currently attending school of 1.5 percent.

Table 1: School attendance of 5-17 year old: MICS 2000 and 2007*

Province/ Indicator	Total no. of children 5 to 17 years old (2000)	No. of children 5 to 17 years old enrolled (2000)	Proportion of children 5 to 17 years old enrolled (2000)	Total no. of children 5 to 17 years old (2007)	No. of children 5 to 17 attending school (2006)	Proportion of children 5 to 17 years old enrolled (2006)	Difference (2007- 2000)
Antique	137500	125125	91	163044	151072	87	-4.0
Isabela	384200	356153	93	427140	397841	82	-10.7
Northern Samar	171900	133223	78	200220	185698	79	1.5
Maguindanao	219900	192413	88	312606	294560	75	-12.5
Quezon City	490000	452270	92	607576	563229	90	-2.8
Sultan Kudarat	185400	175018	94	210403	195760	82	-12.4
Capiz	201100	187827	93	212853	198046	84	-9.4
Guimaras	44000	41008	93	44640	41716	88	-5.2
Pasay City	77500	71378	92	96162	88918	92	-0.1
Cebu City	185400	169641	92	230331	212700	88	-3.5
Davao City			86	380716	354173	85	-1.2
TOTAL	2096900	1904055	91	2504975	2329540	93	2.2

MICS 2007 asked for attendance last year 2006 for 5-17 years old

Child Labour

It is difficult to compare the 2000 and 2007 performance in terms of child labour because the 2000 MICS was concerned with the 5-17 years old while the MICS 2007 only considered the age group 5-14 years old. (This can be done in the raw data of 2000 MICS but there are complex steps in data generation as to the number of hours of work to fit within the definition of child labour). In absolute terms, there were only 232,200 child labourers of 5-14 year old in 2007 as against 471,857 child labourers at 5-17 years old in year 2000 as shown below.

Table 2: Children involved in Child Labour: MICS 2000 and 2007*

Province/ Indicator	No. of children involved in child labour (2000)	Total no. children 5-17 (2000)	Children involved in child labour (2000)	No. of children 5-14 yr. old (2007)	No. of Child Labour (2007)	Children involved in child labour (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	36478	151990	24.0	124000	10000	7.9	-16.1
Isabela	94162	418498	22.5	320000	30000	9.4	-13.1
Northern Samar	47147	172069	27.4	156000	44000	28.1	0.7
Maguindanao	48847	299676	16.3	244000	42000	17.1	0.8
Quezon City	102376	541670	18.9	473000	57000	12.1	-6.8
Sultan Kudarat	39321	203737	19.3	162000	20000	12.3	-7.0
Capiz	55062	214250	25.7	160000	21000	12.9	-12.8
Guimaras	8013	46049	17.4	34000	8000	22.8	5.4
Pasay City	11062	81941	13.5	73000	2000	3.3	-10.2
Cebu City	29390	198579	14.8	177000	18000	10.0	-4.8
Davao City				294000	30000	14.3	
TOTAL	471857	2328460	20.3	1923000	252000	13.1	-7.2

*(2000 asked for 5-17 year old, but 2007 asked for 5-14 year old)

Early Childhood Education and Net Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools (Tables 3-6)

In terms of early childhood attendance of 3-5 years old children, there is an overall negative difference of 9 percent between the 2007 and 2000 MICS data for the ten focus areas. This result must be qualified, as MICS data excludes those attending ECCD in home based arrangements, a strong focus in CPC 6.

There are more “bad performers” than “good performers”. In 2007, Quezon City, Capiz and Guimaras have a double digit decrease in terms of percentage of their 3-5 year old population who are attending some form of ECD. Isabela and Northern Samar, and Sultan Kudarat had decreased percentage between 5-6 percent, while the cities of Cebu and Pasay had around 3 percent decreases in ECD. Only Antique and Maguindanao have increased the percentage of their population of 3-5 year old attending ECD at 5 and 1.4 percent respectively.

Table 3: ECD attendance of 3-5 year old: MICS 2000 and 2007

Province/ Indicator	Total no. of 3-5 yr old (2000)	Total no. of 3-5 attending ECD (2000)	Proportion of children 3 - 5 year old attending some form of early education (2000)	No. of children aged 3-5 who are attending ECD (2007)	No. of children aged 3-5 (2007)	Proportion of children 3 - 5 year old attending some form of early education (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique		12100	32.3	17531	47000	37.3	5.0
Isabela	100231	28200	28.1	20330	95000	21.4	-6.7
Northern Samar	48162	10200	21.2	7600	50000	15.2	-6.0
Maguindanao	68925	4100	5.9	6497	89000	7.3	1.4
Quezon City	95972	41500	43.2	43516	172000	25.3	-17.9
Sultan Kudarat	45305	12100	26.7	12312	57000	21.6	-5.1
Capiz	49315	17540	35.6	13282	58000	22.9	-12.7
Guimaras	9655	5200	53.9	5028	12000	41.9	-12.0
Pasay City	25232	9300	36.9	11156	33400	33.4	-3.5
Cebu City	34211	10400	30.4	7508	27400	27.4	-3.0
Davao City					22100	22.1	
TOTAL	477008	150640	31.6	144759	640800	22.6	-9.0

The same deteriorating performance is shown on Table 4 with regard to primary school net attendance ratios of 6-11 years old with an overall reduction of 9.7 percent in net attendance ratios from 2000 to 2007. NAR is a measure of the proportion of 6-11 population who are attending primary level education and higher to the total 6-11 population at the time of survey. Again, there are more “bad performers” than “good performers”. Maguindanao has decreased by 21 percent, Antique 15.8 percent, Sultan Kudarat 12 percent, Isabela 10.5 percent, Cebu City 9.8 percent, Pasay City and Quezon City 5.5 percent, and Northern Samar at 4.7 percent. Only Guimaras recorded a positive increased of 2.4 percent.

Table 4: Primary school 6-11 year old net attendance ratios (NAR): MICS 2000 and 2007

Province/ Indicator	No. of children 6-11 yr old.	No. of children 6-11 yr old in primary or higher	Primary School Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) 6-11 (2000)	No. of children 6-11 yr old in primary school or higher	No. of 6- 11 yr old (2007)	Primary School Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) 6-11 (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	67100	61042	91.0	55648	74000	75.2	-15.8
Isabela	188500	178600	94.7	160822	191000	84.2	-10.5
Northern Samar	87500	70900	81.0	74011	97000	76.3	-4.7
Maguindanao	102200	95900	93.8	110772	153000	72.4	-21.4
Quezon City	252700	223100	88.3	249529	301000	82.9	-5.4
Sultan Kudarat	92000	81700	88.8	76131	99000	76.9	-11.9
Capiz	97300	87181	89.6	79040	95000	83.2	-6.4
Guimaras	20600	18128	88.0	18984	21000	90.4	2.4
Pasay City	36100	33700	93.4	40434	46000	87.9	-5.5
Cebu City	87500	79625	91.0	86072	106000	81.2	-9.8
Davao City					179000	78.1	
TOTAL	1031500	929876	90.1	951443	1183000	80.4	-9.7

A slight downtrend of negative 1.2 percentage points is shown in terms of the overall NAR indicator for the ten focus areas of the 12-15 years old. This has been in line with an alarming trend nationwide of an increasing number of male high school students of this age range dropping out or not attending school.

Table 5: Secondary school male 12-15 years old net attendance ratios (NAR): MICS 2000 and 2007

Province/ Indicator	No. of 15-12 male in H.S. (2000)	No. of 12-15 male yr old (2000)	Secondary school NAR 12 -15 year old male (2000)	No. of children 12-15 yr old male in H.S (2007)	No. of children 12-15 yr old male (2007)	Secondary school NAR 12 -15 year old male (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	12400	23900	51.3	24300	50000	48.6	-2.7
Isabela	36700	66300	55.4	68862	138000	49.9	-5.5
Northern Samar	7900	25500	31.1	20770	62000	33.5	2.4
Maguindanao	12300	39900	31.0	34010	95000	35.8	4.8
Quezon City	39500	71900	55.0	106080	170000	62.4	7.4
Sultan Kudarat	17200	30900	56.0	26780	65000	41.2	-14.8
Capiz	15100	32800	47.0	33768	67000	50.4	3.4
Guimaras	3800	6900	56.5	6331	13000	48.7	-7.8
Pasay City	8000	10700	73.1	9045	27000	33.5	-39.6
Cebu City	15200	28400	55.1	37812	69000	54.8	-0.3
Davao City						51.8	
TOTAL	168100	337200	49.9	367758	756000	48.6	-1.2

With regard to female 12-15 years old secondary school NAR, only a very small negative 0.6 percentage point's difference can be seen for all the ten focus areas. Female NAR in the secondary school is relatively higher than for the males.

Only Pasay and Sultan Kudarat had reduced NAR with 23.8 and 4.3 percent respectively. All the rest had increased proportions in the range of 0.2 to 9.4 percent.

Table 6: Secondary school female 12-15 years old net attendance ratios (NAR): MICS 2000 and 2007

Province/ Indicator	No. of 15-12 female in H.S. (2000)	No. of 12-15 female yr old (2000)	Secondary school NAR 12 -15 year old female (2000)	No. of children 12-15 yr old female in H.S (2007)	No. of children 12-15 yr old female (2007)	Secondary school NAR 12 -15 year old female (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	14000	22900	61.6	16770	26000	64.5	2.9
Isabela	36300	61100	58.5	45158	67000	67.4	8.9
Northern Samar	11600	24000	47.5	16585	31000	53.5	6.0
Maguindanao	13200	41000	32.2	17202	47000	36.6	4.4
Quezon City	59200	75300	66.7	58480	85000	68.8	2.1
Sultan Kudarat	18400	30500	60.1	17298	31000	55.8	-4.3
Capiz	17900	32100	56.1	18560	32000	58.0	1.9
Guimaras	4500	7400	60.8	4914	7000	70.2	9.4
Pasay City	10000	12800	77.3	7490	14000	53.5	-23.8
Cebu City	17500	27000	64.6	23328	36000	64.8	0.2
Davao City				34810	59000	59.0	
TOTAL	202600	334100	60.6	225785	376000	60.0	-0.6

Awareness of the Rights of Children

The indicator referring to the awareness of caretakers taken in year 2000 versus awareness of Mothers taken in year 2007 showed a significant improvement overall for the ten focus areas. Women were first asked if they knew that children had their rights. If they did know, they were asked what those rights were. No listing of the rights was shown to the women, but any rights they mentioned were then recorded. (There are more caretakers compared to mothers because in one household there could be more than one caretaker - the mother, a relative, a house help, etc.)

The net over-all (2007 compared to 2000 MICS data) awareness of women in regard to the right of children to have a good education seems to follow a deteriorating trend for the ten focus areas. Maguindanao dipped by 28.5% and only Guimaras, Cebu City and Capiz registered increases in the awareness of women on the right to education of children.

Table 7: Awareness of the children's rights to have a good education: MICS 2000 and 2007*

Province/ Indicator	No. of caretakers (2000)	Aware of good educ (2000)	Awareness of Children's Rights to obtain a good education (2000)	Total no. of mothers (2007)	No. of women aware of children's right to good education (2007)	Awareness of Children's Rights to obtain a good education (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	206500	158201	78.5	130000	77480	59.6	-18.9
Isabela	571600	476101	85.7	378000	261954	69.3	-16.4
Northern Samar	277100	152000	69.0	132000	57948	43.9	-25.1
Maguindanao	287600	204900	80.8	280000	146440	52.3	-28.5
Quezon City	186400	148200	80.85	723000	438861	60.7	-20.2
Sultan Kudarat	219700	145700	71.3	173000	99302	57.4	-13.9
Capiz	211400	101600	49.1	185000	94165	50.9	1.8
Guimaras	213500	111700	52.5	41000	25789	62.9	10.4
Pasay City	168500	137700	83.1	118000	83544	70.8	-12.3
Cebu City	235900	102800	51.9	238000	146846	61.7	9.8
Davao City				346000	200334	57.9	
TOTAL	2578200	1738902	67.4	2398000	1432329	59.7	-7.7

*MICS 2000 asked Caretakers of children, while MICS 2007 asked Mothers.

With regard to the awareness of caretakers and mothers on the right of children to be protected against abuse and the right to live in peaceful communities, significant improvements were recorded from 6.7 and 11 percentage points respectively for the ten focus areas from 2000 to 2007.

Table 8: Awareness of the children's rights against abuse: MICS 2000 and 2007*

Province/ Indicator	No of caretakers (2000)	Aware of rights against abuse (2000)	Awareness of Children's Rights: To be protected against abuse (2000)	Total no. of mothers (2007)	Aware of rights against abuse (2007)	Awareness of Children's Rights: To be protected against abuse (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	206500	26900	13.5	130000	29510	22.7	9.2
Isabela	571600	91300	16.4	378000	82404	21.8	5.4
Northern Samar	277100	19500	8.8	132000	13200	10.0	1.2
Maguindanao	287600	34000	13.2	280000	75320	26.9	13.7
Quezon City	186400	17300	9.49	723000	95436	13.2	3.7
Sultan Kudarat	219700	36600	17.8	173000	54495	31.5	13.7
Capiz	211400	21100	10.4	185000	29970	16.2	5.8
Guimaras	213500	29900	14.1	41000	7544	18.4	4.3
Pasay City	168500	18900	11.5	118000	24662	20.9	9.4
Cebu City	235900	33900	16.9	238000	54978	23.1	6.2
Davao City				346000	77850	22.5	
TOTAL	2578200	329400	12.8	2398000	467519	19.5	6.7

*MICS 2000 asked Caretakers of children, while MICS 2007 asked Mothers.

Table 9: Awareness of the children's rights to live in peaceful communities: MICS 2000 and 2007*

Province/ Indicator	No. of caretakers (2000)	Aware of right to peace (2000)	Awareness of Children's Rights: To live in a peaceful community (2000)	Total no. of mothers (2007)	Aware of rights to peace (2007)	Awareness of Children's Rights: To live in a peaceful community (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	206500	13900	7.0	130000	26260	20.2	13.2
Isabela	571600	50700	9.1	378000	67284	17.8	8.7
Northern Samar	277100	23300	10.7	132000	17688	13.4	2.7
Maguindanao	287600	27800	10.7	280000	80080	28.6	17.9
Quezon City	186400	16900	9.27	723000	145323	20.1	10.8
Sultan Kudarat	219700	12800	6.2	173000	35119	20.3	14.1
Capiz	211400	25600	12.5	185000	28490	15.4	2.9
Guimaras	213500	13700	6.4	41000	3649	8.9	2.5
Pasay City	168500	15400	9.4	118000	32214	27.3	17.9
Cebu City	235900	21800	11.0	238000	36176	15.2	4.2
Davao City				346000	56398	16.3	
TOTAL	2578200	221901	8.6	2398000	472283	19.7	11.1

*MICS 2000 asked Caretakers of children, while MICS 2007 asked Mothers

Children and Mother's Health Situation

At the provincial and city level, only administrative data from the National Statistics Office (NSO) are available regarding mortality rates of children and mothers who gave birth. Infant mortality rates have significantly been reduced by 5.7 percentage points from year 2000 to 2007 in the 10 focus areas. What has worsened, following the national trend as reported in the MDG midterm report of the Philippines, was the maternal mortality rate which increased by six percentage points.

Majority of the focus areas (eight) have shown improvements in infant mortality rates (IMR) with only Pasay and Quezon City manifesting deterioration. However, administrative data in the case of cities are highly problematic because patients are relatively more mobile in urban centers such as in Metro Manila. With regard to maternal mortality rates (MMR) the average for all 10 focus areas have remained the same over the seven years. The proportion of children 2-3 years old who received antihelmintics has improved from 2000 to 2007 with only the provinces of Capiz and Isabela showing negative net percentages.

Table 10: Infant Mortality Rates 1998-2007: NSO and FHIS administrative data

Province/ Indicator	Total births (2008)	No. of infant deaths (1998)	Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) for every 1000 (1998)	No. of Live Births (2007) FHIS	No. of infant deaths (2007) FHIS	Infant Mortality Rates for every 1000 live births (IMR) 2007	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	8606	195	22.7	9524	100	10.5	-12.2
Isabela	25624	364	14.2	26538	138	5.2	-7.6
Northern Samar	5551	128	23.1	13011	121	9.3	-13.8
Maguindanao	3375	12	3.6	24583	59	2.4	-1.2
Quezon City	61070	1101	18.0	42233	908	21.5	3.5
Sultan Kudarat	7264	64	8.8	14348	66	4.6	-4.2
Capiz	11743	231	19.7	9167	66	7.2	-14.6
Guimaras	2416	24	9.9	3191	15	4.7	-5.2
Pasay City	9982	240	24.0	6517	189	29	5.0
Cebu City	22041	381	17.3	18971	129	6.8	-10.5
Davao City	26194	270	10.3	29895	330	11.0	
TOTAL	183866	3010	16.4	168083	1791	10.7	-5.7

Table 11: Maternal Mortality Rates 1998 – 2007: NSO and FHIS Administrative Data

Province/ Indicator	Total births (2008)	No. of Maternal deaths (1998)	Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) 1998	No. of Live Births (2007) FHIS	No. of maternal deaths (2007)	Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) 2007	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	8606	13	151	9524	10	105	-46
Isabela	25624	32	125	26538	11	41	-84
Northern Samar	5551	25	450	13011	14	108	-342
Maguindanao	3375	2	59	24583	22	89	30
Quezon City	61070	30	49	42233	30	71	22
Sultan Kudarat	7264	7	96	14348	11	77	-19
Capiz	11743	15	128	9167	9	98	-30
Guimaras	2416	2	83	3191	0	0	-83
Pasay City	9982	1	10	6517	3	46	36
Cebu City	22041	18	82	18971	15	79	-3
Davao City	26194	20	76	29895	36	120	44
TOTAL	183866	165	90	168083	161	96	6.0

Table 12: Proportion of 2-3 years old received Antihelmintics medicine: MICS 2000 and 2007

Province/ Indicator	No. of children given antihelmintics (2000)	Total children aged 2- 3 (2000)	Proportion of children 2 to 3 years old by whether antihelmintics medicine was received (2000)	No. of children given antihelmintics (2007)	Total children aged 2- 3 (2007)	Proportion of children 2 to 3 years old by whether antihelmintics medicine was received (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	8300	24700	33.8	18846	27000	69.8	36.0
Isabela	32000	66400	48.2	29502	66000	44.7	-3.5
Northern Samar	22100	30600	72.2	27510	35000	78.6	6.4
Maguindanao	13900	41900	33.1	26895	55000	48.9	15.8
Quezon City	22800	105000	21.7	38584	106000	36.4	14.7
Sultan Kudarat	15600	29200	53.4	22407	33000	67.9	14.5
Capiz	12100	28800	41.9	10428	33000	31.6	-10.3
Guimaras	2100	6600	31.8	3164	7000	45.2	13.4
Pasay City	5600	17400	32.4	5688	18000	31.6	-0.8
Cebu City	14700	32000	45.9	17649	37000	47.7	1.8
Davao City				31104	54000	57.6	
TOTAL	149200	382600	39.0	200673	417000	48.1	9.1

Awareness on HIV AIDS

Regarding awareness of HIV-AIDS (determined as whether mothers have not heard of it or not) measured in terms of net percentages between 2007 and 2000 overall showed only a very slight improvement of 1 percentage point. In general, the percentage of women who were not aware of HIV-AIDS was relatively low.

Women generally knew that HIV AIDS can be transmitted from mother to the child during pregnancy, with an over-all range of 50-80 percent in the ten focus areas. However, this has gone down substantially in the focus areas from 7 to 28 percent in 2007

Table 13: Proportion of women 15-49 who have not heard of HIV AIDS: MICS 2000 and 2007

Province/ Indicator	No. of 15- 49 women (2000)	No. of 15-49 women not heard of HIV AIDS (2000)	Have not heard of HIV AIDS (2000)	No. of 15- 49 women (2007)	No. of 15-49 women not heard of HIV AIDS (2007)	Have not heard of HIV AIDS (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	107600	11400	10.7	130000	8710	6.7	-4.0
Isabela	321001	54400	16.9	378000	43470	11.5	-5.4
Northern Samar	106601	21101	19.9	132000	30360	23.0	3.1
Maguindanao	213501	81800	38.3	280000	84560	30.2	-8.1
Quezon City	654500	38101	5.8	723000	44826	6.2	0.4
Sultan Kudarat	143801	28200	19.6	173000	37022	21.4	1.8
Capiz	158101	9601	6.1	185000	19240	10.4	4.3
Guimaras	34401	2101	6.4	41000	1107	2.7	-3.7
Pasay City	101401	4201	4.2	118000	6726	5.7	1.5
Cebu City				238000	4522	1.9	1.9
Davao City				346000	18684	5.4	5.4
TOTAL	1840906	250904	13.6	2160000	276021	12.8	-0.9

Table 14: Proportion of women 15-49 who knew HIV AIDS can be transmitted during pregnancy

Province/ Indicator	No. of 15-49 women (2000)	No. of women knew HIV transmitted during pregnancy (2000)	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy (2000)	No. of 15-49 women (2007)	No. of women knew HIV transmitted during pregnancy (2007)	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy (2007)	Difference between 2007-2000
Antique	107600	86601	95.0	130000	103220	79.4	-15.6
Isabela	321001	215400	80.8	378000	234738	62.1	-18.7
Northern Samar	106601	68401	80.1	132000	68112	51.6	-28.5
Maguindanao	213501	102101	77.5	280000	136920	48.9	-28.6
Quezon City	654500	573000	93.0	723000	579846	80.2	-12.8
Sultan Kudarat	143801	94301	81.6	173000	98783	57.1	-24.5
Capiz	158101	128100	86.3	185000	135605	73.3	-13.0
Guimaras	34401	29301	90.9	41000	33907	82.7	-8.2
Pasay City	101401	86500	89.0	118000	96760	82.0	-7.0
Cebu City				238000	192780	81.0	
Davao City				346000	292370	84.5	
TOTAL	1840906	1383704	75.2	2160000	1487891	68.9	-6.3

Comparing average of indicators from 2000 to 2007

Table 15 below shows the average of the selected 14 indicators for the ten focus areas. The trend between 2000 and 2007 shows mixed results. Education has worsened on the average; IMR has improved as opposed to MMR, while awareness of children's right has risen. Not surprisingly, this is similar to the national trend during the same period as reported in the Midterm MDG report of 2007.

Table 15: Average of the Selected Indicators in Ten Focus Areas from 2000 – 2007

Indicators	2000 (%)	2007 (%)	Trend in 10 FAs
1. School Attendance (age 5-17)	91	93	(+2) Improve slightly
2. ECCD Attendance (age 3-5)	31.6	22.6	(-9) Worse
3. Net Attendance (age 6-11)	90.1	80.4	(-9.7) Worse
4. Net Attendance (age 12-15 male)	48.9	48.6	(-1.2) Worsen slightly
5. Net Attendance (age 12-15 female)	60.6	60	(-0.6) Worsen slightly
6. Awareness on Child Rights Educ.	67.4	59.7	(-7.7) Worse
7. Awareness against Abuse	12.8	19.5	(+6.7) Improve
8. Awareness to Live in Peaceful Comm.	8.6	19.7	(+11.1) Improve
9. Infant Mortality (every 1000 birth)*	16.4	10.7	(-5.7) Improve
10. Maternal Mortality (every 100K)*	90	96	(+6) Worse
11. Received Anthelmintics (age 2-3)	39	48.1	(+9.1) Improve
12. Have not heard of AIDS (Women)	13.6	12.8	(-0.9) Improve slightly
13. Knew HIV-AIDS Trans. in Pregnancy	75.2	68.9	(-6.3) Worse
14. Child Labour (age 5-17; age 5-14)	20.3	13.1	(-7.2)?

Comparing the Indicators in the ten Focus Areas with National Indicators

In the documents and reports, UNICEF has given emphasis in reducing disparity between the focus areas (provincial and cities) and the national in terms of social indicators related to children. However, a mix of criteria was used in the identification of the priority provinces/cities for intensified inter-sectoral assistance of CPC V. Included were the following:

- Ranking according to social and economic indicators
- Strategic links of CPC V with government priority areas and programs
- Continuity of CPC IV assistance
- Operational capacity of LGUs

The social indicators related to children on the basis of disparity consisted of only one set out of four sets of criteria in the selection of the geographic coverage of CPC 5. A combination of social and economic indicators was used to rank all the 77 provinces of the country from low performing to high performing. The social indicators used were infant mortality, malnutrition and cohort survival rates. The economic indicators used were internal revenue allotment per capita, local source revenue per capita and human priority expenditures. For strategic links, the areas included the priority provinces covered by social reform agenda (SRA) and the Special Zone of Peace and Development (SZOPAD). UNICEF also recognized the need to do a careful selection of partner LGUs given the limitations of resources and staffing for CPC 5.

Table 16 below shows that the 10 Focus Areas indicators were better than the national indicators. Either there was no negative disparity or initial worse condition in the ten focus areas relative to the national at the time or the 2000 MICS data of the 10 focus areas are not reliable. It may also be possible that the weighted averages of the 10 focus areas in terms of the indicators are higher than the rest of 24 focus areas but they comprise only a smaller proportion over-all. Thus, it could have been possible that overall, the indicators in the 24 focus areas still lagged the national indicators.

Table 16: The Ten Selected Local Focus Areas and National

Indicators	2000 (%) Local	1999 (%) Nat'l	Disparity (Better or Worse in 10 FAs)
1. School Attendance (age 5-17)	91	86.4	(+4.6) Better
2. ECCD Attendance (age 3-5)	31.6	29.2	(+2.4) Better
3. Elem. Net Attendance (age 6-11)	90.1	81.4	(+8.7) Better
4. H.S. Net Attendance (age 12-15 male) ²	48.9	N.D.	
5. H. S. Net Attendance (age 12-15 female) ²	60.6	N.D.	
6. W. Delivery attended by Doctor, Nurse, Midwife	58	56.3 ¹	(+1.6) Better
7. Infant Mortality (every 1000 birth)*	16.4	17.3	(-0.9) Better
8. Maternal Mortality (every 100K)*	90	96.7	(-6.7) Better
9. Have not heard of AIDS (Women)	13.6	9.5	(+4.1) Worse
10. Child Labour (age 5-17)	20.3	21	(-0.7) Better

In the CPC-6 planning document accomplishments by CPC-5 were noted by the following:

- “Education in the focus areas has shown good results. From 2000 to 2003, when enrolment rates in Government -run schools fell by 3 per cent nationally, they fell somewhat less in focus areas. Moreover, the proportion of children staying in Government -run schools until grade six is now higher in focus areas than in the nation as a whole, having risen in 2000-2003 from 55 per cent of children to 73 percent, compared with a rise from 63 per cent to 71 per cent nationally. This is a significant achievement, considering that the focus areas are remote, have problems of conflict and violence, and encompass many disadvantaged communities. These figures indicate that the child -friendly school system and student tracking system, introduced during the most recent program cycle, are gaining momentum. In focus areas, UNICEF resources helped to train more

than 1,800 day-care workers and 1,000 primary school teachers in early childhood care and development. Furthermore, in these areas, some 3,500 schools, 41 per cent of the total, adopted the child -friendly school approach.”

Despite the above accomplishments in CPC 5, disparities were still recognized again as basis of objectives and goals in CPC 6:

- “The UNICEF-Philippines country program of cooperation for 2005 to 2009 will aim to reduce the disparities among children in national and focus areas, as evidenced by major health, nutrition, education and protection indicators, by at least 50 per cent of their 2003 national levels. The program will continue to promote the child -friendly movement in achieving measurable results for the most disadvantaged children. The program will be implemented in the 19 focus provinces and 5 cities that participated in the previous program.

The said “disparities”, if there really were present in 2003, have actually lingered on until 2007 as shown in a comparison of six indicators on Table 17. Only the indicator related to the deliveries of women giving birth show better performance than the national.

Table 17: Comparison of 10 Local Focus Areas and National (2007)*

Indicators	2007 (Local %)	2006-08 (Nat'l %)	Disparity (Better or Worse in 10 FAs)
Elem. Net Attendance (age 6-11)	80.4	83.3 ²	(-3.1) Worse
H. S. Net Attendance (age 12-15)	52	58.6 ²	(-6.6) Worse
Infant Mortality (every 1000 birth) ¹	10.7	9.2	(+1.5) Worse
Maternal Mortality (every 100K) ¹	96	62.7	(+33.3) Worse
Delivery attended by Doctor, Nurse, Midwife	87.2	61.8 ³	(+25.4) Better
Child Labor (age 5-14; age 5-17)	13.1		
Fully vaccinated (age 12-23 months)	65.2	70 ³	(-4.8) Worse

*2007 MICS data except IMR and MMR; ¹ – NSO Administrative Data; ²-DepEd BES 2007; ³-2008 NDHS

If all the 24 areas are considered according to the 2007 as shown in Table 17 above, the disparity has remained. Only in terms of the elementary cohort survival rate had the 24 focus areas performed better than the national.

Table 18: All 24 FAs and National in 2007

Indicators	2007 (24 FAs - %)	2006-08 (Nat'l - %)	Trend in 24 FAs (National - FAs)
Elementary Cohort Survival Rate	82.2	73.4 ¹	(+) Better
Elementary Net Attendance Rate	78.8	83.2 ¹	(-) Worse
Secondary Net Attendance Rate	50.4	58.6 ¹	(-) Worse
Full Immunization	65	70 ²	(-) Worse
Births delivered in a health facility	37.1	43.8 ²	(+) Worse
Delivery attended by Doctor, Nurse, Midwife	51.7	61.8 ²	(-) Worse
Child Labour	16.6	ND	

Insights and Lessons Learned

It is very difficult for a program or project to directly change the situation of a specific population or sector in a distinct place for a precise time period. There are a host of other factors that may affect such a situation thereby obfuscating the direct impact of program interventions. Thus UNICEF may have been overly ambitious in targeting to reduce disparities between the focus areas and key national indicators through its program interventions. However, their objectives could be nuanced by a simple claim of “contributing” towards the reduction of disparities. If UNICEF really wants to reduce disparity in a specific target area after a number of years, it should focus its interventions in only one or at most two provinces. It should mobilize other donors to do the same in the other provinces.

This disparity approach has also triggered some questions even at the ground level especially on why only ten barangays were chosen – given that there were a bigger number of barangays with wide disparities. Local officials and staff contend that it will also be difficult to reduce provincial disparity with a focus on only ten barangays. Many provinces have to deal with hundreds of barangays.

Gathering baseline indicators is a must before the start of any program that hopes to measure its impact on the situation of certain sectors e.g. children and women. To ascertain attribution, UNICEF must be prepared to allocate a budget for future collection of the same data to be able to determine improvements or deterioration. At the same time it should invest an adequate portion of the program budget for a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system. To measure direct impact, certain methodologies (i.e. econometric techniques) need to be utilized and these methods require robust data. Such methodologies would also help to establish the links between changes in the key indicators with actual program interventions at the local government levels.

Appendix XIII - Evidence of Progress against CPC 5 and 6 Key Expected Results⁷

Results-based Matrix - Child Protection

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
CPC5: Child Labour	By 2003, immediate protection and rescue of children from prostitution, pornography and sexual abuse	Not found	CPAP reported in 2005, that the Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC) proceeded apace in the focus provinces and cities. LCPCs assumed increasing responsibility for the surveillance and rescue of children who were engaged in hazardous occupations. (CPAP, p. 11).
	Full enforcement of laws banning children from exploitive and hazardous labour and immediate removal from the most intolerable and unacceptable forms of labour	Not found	<i>No data. None of the reports discuss it and it is not represented in any of the projects... was it effectively dropped???</i> CPC5 MTR reports on skills training activities provided for children and parents affected by child labour (approx. 1000 families received micro-financing and livelihood opportunities) (CPC 5 MTR, p. 36)
<i>CPC5: Justice and Legal System</i>	<i>Establishment of a comprehensive system of justice for children through law reform, law enforcement and training of the five pillars of justice</i>	Some evidence	Some evidence reported. Outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following Supreme Court procedural rulings in 2003 mandating community diversion of child offenders, UNICEF supported pilot schemes in Cebu and Quezon City with positive results. 12 barangays in Cebu City have established community justice committees that have successfully diverted over 500 cases of children in conflict with the law, mostly petty theft and glue sniffing. In Quezon and Baguio cities UNICEF supported NGOs to work with youth offenders referred by the family courts. In Quezon City more than 50 cases have been successfully diverted from jails. (AR 2004, p. 5). Simultaneously, a nearly ten year process of advocating for the passage of the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Bill is finally accelerating to the point where prospects are good for

⁷ Based on the Review of: CPC 5 Mid-term Review (2001) CPC 6 Mid-term Review (2007); Annual Report for 2003, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009; CPC 5 Final Report (Draft – Galleres-Opus); CPAP 2005-2009; Molera (2007); (UNICEF Philippines. (2009, September) "Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets"; (UNICEF Philippines. (undated). "Standard Progress Report: Child Protection Program; UNICEF Philippines. "Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, Donor Report to AusAID (2010)

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<p>passage of the bill in 2005 and certainly before the end of the 13th Congress, 2004-2007. (AR 2004, p. 5).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supreme Court issued a set of improved and child-friendly rules, such as the admission of evidence of videotaped interviews of child abuse victims. (CPAP, p. 11). <p>Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops with legal personnel (e.g. police officers, judges, barangay leaders, etc.) were undertaken to stimulate the development of community based diversion programs to prevent children in conflict with the law from having to become formally involved in the legal system (AR 2004, p. 42). The program is focusing a lot of effort on ensuring legal system workers (parole officers, social workers, etc) are up-to-date in CP laws. (Annual Report 2004, p. 42).
<p><i>CPC5: Institutional Reform for Implementation and Monitoring</i></p>	<p><i>Establishment of institutional mechanisms to respond to children's needs for rehabilitative /reintegrative services and for monitoring compliance with the CRC at the barangay (village) level</i></p>	<p><u>Yes –</u></p>	<p><u>Comments (SP): BCPCs appear to be the focal point of CNSP strategies and activities in CPC5</u></p> <p><u>Results Reported @ the End of CPC 5:</u></p> <p><u>Barangays Councils for the Protection for Children (BCPCs)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports indicate close to 100% of Barangays Councils for the Protection for Children (BCPCs) are organized. The rate of functionality however, was less than 50% (based on data from 3 LGUs). Nevertheless, CPC 5 Final Report found existing evidence defining some level of functionality of BCPC components). (CPC5 final report, PART 2, p. 11). Training programs (e.g. with BCPC personnel, police, service providers) were acknowledged as contributory factors to strengthening child protection mechanism (p. 12). Reported that because of UNICEF interventions, enhanced protection capacities have resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the perceptions and habits of punishment for children has changed (focus on children rights has helped ot reframe punishment practices); Increased community vigilance on child abuse Ability to address cases at the barangays level and refer these cases to appropriate entities, and a speedier disposition of cases involving children. Interviewees indicated that cases are resolved at the barangay, and are only referred to the PNP or DWSS level if they cannot be resolved at the community level Lessened child abuse. In Cebu City the number of children in conflict with the law was reported to have declined with the creation of the BCPC. According to the Situation of Women and Children, statistics through reported cases reveals that CNSP is increasing over the years. This is indicative of the increasing utilization of reporting/referral mechanism

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programs for CNSP initiated by the LGU. In Eastern Samar, new Crisis Intervention Center is to be constructed. This was legitimized by the Code for this Php 550T. In addition, the BJMP was convinced to have separate cells for youth offenders. Awareness on the Bill of Recognizance helped them appreciate that youth offenders may be released to parents instead of spending time in jail (CPC Final Report, PART 2, p. 12-13). • Training programs have led to the establishment of networks for CNSP (CHR, DSWD, PNP, DILG, etc). • Good evidence of strengthened referral system both in and outside of CPC 5 areas (CPC 5 final report, Part 2, p. 13). • A wide array of documentation and case studies of good examples from selected barangays councils for the protection of children (BCPC) in ten CPC-5 focused provinces and cities has been collected and assessed to learn from insights and lessons which will be used towards the development of a more aggressive strategy for organizing, activating, strengthening and sustaining BCPCs nationwide. (AR 2004, p. 43). <p><u>On Rescue, Recovery and Reintegration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Reintegration of children with families has improved.” (references Mindanao only in footnote) (CPC 5 MTR, Part 2, p. 13.) • Efforts being made in some CPC 5 areas to address root causes of CICL and changing arrest strategies to make them more child-friendly (CPC 5 MTR, Part 2, p. 13.) <p><u>Results Reported at CPC V MTR</u></p> <p><i>Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Proceeded as planned in 126 CPC target barangays with an average accomplishment of 95%... • The challenge is making BCPCs functional and effective... they have not developed a mechanism to locate and address CNSP. They are often only able to reach visible cases of disadvantaged children in the community.... Limited effort in systematic data gathering for planning and monitoring” (CPC V MTR, p. 45). <p><u>Monitoring & Evaluation Results @ CPC v MTR:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts being made in some areas for establishment of ECCD database (master listing of children 0-6yrs), still in piloting phase (CPC V MTR, p. 46). <p><u>Challenges/Constraints (@ the end of CPC5)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While there already exists an impressive array of laws on child protection at national and local levels, enforcement has been weak and inconsistent. • Law enforcement agencies need constant reminders, and pressure for them to carry out their tasks consistently.

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It remains a challenge to see the national legislature finally pass the comprehensive juvenile justice law, which will pave the way for the improved protection of children in conflict with the law. <p>The national policies on children in detention and other children without primary caregivers are still inadequate and will benefit greatly from the passage of this particular law. (Annual Report 2004, p. 43).</p>
<i>CPC5: Public Awareness</i>	<i>Creation of effective partnerships with mass media, NGOs, religious groups, private sector, labour groups/trade unions, academe, professional associations and people's organizations around child protection concerns</i>	<u>Mixed....</u>	<p><u>Results reported at end of CPC 5 (Final Draft Report)</u></p> <p><i>"...because of UNICEF interventions, enhanced protection capacities have resulted in":</i></p> <p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted community education in more than 600 barangays on issues of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation (AR 2004, p. 41) <p><u>Challenges/Constraints</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Since families and communities form the first circle of defence against child abuse, exploitation and violence, there is a need to invest more systematically in capacity building and awareness-raising at the grassroots level including training for parents, community leaders and volunteers. This is clearly where the BCPC will have a major role. The bulk of assistance, so far, to capacity building has been at the level of provincial, municipal and city level officials and personnel." (AR 2004, p. 43). "Faith-based organizations and local church communities have a strong grassroots presence and have the resources to reach large numbers of children; but they have yet to be fully exploited to provide support for child protection initiatives." (Annual report 2004, p. 43).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
CPC6: Child Protection	By 2009, <i>access to prevention services (e.g. education, vocational skills, life skills education etc..) for children at risk of being abused, exploited and trafficked, especially in the 24 CPC6 provinces and cities, has increased</i>	<u>Evidence of services but no baseline</u>	<p>Results</p> <p>Service Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 81,000 children reported to be benefiting directly from child protection services including psychosocial support and more than 1,000,000 children reached indirectly by child protection advocacy campaigns (AR 2009, p. 16). • More than 49,000 community members attending child protection community sessions and community systems building. (AR 2009, p. 16). • Support was also extended to local social welfare and development offices (LSWDOs), NGOs and FBOs to provide direct services in the recovery and healing of child victims of abuse, exploitation and violence. The services reached more than 5,000 children directly and included the provision of supplies and equipment to crisis centres; financial assistance for education; medical and legal counselling; and other forms of psychosocial support. (AR 2009, p. 16). • In 2008, protective service delivery was delivered through partners to around 10,000 street children, children at-risk in poor urban areas and their families who benefited directly or indirectly from one or a combination of the prevention services... Support to families included training on effective parenting, values education, counselling and home visits. NGO partners reported positive changes in the attitudes of some parents, including their active involvement in community activities such the Parent Teachers Community Association (PTCA) (Annual Report 2008) <p>Strengthening Systems For Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009 “the project [Protective Services for Children Affected by Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking] has made progress in strengthening the prevention and response systems to protect children from abuse, exploitation and trafficking by building life-skills of at-risk children and by increasing awareness and understanding about child rights and child protection”⁸ • Training of police investigators and state prosecutors on investigation and prosecution of violations of the Anti-trafficking in Person Act (CPC 6 MTR, p. 42). • Tech support given to the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking. Local IACAT were set up and given assistance (CPC 6 MTR, p. 42). <p>MTR (2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF supported several prevention related activities (life skills education, Alternative Education sessions) for 9,545 children at risk and in need of special protection (CPC6, MTR, p. 42).

⁸ UNICEF Philippines. “Standard Progress Report: Child Protection Program”, p. 3.

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 9,210 children and youth victims of abuse, exploitation, and trafficking, street children and children in conflict with the law were assisted to avail of protective services (formal/informal ed, educ .supplies, vocational skills, para-legal and psych services) in the CPC6 areas. (CPC6 MTR, p. 45). <p>Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive and protective service delivery capacity was strengthened through establishment of community based diversion programs in 298 barangays, training of about 40 per cent of social workers on case management, as well as training of over 1,500 CNSP on Life Skills to enhance their capacity for their own protection (AR 2008, p. 20). The project [Protective Services for Children Affected by Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking] improved the data collection, reporting and monitoring of trafficking-in-persons cases through the development and adoption of the Philippine Anti-Trafficking in Persons Database by the Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT). The software was developed and pilot-tested in Regions 7 and 11 in partnership with Asia ACTs and the IACAT. The official launch on 11 December 2009. The project also improved the detection of and response to child labour in formal establishments by supporting the drafting of the Manual on the Conduct of Inspection, Rescue and Enforcement Proceedings. (AR, 2009, p. 16). <p>Other</p>
	<p>By 2009, <i>reintegration, recovery and healing services</i>, especially for children affected by armed conflict (CAAC) are available without discrimination, especially in CPC6 provinces and cities</p>	<p>Evidence of services but not able to determine whether they are available "without discrimination"</p>	<p><i>No real reporting on this goal beyond activity level.</i></p> <p><u>Activity Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The development of a child protection emergency preparedness and response plans has been initiated in four of the nine CNSP focus LGUs. The remaining 5 LGUs will be covered during the extension phase" (UNICEF Philippines. (undated). "Standard Progress Report: Child Protection Program, p. 3). Signing of the UN-Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) Action Plan on the recruitment and use of child soldiers in the armed conflict in Mindanao in 2009. (AR 2009, p. 18). Expansion of child-friendly spaces within Central Mindanao in 2009, (despite the greater lack of security and the large numbers of displacement) child-friendly spaces expanded. More than 7,000 children receive psychosocial support daily. In Northern Philippines, meanwhile, more than 100 child-friendly spaces were established in response to typhoons and emergencies. As of this writing, more than 41,000 children are assisted daily through psychosocial support activities. (AR 2009, p. 17). <p>MTR (2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF supported the formation of Youth Peace groups in conflict affected areas. (CPC6, MTR, p. 42).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace education exemplars were finalized and disseminated. These are supported by the issuance of the Executive Order No. 570 by the President mandating the inclusion of these exemplars in basic education and teacher training courses (to ensure institutionalization of Peace Education). (CPC6, MTR, p, 42). • At least 700 child victims of abuse, exploitation and trafficking as well as formerly detained (Children in Conflict with the Law) CICL, were provided aftercare services in preparation for reintegration into their families and communities. (CPC6 MTR, p. 45). • Program supported five facilities for CICL were supported... In Eastern Samar this included support to a newly created court in Easter Samar, a CPC province, where 50% of the crimes involve women and children, as well as support for the establishment for a Child Protection Unit that will handle child abuse cases. (CPC6 MTR, p. 45).
	<p>By 2009, CNSP are provided legal and judicial protection under a child-sensitive justice system particularly in the CPC6 areas</p>	<p>Good evidence of progress</p>	<p>Juvenile Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Justice Network... created and led by UNICEF played a pivotal role in highlighting the situation of children in conflict with the law on the government’s policy agenda and was instrumental in the passage of RA 9344” (CPC6 MTR, p. 43). • Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006, provisions are reported to benefit some 10,000 children in conflict with the law (CPC 6 MTR, p. 42). • Juvenile justice indicators have been successfully integrated into the data monitoring systems of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP). (CPC6 MTR, p. 44). • “Despite misperceptions regarding the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act and the consequent difficulties for its full implementation, the new law has resulted in the drastic reduction of the number of children in detention, from more than 2,000 before the new law took effect in 2006 to only 387 in 2008.” (AR 2008, p. 19). <p>Other legislative work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, program advocacy and lobbying efforts resulted in “good progress on four child protection bills (i.e. child pornography, corporal punishment, age of sexual consent and foster care) in the congress. The progress can be attributed to the coordinated efforts of various NGOs lobbying for the passage of the bills, led by the Child Rights Network. UNICEF is a key member of this network and has played a pivotal role in convening the network, mobilizing the different actors, and supporting its advocacy activities.” (Annual Report 2008, p. 21). • In 2009, CP program lobbied (successfully) for the passage of the Republic Act 9775 a.k.a. the Anti-Child pornography Act of 2009. (AR 2009, p. 17).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The policy framework for child protection was further strengthened through finalization and official adoption of the National Strategic Plan of Action to End Violence Against Children, and the development of a one-year implementation plan.” (AR 2008, p. 19). <p>Training for Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “the project trained more than 230 Public Attorney’s Office (PAO) lawyers on how to handle cases covered by RA 9344 and RA 9362...More than 250 judges, prosecutors, PAO lawyers, clerks of court, court social workers and interpreters from Family Courts were trained on handling cases of child abuse and trafficking. Another 36 agents and investigators of the National Bureau of Investigation were drilled on child-friendly interviewing of child abuse victims.” (AR 2009, p. 17). • Conducted multi-sectoral training for family courts across the regions: judges, prosecutors, public defender, jail officers and social workers training on issues relating child protection (special court procedures, case management, restorative justice, diversion cases for CICL). (CPC 6 TMR, p. 42). <p><i>Evidence of government uptake...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council held the National Juvenile Justice Summit, attended by more than 200 participants from government and NGOs. (AR 2009, p. 17). – The National Police Commission published the Police Manual on the Management of Cases of Children in Conflict with the Law. The Supreme Court is revising the Rule on Juveniles in Conflict with the Law to conform to RA 9344 (AR 2009, p. 17).
	<p><i>By 2009, local councils for the protection of children and referral networks for CNSP are functional, especially in CPC6 provinces and cities</i></p>	<p>Some but not all are functional. No evidence after 2006.</p>	<p><i>KRE is outcome level since it is the functionality of local councils (which shows also in its Key progress indicator) leading to protected children</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2003, LCPCs have been organized in 33 provinces (41%); in 70 cities and municipalities (61%) and in 906 (50%) of barangays. The December 2003 report indicated an 82% LCPD functionality rate covering provinces and cities alone, where 58% were from non-CPC areas and 24% from CPC areas (CPC 5 Final Report, p. 15). <p><u>Results related to “Functionality” of LCPCs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2006, in the 24 focus local governments, 93% of the provincial and city councils for the protection of children, 62% of municipal councils for the protection of children (MCPCs) and 29% of barangays councils for the protection of children (BCPSs) were assessed to be functional.* (CPC6, MTR, p. 49). • In 2006, 62% of the 79 provincial LCPDs, 52% of the 117 city councils for the protection of children and 32% of municipal councils for the protection of children and 16% of barangays councils (BCPCs) for the protection of children were assessed to be functional.* (CPC 6, MTR, p. 49).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected (KRE) in this Component	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<p>*LCPCs are considered functional if it meets regularly, has records of the minute of meetings, has developed an action plan and has an approved budget (CPC6 MTR, p. 49).</p> <p>"Data from communities reveals that the training [for local officials and community members across CPC 6 areas] resulted in increased awareness and activation of the community's role as duty-bearers in the promotion of child rights, as manifested in the planning and development of more "child-friendly" programs and he greater capacity to prevent, monitor and address cases of child abuse and exploitation and CICL in their barangays." (CPC6 MTR, p. 45).</p>
	<i>Other</i>		<p>Still doing public awareness work as in CPC 5 but no KRE to capture this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working at national level (campaigns), and at family and community level (community education on prevention and referral systems. Also working through the PES project→ is this in Health or Communications from CPC 5??, which seems to have high attendance) see MTR for CPC 6, p. 43). Using partnerships with NGOs to try and access/education on CNSP issues in areas controlled by MILF and NPA (CPC 6, MTR, p. 43). <p>Child-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children monitored - The program has started identifying and documenting several cases of trafficking in focus areas. With the help of community education sessions, victims have come forth to share their experiences with trafficking. The program, which is being piloted in San Fernando, Bukidnon is developing a database of children in the localities where UNICEF operates. The project seeks to monitor the whereabouts, situation and educational status of minors in the area and produce a master list of minors in the identified barangays. As a result, the program will be able to identify those who are most vulnerable to trafficking and provide them with preventive interventions such as life skills development, alternative learning systems and a family life effectiveness program. (AusAID 2010 report, p. 30).</p>

Results based matrix- Communication

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
CPC5:	By 2003, empowerment of families for informed behaviour choices in the context of children's & women's rights	<i>Mixed</i>	<p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent Effectiveness Service (PES), a home-based parent education program where child rights training has been built in. By end of 2000, PES seminars had reached 4000 parents in 15 provinces and 4 cities. (CPC5 MTR, p. 35). Female Functional Literacy adopted in 21 of 35 CPC 5 provinces and cities (CPC5 MTR, p. 35). Provided media education for parents to make them more critical users of mass media... "however, due to the absence of a focal agency, media education has reached a limited number of children, parents and educators

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At end of CPC5 low functionality of <i>Community Radio and Public Awareness System (ComPAS)</i> (CPC 5 Final Report, p. 17). • “PES Seminars have contributed to improving parents’ awareness and understanding of the rights and needs of children, making them more able to respond to children’s rights and needs... Greater parental involvement in services and interventions for children has also been reported” (CPC5 MTR, p. 35). Challenge still to involve some parents, particularly fathers (CPC5, MTR, p. 35). <p><i>Knowledge Centres</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of six provinces & cities visited for report, 4 indicated they have KCs (E. Samar, Cebu City, Batangas City and Batangas province). (CPC5 Final Report, p. 17). • “There are indicators that KC establishment has cascaded below the province and the city e.g. in Eastern Samar (Giuan Mun.) that serves as a one-stop data source in Batangas City. (CPC5 Final Report, p. 17-18). • 38% of total provinces and cities monitored have Child Info (software program that stores and organizes statistical data on women & children) (CPC5 Final Report, p. 18). • Evidence of use of KCs by children, their families and other concerned stakeholders (see CPC 5 Final Report, p. 18-19). • “The value thus far is that local government that have established KCs were able to allocate space and resources to put up or upgrade libraries or reference centres.” (CPC 5 Final Report, p. 19). <p><u>Annual Reports</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>National Framework on Child Participation</i> was formally adopted at the national policy level by the Executive Board of the Council for the Welfare of Children. (Annual Report 2004, p. 19). • “Knowledge Centers for children and women and child participation in media were two areas where program objectives were met and exceeded. Community communication fully met expectations for empowerment of partners for child rights based behaviour choice; however, ComPAS radio projects struggled with frequent or prolonged periods off-air due to equipment break down or infrastructure management. Establishment of the Kabataan (youth) News Network TV series on two national TV networks sets the stage for much heightened visibility of child rights on the national stage in 2004.” (AR 2003, p. 11).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
PC6: ** Note: MTR is measuring against the CPAP and the results here are from the approved Country Program Planning Doc	<i>By 2009, <u>mass media industry</u> compliant with the CRC with emphasis on authentic child participation in media production</i>	<i>There seems to be good evidence, particularly of child participation, but it's still being reported at an activity level.</i>	<p><i>KRE is outcome level and so with its indicators, since it is compliance (change behaviour) of media that will lead to empowered children/women of their rights (impact).</i></p> <p>2009 AusAID unfinished doc includes a target of "By 2009, adoption of CRC compliant laws to protect rights of children"... then says "Need to add 5 yr results for media advocacy..." WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THOSE RESULTS</p> <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The communication program brought genuine child and youth participation to national media through the award winning Kabataan News Network (KNN). (MTR 2007, p.33). • The Kabataan News Network (KNN) children's media participation project has evolved over five years to be a broader media collective, including other media groups and incorporating radio, print, online and short film formats. This transition has built a more sustainable format and also widened participation to other groups. Over five years 600 children have participated in KNN, creating 540 packages and 98 complete episodes. At the height of its success, the show was broadcast on ABS-CBN Channel 2 and had an estimated audience of 2.2 million. Of particular note are the very active media bureaus in North Cotabato, Davao City and Camaines Norte. However, the show was unable to sustain this premier slot due to commercial pressure and low ratings. Despite this, the show has aired on many other channels including: Knowledge Channel, ABC channel 5, QTV and Nickelodeon. (AusAid report 2010, p. 39). • Since the child-friendly journalism awards started in 2002, the number of children-related news stories in national broadcasts has increased seven-fold (CPC VI MTR, p. 34). • The quality of reporting has improved; fewer violations of the Department of Justice media guidelines were observed and topics about children were more diverse than in previous years. (CPC VI MTR, p. 34). • Around 200 influential print and broadcast journalists from all CPC 6 areas were trained in child rights sensitive journalism for the first time. While national journalists have been exposed to training in best practices in journalism to protect the rights of children and protect the identities of children in difficult situations, regional and local journalists have not benefited from such training. As a result, numerous violations of pertinent codes of conduct as well the Department of Justice (DOJ) guidelines had come to light at the local level. UNICEF was able to organize training fellowships in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, separately for print and broadcast journalists, which significantly boosted awareness of local journalists. (AusAid report 2010, p. 40). <p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF helped create space in print and broadcast for discussions on child pornography and why a new law is needed to address its prevalence. (AusAID 2010 report, p. 39)

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Completing the final year of a five-year initiative, the KNN children’s media project successfully completed three tri-media workshops in Manila, Cebu and Davao City, involving 45 young media practitioners in radio, TV and print media.” (AR, 2009, p. 13). • “The media advocacy project supported a fellowship for 28 Mindanao-based journalists. The media practitioners, covering print, radio and TV, attended a three-day course on child-sensitive reporting and violence against children. All the journalists returned to complete the fellowship by developing articles that covered different aspects of the issue and by sharing the articles for critiquing and feedback.” (AR 2009, p. 14).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	<p>By 2009, <u>caregivers & fieldworkers</u> are better able to manage information that facilitates informed choices of parents and children</p>	<p>Some evidence, little reporting and not clear how this was tracked.</p>	<p>2009 AusAID unfinished doc includes a target of “BY 2009, number of mothers, fathers and caregivers in 10 focus areas in Mindanao and Visayas using child-friendly practices has doubled”... then says “Need to add 5 yr results for behaviour change...” Where are these results???</p> <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Task Forces use reporting forms or survey records in preparing quick status reports on the situation of children. Community-based monitoring system is found to be most comprehensive because it contains information of various sectors e.g. health, education, and socio-economic profile. Updated health records at the <i>barangay</i> level can easily be accessed from the health centres and schools by interested persons at any given time. (Molera, 2007, p. 50) • Knowledge Centres (KCs) were assessed using criteria developed by UNICEF and majority showed significant progress since their last assessment in 2005. LGUs do utilise KCs which are usually located inside libraries, child minding centres or separate corners in existing offices, to store and display information products about children. The levels of functionality of the KCs depends on how one views it, i.e. as the physical space for a one-stop information on children, or a system composed of the planning development offices or other designated offices. Viewed as a system, almost all sites rate level 3 functionality, meaning has all the elements required under the criteria (database + info products + advocacy). Despite this, KCs were noted to suffer from staff turnover and lack of staff, dated equipment, inadequate computer and communications skills, inadequate communication plans, inadequate accountability mechanisms, and low budgets. (Molera, 2007, p. 51) • “...relatively little has changed in the entrenched scepticism of adults about the authentic role of children and youth in decision-making as defined in the CRC.” (MTR CPC VI, p. 34). • “The acceptance of corporal punishment by general public, as was confirmed by the study on violence in schools, and the common notion that corporal punishment at home is an international family concern, are deeply rooted in the belief system of Filipino society. This will take a long time to change even with a comprehensive communication strategy (Annual Report 2008, p. 23). <p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conduct of focus group discussions in the disparity barangays in the CPC focus areas started in 2006. But most CTFs completed the exercise in 2008. (AR 2008, p. 17) • The Abot Kamay (Reach Out) strategy (which was set to be potentially owned by local governments) “build the capacity of Community Task Forces (CTFs) in 21 focus areas to conduct focus group discussions with community residents and generate local communication plans. One third of focus barangays have already identified urgent child-friendly practices that would help address disparity through local knowledge and responses. (MTR 2007, p. 34).
<p>August 2010</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, the Communications Program carried out a rapid community assessment (RCA) in 95 priority villages in CPC 6 through members of local community task force (CTF). The RCA was to collect information on the practices of mothers, fathers, and caregivers in disparity barangays and the program would use this information to develop local communication plans that



CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	<p><i>By 2009, <u>policy & decision makers</u> use more effectively evidenced-based information for planning, budgeting, & mobilizing resources for programs focused on children & women</i></p>	<p><i>Some evidence – attribution is problematic in some cases</i></p>	<p><i>KRE is outcome level, again on change behaviour of policy and decision makers that will lead to empowered ... (impact)</i></p> <p><u>Outcome</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-Child Pornography Act was signed into law by President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo on 19 November 2009. (AustAid report 2010, p. 39). • As of 2007, three national government agencies and 19 of 24 focus areas have functional Knowledge Centres. However lack of sound data, inability of partners to produce sound reports and insufficient demand from intended users hamper complete functionality (CPC VI, MTR, p. 34). • Of 12 centres evaluated in MTR, 7 had updated DevInfo databases and knowledge products used for advocacy and decision-making; 4 centres had no database at all (CPC VI, MTR, p. 34). <p><u>Output</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Communication initiatives carried out by the LGUs include (1) enabling 220 indigenous children to obtain birth certificates through a local media campaign on birth registration in Davao City; (2) supporting mothers in Camarines Norte and Capiz with relevant information on nutritious foods; (3) launching hygiene promotion in 10 hard-to-reach <i>barangays</i> in Sultan Kudarat; (4) participation of 3,500 children in North Cotabato and Sarangani in the CRC@20 celebrations.” (AR 2009, p. 14). • Communication program supported (through advocacy, lobbying work, etc) the passage of the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act and the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RRIR) of the National Milk Code. (MTR CPC VI, p. 33). • CP program has provided tech assistance to implementing partners in developing and launching national social mobilization and advocacy campaigns. (CPC VI, p. 34).
	<p>Other/Comments</p>		<p>In the 2008 report much time is spent discussion the Communication Program’s supporting activities to other programs (H&N breastfeeding campaign; Media advocacy on Juvenile Justice; Education for Children affected by conflict, see Annual Report 2008, p. 15-16). <i>Is this now detracting them from their own goals? What is the role of the CommProg now?</i></p> <p>“A lot has been achieved in the year, and the main constraint has been lack of human resource to deliver all that is requested, and work in 24 project areas. The team is pulled between delivering results in the program/project work and supporting the other sections, especially fundraising and child protection and health for advocacy. With better planning and more focused activities, we hope this will be much improved in 2009. The local areas will also be reduced to 10 provinces.” (Annual Report, p. 18).</p>

Results-based Matrix: Health, Nutrition & HIV/AIDS

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
CPC5: Mother & Child Health – Mortality rates	By 2003 infant mortality rates (IMR) have reduced from 48,9/1000 live births (in 1995) to 36.5/1000 live births	<i>Not found</i>	<i>No results reported</i> <i>Not convinced these have been tracked</i>
	By 2003 the under-five mortality rates (U5MR) have reduced from 53/1000 live births (in 1995) to 36.5/1000 live births	<i>Not found</i>	<i>No results reported</i> <i>Not convinced these have been tracked</i>
	By 2003 maternal mortality rates (MMR) have decreased from 180/100,000 live births (in 1995) to 100/100,000 live births to	<i>Not found</i>	<i>No results reported</i> <i>Not convinced these have been tracked</i> <i>Implementing the Maternal Death Reviews (MDR) which analyze circumstances around maternal death, so that this information can be used to educate front line workers on the causes of maternal death as a basis for corrective behaviour/solutions to ensure maternal survival. Extensive training being done throughout CPC5, specifically training of front line health workers, like midwives and other traditional birthing assistants. The MDR was tested in CPC IV and has been adopted by the DoH as an enabling mechanism to reduce maternal deaths, therefore maintaining this approach in CPC5 areas multiplies its benefits on improving the maternal health care system (CPC 5 Final report, Part 2, p.1)</i> <i>Enhancing Female Functional Literacy (FFL) is also seen as a way to help women access and assert the health care they need. (CPC 5 Final report, Part 2, p.2)</i>
CPC5: Nutrition	By 2003 protein-energy malnutrition among preschool children has reduced from 28% (in 1993) to 14%	<i>Not found</i>	<i>No results reported</i> <i>Key Challenge:</i> The lack of a nutritionist on the UNICEF team at a time of grave nutritional challenges to children is a major preoccupation for the prioritization of nutrition especially protein energy malnutrition activities, in-house monitoring and the ability to reinvigorate the country's nutrition response. A lack of priority, dedicated funds and a clear nutrition strategy in government combine to make this challenge even more pressing. In light of the MDG challenges and the expected UNDAF outcomes for children in this area, UNICEF will require additional resources to fund both the required technical capacity and provide funding support for priorities in this area. (Annual Report 2004, p. 30)
	By 2003, vitamin A deficiency has been virtually eliminated	<i>Not found</i>	Unqualified result – “virtual”

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	By 2003, manifestations of iodine deficient disorders have been eliminated	<i>Not found</i>	<i>No results reported</i>
	By 2003, Iron-deficiency anaemia among children, pregnant and lactating women reduced by 20% (from 1993 baseline levels of 49% in children under one and 43% in pregnant/lactating women)	<i>Not found</i>	<i>Goal is for all children but is based on a baseline statistic of rate for children under 1</i> <i>No results reported</i>
	<u>Other Results Not Captured in KRE</u>		<p>Enhanced Child Growth (ECG) Strategy (which builds upon the child growth project experience in CPC IV) is reported to have had exemplary results. In the strategy, community-based health and nutrition posts, each serving 20-30 families, are established and operated. Posts are built by the community using their own resources, and are run by BHWs or trained mother volunteers, with tech assistance from mid-wives who regularly visit and conduct health services. At the MTR, 1,033 functional health and nutrition posts have been established in 18 CPC V areas. Services include: growth monitoring and promotion (with strong emphasis on promotion and counselling), oral rehydration therapy, micronutrient supplementation, anti-helminthic prophylaxis, breastfeeding support and pre-natal care. Centres have been supported through equipment supply (e.g. weigh scales) and training for front-line health workers. (CPC 5 MTR, p. 38-39).</p> <p>Reports indicate that involvement of the ECG has strengthened the role of the community and the international between parents and front-line workers... Health and nutrition problems are increasingly identified at the family level, allowing for early prevention or treatment of childhood and maternal illnesses. At the same time the strategy has helped to interface families and communities with the health system by making both parents and frontline workers more capable of making appropriate referrals to facilities (CPC5 MTR, p. 39) MODEL PILOTING!!!</p> <p>** No mention of these centres in CPC 6 MTR, were they dropped? Why, seemed successful?</p>
CPC5: Disease	By 2000, polio has been eradicated	yes	<p>The Philippines was declared polio-free in October 2000. No wild poliovirus had been isolated since 1993. (CPC 5 MTR, p. 18).</p> <p>Polio free status has been reported as sustained since at least 2003 (cannot find in any documents whether this was done by 2000). (see Annual Report 2003, p. 57, Annual Report 2004, 2009 AusAID document p. 1).</p>

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	By 2002, control of measles	yes	<p>Not a very clear objective – “control” is not qualified</p> <p>Measles cases declined dramatically from 35,035 in 1996 to 6,987 in 1999, almost achieving the 90 per cent reduction goals even before the target year. Surveillance of measles cases has been integrated in the 16 sentinel sites for polio throughout the country. (CPC5 MTR, p. 18).</p> <p>In February 2004 the Department of Health with support from the Japanese Government, UNICEF, WHO and others succeeded in immunizing 94% of all children between the ages of 9 months and 8 years against measles. A total of 17.2 million children were vaccinated and measles cases have decreased by 71% in the succeeding months. (Annual Report 2004, p. 4-5).</p>
CPC 6: Health & Nutrition From the CPAP	Universal Salt Iodization by 2005 with salt utilization of 85%	Unclear how this was tracked in focus areas. Attribution also a problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iodized salt consumption increased from 56% in 2003 to 74% in 2005, and 30 provinces reported consumption at over 80% (CPC VI MTR, p. 36). • In 2005 sampling of salt in markets, iodization was found in over 90% of tested samples. (CPC VI MTR, p. 36).
	Reduce under-nutrition in children by 30% from 2003 levels (after MTR became reducing child and maternal under-nutrition by 20%)	Not found, attribution will be a problem	<p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H&N program worked with DoH and WHO to develop a national policy and plan of action on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYIF) (stresses exclusive breastfeeding for first 6 months). • In October 2008, after intense advocacy led by H&N program (in partnerships with gov’t and NGOs), a Supreme Court decision allowed the DoH to enforce the national milk code (CPC VI MTR, p. 35).
	Reduce maternal mortality ratio from current level of 200	No results reported Lack of data at the LGU level to track ⁹	<p>No results reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of data at the LGU level to track (as acknowledged in 2010 AusAID report) <p>Positive indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Review DOH FHSIS publications for 2004 and 2008 from 9 focus areas revealed improved service coverage on maternal and neonatal health, with average of 62.5% increase on health facility delivery from 12 to 19.5%; 30% increase in killed birth attended deliveries from 30% to 39%; 28% increase on antenatal care with at least three visits” UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1)¹⁰

⁹ UNICEF Philippines “Health & Nutrition”, p. 1

¹⁰ UNICEF Philippines “Health & Nutrition”, p. 1

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	Reduce disparities relating to infant and under 5 as well as maternal mortality	<p><i>Not found.</i></p> <p>Results reported but attribution highly problematic and not clear they are the results for the disparity focused areas.</p>	<p><u>Results – These are not at focus barangay level</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of less than 5 mortality from 40 to 34 per 1,000 live births in the past 5 yrs. UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). • Infant and neonatal mortality remain a challenge: Infant mortality dropped from 29 in 3003 to 25 in 2008 while neonatal mortality remained the same, 17 in 2003, and 16 in 2008 UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). • All regions except ARMM and Eastern Visayas showed decreased below 5 mortality rates. In 2008, ARMM’s UFMR increased to 94 in 2008 (form 72 in 2003) while Eastern Visayas is 64 from 57 UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1).
CPC6: Immunization Plus	By 2009, the country has attained 90% FIC, 85% TT2+, sustained polio free status and has eliminated measles and maternal neonatal tetanus	<p><i>Not found.</i></p> <p>All of the below are subject to attribution problems and are national level/provincial figures FIC KRE not achieved good progress made; TT2+ not attained; Polio KRE achieved; Measles KRE not achieved but good progress made; MNT not achieved</p>	<p><u>Results – National level/provincial level figures.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009, immunization coverage improved from about 70% FIC in 2003 to 80% in 2008 (MICS) UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). • At national level, 2003 to 2008 NDHS showed a 28% increase on the TT2+ coverage from 37.3 to 47.7% UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). • As of 2009, the Philippines has sustained its polio free status UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). (Reported as sustained dating back to 2003). • The country has not yet achieved measles elimination (despite high reported measles vaccination coverage in 2007) “Measles cases dropped significantly in 2005 one year after the 2004 nationwide campaign and follow-up campaign was done in 2007). Deaths due to measles in 2009 were reported at 4 compared to 8 in 2008 while confirmed measles cases dropped to 200 in 2009 from 900 in 2008.” UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). • “Only 9 of 121 LGUs are [targeted] for maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination (by supplemental tetanus vaccination campaigns and clean delivery programs in 2010-2012 for Philippines to be certified as having eliminated the disease). UNICEF Philippines. “Health & Nutrition: Standard Progress Report, p. 1). • Program supported mass de-worming and vitamin a supplementation drives, resulting in coverage rates of 80-98% (CPC VI, MTR, p. 36).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
CPC6: HIV/AIDS	By 2009, through increased awareness and the development of multi-sectoral responses to HIV, the capacity of adolescents and communities, especially in the highly urbanized municipalities of the 24 focus areas, to protect themselves from HIV and STI has increased	<u>Mixed</u>	<p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Data on higher level results towards the outcomes of CPC 6 were not systematically reported, particularly by cities. Implementing partners agreed to include specific M&E activities in their 2009 AWP to address this gap” (AR 2008, p. 37). • “A substantial increase in knowledge and safe practices has been reported (80% correct knowledge: 55% and 85% condom use for sexually active males and females 15-24 yrs) in Cebu. (AP 2008, p. 37). <p><u>CPC 6 MTR</u> provides some evidence action is being undertaken towards this goals, however, as the program started in 2004, results reported in the MTR were limited to the output level, though there is evidence of work being undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting national policy advocacy. • developed guidelines/modules which are being used by three major hospitals in Philippines to respond to HIV/AIDS. • have done capacity building for government, health professionals, implementing partners. • have teamed up with other CPP 6 programs to launch social mobilization campaign has formulated a joint program with WHO. <p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “In CPC6, UNICEF undertook peer education, street counseling, and one-on one advocacy to nearly 32,000 children and young people with high-risk behaviours for HIV and STIs, making them ready to protect themselves from the infections.” (AR 2009) • “UNICEF supported Babae Plus, the women’s support group for HIV, in mapping women living with HIV and affected families, to provide a first country estimate on the number of children living with HIV-infected parents. Babae Plus was capacitated to offer training on HIV awareness in the context of the rights of the child to all women infected, as well as to the affected children. This was greatly appreciated by the women who said it helped them discuss HIV in their families, to reveal their HIV status, and also to access further care and support services provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.” (2009 AR, p. 31). • Evidence the program is incorporating lessons learned into future work plans in particular on the pilot Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) intervention in Davao (see 2009 AR, p. 31-32).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	<p>“The goal of the UNICEF CPC6 HIV/AIDS component is to maintain the prevalence of HIV infection below 0.1% among adolescent, young people and women in Mindanao and Visayas in the context of a significantly expanding at-risk population”¹¹ (Goal stated in 2009 progress report).</p>	<p><u>Too early to tell.</u></p>	<p><i>Rationale of goal:</i> being that at the country level this will contribute to the overall goal of the Philippines 4th AIDS Medium Term Plan (AMTP 4), “to maintain the low prevalence of HIV infection in the country” and to relevant MDG goal.¹²</p> <p><i>Reason for goal change:</i> MTR recommendations included that the HIV program should focus implementation on key cities, to avoid spreading valuable resources too thinly in rural areas where HIV risk is comparatively low.¹³</p> <p>Reporting to date only at activity level, but good progress on outputs that should contribute to KRE (see UNICEF Philippines. (2009). “Standard Progress Report: HIV Prevention: Draft Document”).</p>

¹¹ UNICEF Philippines. (2009). “Standard Progress Report: HIV Prevention”, p. 1.

¹² UNICEF Philippines. (2009). “Standard Progress Report: HIV Prevention”, p. 1.

¹³ UNICEF Philippines. (2009). “Standard Progress Report: HIV Prevention”, p. 1.

Results-based Matrix: Education

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
CPC5: Creating child- friendly learning conditions for education for all	By SY 2004-2005, the elementary participation rate has increased from 94% to 99%	Not reached – nation-wide decline, less severe in CPC V areas	<p>CFSS implemented at primary school level by department of education. CPAP reports that an assessment done of 30% of the 131 pilot schools found that from 1998-2000, the retention rate increased from 79% to 93% and the achievement rate from 65 to 68% (CPAP, p. 11).</p> <p>“Nationwide, for the Child Friendly school system, there has been a slight deterioration in participation rates for public primary schools from 83.30% in SY 2002-03 to 81.72% in SY 2003-04, a 1.58 percentage point drop. This reduction was relatively less pronounced in CPC V areas at 79.34% compared to 80.75%, a 1.41 percentage point drop for the same period.” (AR 2004, p. 36).</p> <p>“One worrisome trend is revealed with the second annual statistical decline in the primary school participation rate to slightly more than 80% in 2003-04. This marks the second annual decline in national primary school enrolment which had reached a high point in 2001–02 of over 95%. Confirming concerns about the education sector is the increase in primary school drop-out rate. It is clear that the issue of access has not yet been guaranteed as was believed a few years ago.” (AR 2004, p. 5).</p>
	By SY 2004-2005, the elementary cohort survival rate has increased from 72% to 85 %	<i>Not reached</i> – nation-wide decline, less severe in CPC V areas - see <i>caveat beside</i>	<p>Cohort survival rates dropped in 2004 from 64% to 59%, or about a 4.65 percentage point reduction, however this was less than at the national level where rates fell from 69.47% to 63.57% in the same period amounting to some 5.9 percentage point reduction (Annual Report 2004, p. 36).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “it is believed that this situation is most likely attributable to the CPC V areas being the most challenging - characterized by high poverty incidence, isolation and generally tenuous peace and order situation. They would ordinarily have performed much worse than the rest of the country, yet the reverse is being observed, most likely attributed to the effectiveness of interventions.” (AR 2004, p. 36, also applies to participation rate decline noted above). <p>Cohort survival improvement in CPC5 areas (55% to 73%) surpassed the national trend (63% to 71%) and attained a rate higher than the national. (AR 2003, p. 4).</p>
	The achievement rate has increased from 60 to 70 percent in SY 1995-1996 to 75% in 2000-2001.	<i>No results found</i>	<p>This result statement does not make much sense!</p> <p>“Improvement in achievement test scores has yet to respond at the same rate as access and retention data.” (AR 2003)</p>

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	By SY 2005-2006, the psychological development and school preparedness of 50% of children entering school has increased.	<i>Mixed</i>	<p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPC V implemented a ECCD program including: a) updating curriculum and development or training modules for service providers and parents; b) development of ECCD learning and teaching materials; c) conduct of ECCD policy studies and advocacy; d) model building for alternative care such as family day care, child minding, workplace-based centres and e) strengthening the CWC as the focal agency for the national ECCD program (CPC5 MTR, p. 39). (Arguable these are all outputs to work towards ensuring children’s “psychological development and school preparedness”). <p><u>Challenges/Constraints</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “While some gains have been made in terms of expanding access, improvements in the quality of day care and pre-school programs continue to be a major challenge. The 2000 Education for All Report indicated that day care and pre-school program lack vital supplies and adequately trained staff.” (CPC 5 MTR, p. 39). Very little progress made in alternative ECD models that will accommodate realities of working parents (only Manila, Mt. Province, and Cotabato have implemented to date), (CPC5 MTR, p. 39).
CPC6: Girls education	By 2009, all 8,500 primary schools and 225 pilot secondary schools in the 24 focused areas have adopted the child friendly practices and tools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2008, the number of pilot CFSS increased from 131 in CPC 5, to 5,320 (62%) elementary schools of the total 8,600 primary schools in the 24 CPC6 areas. (UNICEF Philippines. “Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets”, p. 2). Among the existing network of CF-primary schools, about 35% have registered improvement in the outcomes for children in at least 2 of 3 key indicators (i.e. reducing drop-out rate, reducing repetition rate and raising National Achievement Test scores of children). (UNICEF Philippines. “Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets”, p. 2). Program as of 2009 is still undertaking efforts to strengthen and sustain CFSS standards in at least 40% of primary schools in the CPC 6 focus areas. (UNICEF Philippines. “Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets”, p. 2). By mid-2007, approx. 5000 (58%) of primary schools in the focus areas adopted the CFSS framework (52% of teachers and 62% of school heads were trained on CFSS philosophy and practices) (CPC6, MTR p. 38). <p>“At MTR on average basic education performance was moving downhill; between 2002 and 2005 national net enrolment and achievement rates dropped by 6% and 7% respectively. In CPC areas the trend is less severe with a decline of 4 and 2 percent. Cohort survival rates were reduced by 8 percentage points nationwide and five percent in CPC areas.” (CPC VI, MTR, p. 28).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The DepED now looks at CFSS not as a time-bound project but as a holistic approach and framework to quality learning. (CPC VI MTR, p. 38).

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	By 2009 disparity in educational outcomes for girls and boys, especially in the 24 focus areas, has been reduced with particular attention given to disadvantaged primary schools	<u>Unclear</u>	<p>CPC6 areas were successful in slightly reducing the gender disparity by 0.01% between 2002 to 2007 while at the national level the gap widened by .12% in the same period (Note: In the Philippines boys lag behind girls in all key indicators)¹⁴</p> <p>The gender gap in enrolment from 2005 to 2008 at the national level was favourable to girls at 1.58 percentage points, and 2.07 percentage points in CPC 6 areas for the same period. This reflects the national trend of boys lagging behind girls in key education indicators. (AR 2009, p. 20).</p>
CPC 6: Integrated Early childhood development	By 2009, access to early education for girls and boys in the 24 focus areas has increased by 50% from 2004 figures	<u>Unclear – Not attained according to national level figures and focus areas figures not tracked.</u>	<p><u>No Baseline Figures for 2004 and 2009 Annual Report only reports figures at national level</u></p> <p>“Access to ECCD improved progressively from 30% in 2004 to 47.5% in 2008 to 55.8% in 2009. In absolute terms this translates to 609,000 3-5yr old children having access to ECCD compared with 530,000 in 2008. “This is the result of sustained advocacy and capacity building activities that enabled 93% of community, up from 88% in 2008, to offer centre and home-based ECCD services especially in far-flung and conflict affected areas.” (Annual Report 2009, p. 20).”</p> <p><u>MTR Results</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 80% of communities in focus areas are now providing some form of ECCD service. • Over 20,000 children are reported to be participating in home-based services. <p><i>ECCD Project target: “By 2009, 90% of communities (from about 70% in 2004) in CPC 6 areas are able to provide access to quality ECCD to 3-5 year old children</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4000 additional children were reached in 2009 through new home-based care ECCDs (UNICEF Philippines. “Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets”, p. 1). • 2004 baseline missing – cannot measure. <p><i>Targets modified after MTR (see below)</i></p>
<i>CPC 6: Program targets changed after the MTR (as outlined in 2009 Annual Report).</i>	60% of children 3-5yrs have access to quality ECCD	Unclear – reporting using national data but target is in focus area (?)	<p>Latest trends have improved. Access to ECCD improved progressively from 30% in 2004 to 47.5% in 2008 to 55.8% in 2009. In absolute terms this translates to 609,000 3-5yr old children having access to ECCD compared with 530,000 in 2008. “This is the result of sustained advocacy and capacity building activities that enabled 93% of community, up from 88% in 2008, to offer centre and home-based ECCD services especially in far-flung and conflict affected areas.” (Annual Report 2009, p. 20).</p>

¹⁴ UNICEF Philippines. “Education Program of CPC 6, Achievements vs. Targets, as of Sept 7, 2009,” p. 1.

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area	KRE Achieved	Evidence
	88% of children 6-11yrs have access to quality primary education	Evidence of approaching goal, however, attribution still unclear as the tracking is in focus areas but UNICEF only working in 10 barangays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children aged 6-11 enrolled in primary education decreased at the national level from 90.29% in 2002 to 84.84% in 2007. The decline in CPC 6 areas is slightly less, from 88.42% to 83.04% in the same period. (UNICEF Philippines. "Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets", p. 1). The proportion of children aged 6 to 11 with access to primary education climbed from 81.9per cent in 2005 to 83.5per cent in 2008. This increase is higher compared to the national rate of increase from 84.4per cent to 85.12per cent for the same period. (AR 2009, p. 20). "The proportion of children reaching grade 1 in CPC 6 areas improved significantly by 12.71 percentage points from 61.97per cent in 2005 to 74.68 per cent in 2007. The national average improvement was more modest at 5.24 percentage points, from 70.02 per cent to 75.26 per cent within the same period." (AR 2009, p. 20). "... gender disparity worsened both at the national level and in CPC 6 areas but more so in the latter with boys lagging behind the girls. In terms of learning competency level, between 2005 and 2007, the improvement in the achievement level of children in the CPC 6 areas was lower than that for the total country. It increased by 8 percentage points from 54.43 per cent in 2005 to 62.51per cent in 2007 compared to the 10.15 percentage point improvement for the total country as it moved from 54.66per cent to 64.81per cent within the same period. Furthermore, the gender disparity in the CPC 6 areas was consistently lower than at the total country level." (AR 2009, p. 20).
	74% of children entering gr. 1 complete primary education (retention rates)	Yes achieved as of 2007, however, attribution is a problem for same reason as KRE above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elementary cohort survival rate improved significantly in CPC 6 areas by 8.7% (from 65.9% in 2002 to 74.68% in 2007). In contrast, the national average improvement was more modest, by 2.82% (from 72.44% to 75.26%) within the same period. (UNICEF Philippines. "Education Program of CPC6: Achievements vs. Targets", p. 1) <p><i>No reporting on this KPE in either 2008 or 2009 Annual Reports – Has is been maintained?</i></p>
	8% of children graduating primary school attain 75% mastery of learning competencies such that disparity with the national averages is reduced by half.	<i>Unclear.</i>	<p>"In terms of competency level: between 2004 and 2007, the improvement in achievement level of children in the CPC6 areas was slightly higher than that for the total country. It increased by 6.88% (from 55.63% in 2004 to 62.51% in 2007) compared to 6.08% improvement for the total country (from 58.73% to 64.81%) within the same period."¹⁵</p> <p><i>No reporting on this KPE in either 2008 or 2009 Annual Reports</i></p>

¹⁵ UNICEF Philippines. "Education Program of CPC 6, Achievements vs. Targets, as of Sept 7, 2009," p. 1.

Results-based Matrix: Local Policy & Institutional Development

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area		Evidence
CPC5:	<i>Enlightened policies, effective programs and improved resources allocation for children</i>	<i>Unclear</i>	<p><i>Policy and institutional changes are usually placed at the outcome level unless specified by a program/project. Because they are only facilitative to achieving impact in the change of quality of life of the children.</i></p> <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report affirmed that the inputs for the formulation of the “4 Gifts” have been useful in mainstreaming the CFM in local governance. Relevant national laws (e.g. Asin law, Child Labour) are reflected in the local development plans for children and translated into local goals, policies, and programs (CPC 5 Final Report, p. 15). • “The formulation and the approval of the “four gifts” for children have pushed local governments (with significant reach in non-CPC areas) and implementers to cover as much child rights as possible. The life-cycle approach and child rights helped local governments view the child from a holistic perspective. Programs have gone beyond health and education, and child protection and participation responses have been added (CPC 5 Final Report, p. 6-7). • To a significant extent these gifts child-friendly have shaped child-friendly political will and actions, synchronized interventions for children, and strengthened teamwork. These gifts, notably the approved LIPC and the Code, have great potentials to serve as safety nets for changing political guards and leadership priorities. These tools also helped in allocating/increasing local resources to implement programs for children (CPC 5 Final Report, p. 7).
	<i>By 2003, mainstreaming the political agenda for children of the LGUs into the Local Development Plans for Children (LDPC)</i>	Varying degrees	<p>CPC 5 Final Report (2004) found: (p. 14-15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2003, 85% (21 of 25) of the CPC V areas have approved LDPC, 64% (16 of 25) have enacted the Code (local code for children), and 76% (19 of 25) have delivered/presented the LCSR. • Found indications that LDPC process has gone down to the sub-provincial levels. • Progress in non CPC areas is indicative of the CFM outside of priority areas. 2002 data figures revealed that 61% have started the LDPC drafting process (where 28% were completed/approved) and 35% were in the code preparation/completion process.
	<i>By 2003, adoption of models and systems of child-friendliness into LGUs structures and processes</i>	Yes – to varying degrees	<p>“4 Gift Model” adopted and being implemented (see above). By December 2004, the figures were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development plan for children (LDPC): 60 out of 194 provinces and cities had adopted and implemented a LDPC 2. Local Investment Plan for Children (LIPC) – 3. Local Code for Children (the Code) – 53 had implemented local codes 4. Local State of the Children Report (LCSR) – 38 had rendered state of the children reports. (CPAP, p. 10). <p>In the focus areas, virtually all the 24 local government units had adopted and were implementing the “four gifts”</p>

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area		Evidence
<p><i>CPC6: (Institutionalization of Child Friendly Movement)</i></p>	<p><i>By 2009, all four gifts for children (LDPCs, LIPCs, LLCS and the annual delivery of LSCRs)¹⁶ is implemented in all 24 focus provincial and city governments</i></p>	<p>Yes – but with mixed success</p>	<p><u>CPC 6 MTR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 24 focus local governments are implementing the “4 Gifts”, but there is wide variation (based on an assessment using as qualitative checklist). Gifts 1&2 (development and investment plans for children) had the highest rating of 82% and Gift 3 (enactment of laws/policies) was rated at 78% in all evaluation domains (i.e. context, process, content, funding, M&E and accountability). (CPC6, MTR, p. 48). • In 2006, in CPC focus areas, 16 of 19 provinces (84%), all 5 cities (100%) and 75 of 337 municipalities (22%) delivered LSCRs). However the average quality of the LSCRs was rated the lowest amongst the 4 Gifts. (CPC6, MTR, p. 48). • Reports are publicly and annually delivered by LCEs during the celebration of Children’s Month. (CPC6, MTR, p. 48). • Some local government publish more comprehensive, technical and detailed reports using DevInfo, which are widely disseminated in the local media. (CPC6, MTR, p. 49). • A survey of 62% of the 9,842 focus barangays (using a self-assessment handbook and undertaken by focus barangays) to determine a community’s child-friendly status. The ratings were relatively low. On 4% achieved 3 stars, 14% 2 stars, and 30% 1 star. All the rest failed to make the grade. “This may reflect the narrow reach and long gestation impact of CFM services, the thin spread of funds, the lukewarm participation of some barangays, and the very high service and goal standards of the self-assessment tool (e.g. 90-100% for 3 stars”. (CPC6 MTR, p. 49). <p><u>2009 Report to AusAID</u></p>
	<p><i>By 2009, @ least 50% of all non-focus provinces and cities implement or deliver at least a LDPC/LIPC or a LCC and annually deliver a LSCR</i></p>	<p>unclear</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2006, 67% (53) of the 79 provinces, 42% (48) of the 117 cities and 29% (434) of municipalities prepared some form of development and investment plans for children. (CPC6, MTR, p. 48). • In 2006, 39% pf all provinces (31 of 78) and 17% of all cities (20 out of 117) and 10% of all municipalities (156 of 1501) rendered local state of the children reports (LSCRs). (CPC6, MTR, p. 48).

¹⁶ Local Development Plans for Children; Local Investment Plans for Children; Legal Local Codes on Children; Local State of Children Reports

CPCs Program Areas	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area		Evidence
	<p><i>Annually and until 2009, all the 17 Regional Sub-Committees on Children (RSCWCs) performed their mandated functions resulting in improved policy support environment for children at national, regional and local levels</i></p>	<p><i>Not found</i></p>	<p><i>Lacking Data</i></p>
<p><i>CPC 6: Program changed after MTR. LPID program became the Social Policy SPLD program.</i></p>			<p><i>Post MTR goals:</i></p> <p>To adopt and promote an upstream public policy agenda at national and focus LGU levels, the program emphasizes economic and social policy work including the dev't of strategic info, research & policy analysis, policy advocacy, dialogue and leveraging. (AR 2009, p. 32).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities now appear to be much more at the national level (e.g. Technical Assistance to National Data Agencies), and the pursuit of new strategies e.g. urban strategy and supporting the government in Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs). (See 2009 Annual Report, p. 32-33).