2014
STATE OF THE CHILDREN REPORT OF THE HONORABLE QUEZON CITY MAYOR HERBERT M. BAUTISTA

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The local government development agenda is consistent and builds on the goals, targets and strategies of the Philippine Development Plan 2011 – 2016, which also articulates the special and specific concerns of children. With the increasing number of children growing up in urban areas, such as Quezon City, these children must be provided with the amenities and opportunities necessary to enable them to realize their rights and potential.

The Quezon City (QC) government has set the agenda towards the progressive realization of the rights of the Filipino children and the fulfillment of the national government to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To realize this agenda, it has set both Local Development Plan for Children (LDPC) targets for 2016 and MDG targets for 2015.

Five (5) of the eight (8) MDGs are either directly focused or are affecting the lives of children and inherent rights to survival and development. Acknowledging this and cognizant that the end of 2015 is the global reckoning of the achievement of the MDGs, this 2014 report, penultimate before 2015, further presents the situation of children in the context of how the QC government has fared in the attainment of the MDG targets.

Additional dimension to this report is the assessment on QC's entry for the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit conducted by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). It identifies 12 selected child indicators (listed in Annex B), some of which are the same child indicators monitored in the LDPC matrix (Annex A).

The situation of children for 2014 is thus presented according to the four (4) major categories of Child Rights- Survival, Development, Protection and Participation- as embodied in the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child which the Philippines signed and ratified.

SURVIVAL RIGHTS

The child's right to life and to the needs that are most basic to existence, the right to a name and nationality, the right to identity and those dealing with parental and governmental duties and obligations, adequate and decent standard of living, access to basic health care and services, social security and rehabilitation.

Based on the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit, the health indicator which registered a positive score was the accreditation to PhilHealth of the LGUs main health facility of both maternal care services and primary care services.

For the Unborn

The QC government targets that all pregnancies are carried to term and babies are born healthy and wanted.

Pre-natal check-up among pregnant women reduce the risks of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. In 2014, 93% of pregnant women got at least 4 complete pre-natal check-ups which already surpassed the 2016 target of 90%.

For pregnant women receiving Tetanus Toxoid Immunization plus, the 2016 local target of 90% has been attained with 116% accomplished in 2014. Tetanus toxoid is given to pregnant women to prevent tetanus in newborn babies. The percentage of lactating mothers who received Vitamin A supplement in 2014 was 103% likewise surpassing the 2016 target of 90% coverage. On the other hand, only 6.6% of pregnant women and 1.5% of lactating mothers received iron supplementation, a disparity at 83% and 88% from the 2016 target of 90%.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was recorded at 89.26 per 100,000 live births in 2013. The good news is, this has declined substantially to 77.53 per 100,000 live births in 2014. The national MDG target is 52 per 100,000 live births.

The factors which usually cause maternal deaths include problems in seeking medical/health care by pregnant women; in the transportation and financial needs of pregnant women; and in referral to a health facility, management and resources in the facility. The QC government has adopted solutions through the availability of ambulances and vehicles at the barangays for the immediate transport to a lying-in facility or Local Government Unit (LGU) PhilHealth accredited Health Center. Maternal deaths may also be attributed to the number of mothers who still deliver their babies through traditional birth attendants (TBAs) or "hilots"

To address this, the QC government through the City Council, has passed and approved vital ordinances and resolutions. The ordinance promoting facility-based deliveries has been effective, resulting in the increase in facility-based delivery from 93% in 2013 to 95.63% in 2014, already surpassing by 5 percentage points the 2016 target of 90%. Another positive development is that most of these deliveries were attended by health professionals: physicians (65.95%); midwives (29.56%); and nurses (0.12%) in 2013. This rose to 96% in 2014.

For the Newborn

The QC government targets that all deliveries are attended by health professionals in a health facility; all births are registered on time; Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) due to infection is reduced to 50%; and incidence of prematurity is reduced to <0.5 per 1,000 live births.

The city has a birth rate of 25.11 per 1,000 population or 73,223 births; of which 42,380 are QC residents; 26,360 (36%) are male and 46,863 (64%) are female.

Birth registration decreased slightly from 81.56% in 2013 to 80.06% in 2014. The target for 2016 is 100% birth registration. The QC Civil Registry Department conducted the "Operation Birthright," a right to a name, an identity, and nationality (free registration of birth certificate). This activity generated 2,787 birth certificates for 1,316 males and 1,471 females in 2013; and 4,013 birth certificates in 2014.

For the Infant

The QC government targets that all infants are fully immunized; prevalence of malnutrition is reduced by 75%; incidence of infectious diseases is reduced by 50%; and all infants have access to basic health services.

The performance of the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) greatly improved to 15 per 1,000 live births in 2014 from its 2013 situation of 20.74 per 1,000 live births. The data shows that it almost attained the IMR target of <15 per 1,000 live births in 2016.

Infants 0-11 months should have completed their vaccination against preventable diseases such as Diphtheria, Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles, and Hepatitis B. In 2014, 80,964 target children or 103% were fully immunized children exceeding the 2016 target of 100% FIC coverage.

Promotion and support on the health benefits of breastfeeding should be highly regarded. Data for 2013 show that 65.3% of target infants were exclusively breastfed up to 6 months and this increased to 67% of target infants in 2014.

For the Young Child

Child mortality rate (CMR) among children 1-4 years old in 2013 was 1.31 per 1,000 children 1-4 years old. This decreased to 1.2 in 2014, which is close to meeting the 2016 target of <1 per 1,000 children who are 1-4 years old. The top 3 leading causes of child deaths in 2013 were: Bronchopneumonia, Acute Gastroenteritis, and Congenital Heart Disease. For the last five years, Bronchopneumonia and Acute Gastroenteritis consistently ranked 1st and 2nd leading causes of child mortality. CMR is also another indicator which maintained its position as a positive outcome from 2012 to 2014.

Based on the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit, the 26% reduction in deaths among under –five year old children, or 1,509 out of 307,403 target population, resulted in a positive score. The City government's public health program has been strengthened significantly over recent years, addressing causes of infant and child mortality, from promoting maternal health to reducing deaths from risky child births through regulation of birthing centers and training of midwives.

The number of children 1-5 years old who were given Vitamin A supplements twice a year was high in 2013, covering 85% of target children. This further increased to 92% of target children in 2014, moving closer to the 2016 target of 100% of targeted children aged 1–5 years.

The nutritional status of children aged 0-71 months in 2014 is 2.2% underweight and severely underweight in 2014. The 2016 target is 1.5% prevalence of malnutrition of this age group.

For the School Child

Malnutrition among school children has been declining significantly resulting in the attainment of the 2016 target prevalence of malnutrition for both levels reduced to 9% for elementary and high school levels.

The Division of City Schools recorded that the prevalence of malnutrition at the elementary level decreased from 6.1% in 2013 to 5.17% underweight and severely underweight children in 2014. At the high school level, it decreased significantly from 8.39% in 2013 to 4.44% in 2014. Both indicators continued their performance as positive outcomes in 2013 to 2014.

For all Ages

Water and Sanitation

Data gathered shows that households with access to safe potable water slightly increased from 97.5% in 2013 to 98% in 2014, with only 2 percentage points away from the 2016 target of 100%.

Statistics also show that households with access to sanitary toilets likewise improved from 98.5% in 2013 to 99% in 2014, with only 1 percentage point below the 100% target.

Both access indicators were positive outcomes which continued from 2012 to 2014.

DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Children have the right to education and to develop his or her personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent, participation in cultural activities, access to appropriate and relevant information, and opportunities for rest, play and leisure. It is the primary responsibility of the families to nurture children from infancy to adolescence. For the full and harmonious development of their responsibility, children should grow up in a wholesome family environment, in the atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding.

Information

The city is homebase to eleven (11) local television networks. There are also six (6) cable TV stations, seven (7) AM radio stations and four (4) FM radio stations. All major newspapers, magazines and publications are easily available in the most remote areas of the city. The existence of these different forms of mass communication contributes a lot in disseminating information concerning the messages on the rights of the child. At the school level, there are organized school paper groups, venues to express sentiments and concerns of the school age populace.

Literacy

The city has a high literacy rate of 99.74% (for household population 10 years old and over) based on the 2010 Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) data.

Early Childhood Care and Development

Enrollment Participation Rate (EPR) in public day care centers (for children aged 3-4 years) greatly increased from 18.61% in 2013 to 30.74% in 2014. The 2016 target is 50% of children 3-4 years old are enrolled in day care centers.

Based on the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit, the increase in day care public and private attendance yielded another positive score. The number of children 3-4 years old attending day care centers increased from 22,475 (119,489 population of children 3-4 years) in 2013 to 37,795 (122,969 population of children 3-4 years) in 2014.

This is a reflection of the city government's investments in upgrading the training and education of day care instructors, including having a special curriculum developed at Miriam

College, additional investments in 10 new day care buildings (two-storey structures) and repair of 59 others to provide training and livelihood facilities for parents and guardians. There are also Home-based day care centers or Supervised Neighborhood Plays (SNPs) that were established to give opportunity for those not accommodated in the regular day care centers. The spread of day care centers in every community, livelihood centers and other innovative day care facilities encourage poor families to enroll their toddlers early.

Meanwhile, EPR in public and private pre-schools for children 5 years old was 84.47% in 2013, already surpassing the 2016 target of 75%. This jumped significantly to 99.83% in 2014. This continued as a positive outcome in 2014.

Formal Education

Enrollment Participation Rate

For public and private elementary school (age group 6-12 years old), EPR increased from 95.95% in SY 2013-2014 to 98.63% in SY 2014-2015, already going beyond the 2016 local target of 70% by almost 29 percentage points. Meanwhile, EPR for public and private secondary schools (age group 13-17 years) is 89.88% surpassing the 2016 target of 68% and the national MDG target for both levels of 85% and 75% respectively.

Academic Performance Indicators

The mandate to provide better quality education in the city is being pursued by the government through the implementation of the programs and activities intended to raise the academic performance of the pupils. This is done through the conduct of the National Elementary Achievement Test (NEAT) and the National Secondary Achievement Test (NSAT).

Results of such tests indicate the student's level of academic performance, particularly in the five (5) major subjects namely: English, Science, Mathematics, Filipino and Hekasi. These also become the basis for upgrading teacher's competencies, improvement of the teaching learning process and school intensive supervision. Data indicates that result of NEAT in public elementary schools in SY 2014-2015 was 50.13%. In terms of the NSAT result, the SY 2014-2015 rate is 48.83%. The 2016 local target is to raise NEAT results to 60% and NSAT to 55%.

Cohort Survival Rate

Cohort survival rate in SY 2014-2015 at the elementary level is 82.62% and in the secondary level, 80.75%. Both levels already reached the 2016 target of 82% in the elementary and 79% in the secondary.

Drop-out Rate

The drop-out rate at the elementary level in SY 2014-2015 is 2.83%. At the secondary level; the drop-out rate is 3.06% which surpassed the 5%target for 2016.

Completion Rate

Statistics show that completion rate for the elementary level in SY 2014-2015 is 78.82%; still falling short by 3 percentage points of the 2016 target of 82%. Meanwhile, at the secondary level, completion rate in SY 2014-2015 is 100.06%.

Based on the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit, the 86.45% improvement in completion rate of elementary school students in 2014 scored positive points. A contributory program to this was the special assistance extended to street children to help them continue with their schooling by way of financial assistance of Php 3,000 each. Other measures include effective parenting programs that also promote their skills as tutors to their children and the strengthening of values education in the school curriculum. The LGU has also expanded its community libraries/reading centers by 3 more in 2014 and made these resources accessible to more poor families. Some senior citizens volunteers, mainly retired teachers, are also assigned as tutors to school children, to help them in their school work. The same local governance audit result revealed that, there were 2 education related indicators which registered positive scores. These include the existence of a Local School Board (LSB) Plan for CY 2014 aligned with the School Improvement Plan (SIP); and completion of at least 70% of its LSB Plan for CY 2014.

Alternative Learning System (ALS)

ALS is a parallel learning that provides a viable alternative to the existing formal education instruction. It encompasses both the non-formal and informal sources of knowledge and skills.

The number of children enrolled in ALS as consolidated by the Division of City Schools was 5,009 ALS enrollees in 2014. The figure covers those enrolled in school-based and barangay based learning centers and those managed by the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

Special Children

The city government continuously provides children with disabilities proper education to help them become productive members of society through the Special Education Program (SPED) in the city's public elementary and secondary schools. In 2013, there were 2,705 disabled children enrolled of which 2,379 are in public elementary and 326 in secondary schools offering special education classes. Enrollment rose to 3,714 in 2014 consisting of 2,958 enrollees in elementary schools and 756 in high schools. The 37.3% increase or 1,009 enrolled disabled children, is more than the 2016 target increase of 5%. This is considered a positive outcome in 2014.

Foster care, assistance and rehabilitation programs are being provided by the government and the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to support disabled children. One vital activity being undertaken by the QC Social Services Development Department (SSDD) is through a series of sessions conducted to parents for early detection of cases with disability, including sessions on the proper management and handling of these cases.

Culture and Religion

Every individual has the freedom to choose his/her own religion and join a variety of cultural groups. Cultural groups/ organizations are mostly school-based, such as the Pangkat Kawayan, Musical groups (rondalla, drums, lyre and other instruments) strive to develop individual potentials, skills and talents. Other cultural activities that are being strengthened are school dance troupes, cultural shows and cultural center theaters supported by the government with opportunity to compete for local and international performances. A concrete example of this is the Quezon City Performing Arts which is actively involved in enhancing and promoting culture and arts among the city' children.

Rest and Leisure

Aside from education, children are provided with proper recreational facilities to prevent them from getting involved in gambling, drugs and other delinquent behaviors. Of the city's 95 public elementary schools and 46 high schools, 73 elementary schools and 34 high schools have already established playgrounds and/or covered basketball courts. There are also 213 basketball courts in 91 barangays and 206 developed parks and playgrounds in 91 barangays. Also, 31 day care centers already have playgrounds.

Park improvement programs were also encouraged; wildlife educational trips for daycare pupils and participation in recreational activities such as summer camps and summer athletic competitions provided for the children's physical and mental development. Though the government has a lot of worthwhile programs at hand, implementation is still inadequate due to lack of programs on the recovery of open spaces.

PROTECTION RIGHTS

Children have the right to be protected from all forms of abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation and discrimination and other conditions prejudicial to his or her development and exploitation.

A basic right of children which should never be neglected by their parents is the right to have a name, nationality and identity. The QC Civil Registry Department reported that 60,930 children were registered upon birth in 2014.

Protection from Abuse and Neglect

Data generated from the Social Services Development Department (SSDD) disclosed that reported cases of child abuse in the city increased from 339 reported victims in 2013 to 490 reported victims in 2014 which can be attributed to stronger info-dissemination campaign at the barangay level, encouraging victims to come out and seek assistance from the City Government. All or 100% of both the 2013 and 2014 reported victims of child abuse were given protection and rehabilitation services by QC SSDD.

Statistics show a positive development as the number of street children declined from 360 reported in 2013 to 286 reported in 2014. All these street children were accorded appropriate interventions, social services, and reunited with their families. The decrease of reported cases reflects improvement and vigilance in monitoring resulting from the concerted efforts of concerned offices that regularly plan and conduct outreach operations.

Protection from Commercial and Sexual Exploitation

The reported number of children who were victims of child labor dropped from 259 in 2012 to 103 in 2013; and all of them were provided with protective and rehabilitation services. For 2014, a different set of data was generated which showed that 1,075 child labor cases were filed based on the survey conducted by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). Meanwhile, in 26 barangays, 100 parents of 150 child laborers were provided livelihood assistance from DOLE funds, in coordination with the QC Public Employment and Services Office (PESO).

In terms of children engaged in sexual or commercial exploitation, there were 29 reported victims/cases in 2013 compared to 46 reported cases in 2014. This can be considered a positive development mainly attributed to the systematic networking and referral system already in place in the city. As to the cases of children victims of trafficking, data shows that while there were 29 reported cases in 2013, there were no reported cases of children victims of trafficking in 2014. This is another positive outcome in 2014.

The city government through the SSDD has rescued these children either from employers or abductors and provided all the necessary services including referral to institutions, counseling and livelihood programs. A number of institutions in the city totaling 47 are extending protective or custodial services to children in need of special protection.

Based on the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit, the 38% reduction in the number of children victims (combined) of violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and trafficking in persons posted a positive score. The City government initiated the establishment of the Night Minding Centers, based in barangays, where poor parents who have to work at night as street vendors can leave their children in a safe place where they are fed, provided sleeping quarters and engaged in child-friendly activities under supervised surroundings. The LGUs also manages 24-hour Reception and Action Centers that cater to interventions needed by street children, neglected, abused and otherwise problematic youth.

Complementing these are intervention programs designed to help and guide parents and the youth resolve issues and concerns and provide protection where necessary. Child policies and programs are also part of the curriculum of QC public schools with efforts to benchmark local practices with those adopted in other countries.

Based on the 2014 Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit, the indicator on the presence of an ordinance or executive order establishing Barangay Violence Against Women and Children (VAW/C) desks yielded a positive score. Likewise, the indicator on the presence of safety measures for children in the community and schools yielded a positive score. Contributing to the score was the existence of the ordinance regulating the seating capacity of tricycles/jeepneys and other modes of public transport and the ordinance prohibiting the selling of firecrackers to children.

Access to Legal and Appropriate Judicial Processes

The total number of reported/apprehended children in conflict with the law (CICL) rose a bit from 1,282 cases in 2013 to 1,297 cases in 2014. Of the 2014 figure, all or 100% were provided legal assistance and intervention and diversion programs.

The CICLs awaiting trial are housed at the Molave Youth Home (MYH), the city's institution for youth offenders who are provided with lawyers to defend themselves in court. They are also provided with the necessary services such as but not limited to custodial and rehabilitative programs. The MYH serves as a rehabilitation center for youth offenders. Previously, it accommodated youth offenders aged 9 - 18 years but has now been limited to 15–17 years old in compliance with the provisions of Republic Act 9344 otherwise known as the "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006." A child 15 years old and below is exempted from criminal liability but would instead be given intervention programs for his or her rehabilitation.

BARANGAY COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Following the barangay elections last October 28, 2013, an orientation was conducted for the new set of elected barangay officials on the crucial role of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) as an organized, effective and responsive community-based structure that will promote and guarantee the welfare, safety, health, good moral environment, and wholesome development of children and youth in every barangay.

In 2014, 139 Barangays have BCPC. An assessment of the functionality of the BCPC in Quezon City was conducted. This was based on the evaluation tool/criteria of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) in the following areas: organization (if composition is in accordance with DILG Memo Circular No. 2002-121); number of meetings conducted; existence of policies, plans, and budget; and accomplishments/ implementation of programs, projects and activities. 87 or 61% of the BCPC were assessed as functional.

By level of functionality, 42 BCPCs are categorized as ideal and 45 BCPCs are mature. Of the remaining 55 BCPCs, 52 are considered progressive and 3 are classified as basic. One basic BCPC is in District I and the 2 basic BCPCs are in District IV where efforts should be directed to upgrade their status to being ideal functionally. Noteworthy is that the LDPC target of 75 barangays having functional BCPCs by 2016 has been surpassed.

Despite this improvement in the functionality of BCPCS, an immediate measure to undertake is to review the annual budget allocation/appropriation for the BCPCs to find out if the Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs) were actually carried out; and the implementation of the BCPC Plans are monitored and evaluated.

PARTICIPATION

Children have the right to participate in all matters that affect him or her by providing all appropriate venues where he or she can express his or her opinions freely and to have these opinions taken into account; involvement in decision making; freedom of association and peaceful assembly.

Opportunities/Venues for Child Participation

The Quezon City Council for the Protection of Children successfully conducted the very first QC Children and Youth Summit which focused on "Strengthening youth participation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management". This was held in October 18, 2013 attended by 300 students from public elementary and secondary schools together with their respective parents and teachers. A significant output of the summit was student action plans relative to their involvement in the Disaster Risk reduction and Management (DRRM) programs of the City government. The measures worth mentioning include: conduct of disaster preparedness seminars, earthquake and fire drills and first-aid training at the school and barangay levels; planting of I billion trees; and establishment of evacuation centers so as to avoid disruption of classes as the schools serve as evacuation centers during and after disasters.

The 2nd QC Children Summit with the theme "Bata Kasali Ka, Sa QC Ikaw Ay Mahalaga," was held on October 17, 2014 where 500 children actively participated. Highlights of the activity included: an accomplishment/follow-up report on the 2013 Youth Summit on Strengthening Children's Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management; presentation of QC's

programs and future plans for children; and two (2) workshops on the child's vision of a future perfect city and the child's commitment in building a future perfect city.

To further enable children to participate in social concerns, the city government for its part has provided venues where children's opinions are heard and considered. Foremost, a Child Representative sits as a member of the Quezon City Council for the Protection of Children. Another forum for children to exercise their opinions in contemporary issues is the Katipunan ng Kabataan (KK). In 2013, around 229 participants and in 2014, there were 2,252 participants who attended the Children and Youth Rights Seminars and a- Youth Congress.

Freedom of Expression

Children are encouraged to express themselves through their skills and talents. Thus, it is necessary that the QC government should also provide venues for them to develop such skills and talents. There are 70 school organs where students develop their skills in news writing, opinion-making and literary prowess. There are also school-based and community- based skills and talent competitions in sports, arts, essay writing, singing and dancing, among others.

Freedom of Association

The 2016 target is 138 children's associations organized at the community level.

In 2014, there were 32 scholar chapters and 256 youth organizations at the community level; there are 95 Pupil Supreme Gov't. in elementary and 46 Student Supreme Gov't. in High School.

The presence of associations/organizations for children and youth also provide the opportunity for children and youth to participate and get involved in. In 2014, there are 125 accredited NGOs working for and with children and youth in Quezon City.

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR CHILDREN FY 2013 – 2014

The Medium -Term Investment Plan for Children (MTIPC) is a derivative plan of the Local Development Plan for Children (LDPC). The programs and projects that were identified and prioritized in the LDPC became the basis in coming up with the Annual Investment Plan for Children (AIPC) focusing on the critical issues and concerns for children. The AIPC would show the amount being invested by the city to fund various programs, projects and activities (PPAs), both new and regular, for the welfare of children.

In 2013, the total budget allocated for children was Php 1.923 Billion which includes the Special Education Fund (SEF). The total approved budget for children in 2014 increased by 47.6% amounting to Php 915.3 Million, thereby totaling to Php 2.838 Billion including the SEF.

The budget coming from the City's General Fund alone, amounting to Php 1.318 Billion, in 2014 is broken down per child's right category as follows; **Development** at 90.15% or Php 2.563 Billion, **Survival** at 5% or Php 150.23 Million; **Protection** with 4.68% share or Php 117.53 Million; and lastly **Participation** at 0.17% or Php 7.5 Million. Further analysis showed that of the approved budget of Php 2.838 Billion for 2014, actual expenditure reached Php 2.42 Billion, resulting in a utilization rate of 84.95%. The utilization rate was highest for Protection at 96.09% and lowest for Participation at 53.96%. Development obtained a utilization rate of 84.81% which was slightly more than that of Survival at 80.17%

ANNEX A
SELECTED KEY INDICATORS: 2013, 2014 and 2016 LDPC TARGETS

CHILD RIGHTS	KEY INDICATORS	2013 DATA	2014 DATA	LOCAL TARGETS BY 2016
SURVIVAL				
Unborn	Maternal Mortality Rate	89.26 per 100,000 live births	77.53 per 100,000 live births	42 per 100,000 live births
	Early pre-natal check-up	66.4% of pregnant women	61% of pregnant women	90% of pregnant women
	Pregnant women get at least 4 complete pre-natal check ups	99% of pregnant women	93% of pregnant women	90% of pregnant women
	Tetanus Toxoid Immunization plus	122% of pregnant women	116% of pregnant women	90% of pregnant women
	Complete Iron and Vitamin A Supplementation	Iron Supplements: Pregnant – 37.5% Lactating – 18.22% Vitamin A: Lactating - 105%	Iron Supplements: Pregnant – 6.6% Lactating – 1.5% Vitamin A: Lactating – 103%	90% of pregnant women/lactating mothers
Newborn	Birth Attendants	95.6% health professionals; 4% "hilots"	96% health professionals; 4% "hilots"	90% health professionals
	Birth Registration	81.56% live births registered	80.06% live births registered	100% birth registration
	Facility-Based Delivery	93%	95.3%	90%
Infant	Infant Mortality Rate	20.74 per 1,000 live births	15.00 per 1,000 live births	<15 per 1,000 live births
	Fully Immunized Children (TB, DPT, Polio, Measles, Hepa B)	106% FIC	103%	100% FIC
	Infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months	65.3% of target infants	67% of target infants	80% of target infants
Young Child	Child Mortality Rate (1 – 4 years old)	1.31 per 1,000 children 1-4 yrs old	1.2 per 1,000 children 1-4 yrs old	<1 per 1,000 children 1-4 yrs old
	Children 1-5 yrs old given Vit A capsule twice a year	85% of target children 1-5 yrs old	92% of target children 1-5 yrs old	100% of target children 1-5 yrs old
	Nutritional Status (0-71 months)	1.89% prevalence of malnutrition	2.2% prevalence of malnutrition	1.5% prevalence of malnutrition

CHILD RIGHTS	KEY INDICATORS	2013 DATA	2014 DATA	LOCAL TARGETS BY 2016
School Child	Nutritional Status Elementary Level High School Level	6.10% underweight and severely underweight 8.39% underweight and severely underweight	5.17% wasted and severely wasted 4.44% wasted and severely wasted	Prevalence of malnutrition for both levels reduced to 9%
All Ages	HH with access to safe water	97.5%	98%	100%
	HH with access to sanitary toilet	98.5%	99%	100%
DEVELOPMENT				
All Ages	Literacy Rate	99.57% (2010 NSO Census)	99.74% (2010 NSO Census)	100%
Schoolage population (3-5 years old	Enrolment Participation Rate* Public Day Care Centers (3-4 yrs. old) Public and private pre-schools (5 yrs. old)	18.61% 84.47%	20.44% 99.83%	50% 75%
(6-12 years old) (13-17 years old)	Enrolment Participation Rate (Public and Private) Elementary Secondary	95.95% 94.18%	98.63% 89.88%	70% 68%
	Cohort Survival Rate Elementary Secondary	86.14% 89.57%	82.62% 80.75%	82% 79%
	Drop-out Rate Elementary Secondary	0.68% 1.66%	2.83% 3.06%	0.50% 5.00%
	Achievement Rate Elementary Secondary	55.29% 55.35%	50.13% 48.83%	60% 55%
	Completion Rate* Elementary Secondary	81.34% 86.69%	78.82% 100.06%	82% 73%
	Children enrolled in ALS	8,130 ALS Enrollees	5,009 ALS Enrollees	25% increase
Special Children	Children w/ disabilities Enrolled in SPED schools (public only)	2,705 (2,379 ES;326 HS)	3,714 (2,958 ES; 756 HS)	5% increase
PROTECTION				

CHILD RIGHTS	KEY INDICATORS	2013 DATA	2014 DATA	LOCAL TARGETS BY 2016
	Incidence of child abuse	339 reported victims; 339 given protection and rehabilitation services	490 reported victims; 490 given protection and rehabilitation services	All reported incidences of child abuse given protection and rehabilitation services and referred to respective LGUs/LSWWDO
	Number of street children	360 reported; 360 or 100% given social services	286 reported; 286 or 100% given social services	All reported and rescued street children are accorded appropriate intervention programs and reunited with their families
	Incidence of child labor*	103 reported and rescued victims; 103 or 100% provided with protective and rehabilitation services (based on SSDD report from barangays)	1,075 child labor cases (based on DOLE survey); 26 barangays; 100 parents of child laborers provided livelihood assistance thru DOLE funds (150 child laborers)	All reported and rescued victims are provided with protective and rehabilitation services
	Reported number of children engaged in sexual or commercial exploitation	29 reported victims	46 reported victims	All reported and rescued victims are given protective and rehabilitation services
	Reported number of children victims of trafficking	29 reported victims; 29 or 100% given services	No reported victims	100% are recovered, rehabilitated and reintegrated with their families, guardians and communities
	Implementation of laws for child protection	1,282 CICL cases: 185 with court cases; 1,097 are for intervention / diversion; 185 given legal assistance (14%) 1,097 provided	1,297 CICL cases: 206 with court cases; 1,091 are for intervention/ diversion 129 cases referred to NGOs/GOs 1,297 provided	100% access to legal assistance and provided intervention and diversion program at the barangay level

CHILD RIGHTS	KEY INDICATORS	2013 DATA	2014 DATA	LOCAL TARGETS BY 2016
		intervention and diversion programs	intervention and diversion programs	
	Number of barangays with functional and active BCPC	53 barangays	87 barangays	75 barangays
PARTICIPATION				
	Provision of venue for children's opinion to be heard	229 participants on Children and Youth Rights Seminar - Youth Congress 70 schools - School News Organ	2,252 participants All schools	100% effective and functional
	Presence of NGOs/POs for children Presence of organizations/ associations for children	10 accredited by the City Government 115 accredited by the DSWD Community-based: 32 scholars chapters and 256 youth organizations School-based: 95 Pupil Supreme Governments in Elementary schools; 46 Student Supreme Governments in High Schools; 90 Student Governments in Colleges	10 accredited by the City Government 115 accredited by the DSWD Community-based: 32 scholars chapters and 256 youth organizations School-based: 95 Pupil Supreme l Governments in Elementary schools; 46 Student Supreme Governments in High Schools; 90 Student Governments in Colleges	138 children's association

ANNEX B

2014 CHILD-FRIENDLY LOCAL GOVERNANCE AUDIT INDICATORS	
1. Percentage Reduction in deaths among under five years old children	26%
2. Percentage Reduction in children under six years old with below normal weights	2.15% in 2013 increased to 2.41% in 2014
3. Percentage increase in day care attendance	72%
4. Completion rate for elementary schooling (Public and Private)	86.45%
5. Absence of child labor or percentage reduction in labor cases	No data
6.Percentage reduction in the number of children victims of violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and trafficking in persons	38%
7. Safety measures for children in the community and schools	Yes
8. Extent of mainstreaming children's rights to survival, development, protection and participation in the Core Development Agenda (CDA) of the LGU:	Yes to Annual Investment Program: Yes to state of children's report; Yes to Local Government Code; Yes to functional BCPCs; 18.93% children's budget share in city budget; 84.95%utilization of children's budget; 61% functional BCPCs; 90% BCPCs with Child representatives
9. An Ordinance establishing Barangay Violence Against Women and their Children	Yes
10. 2013 Phil-health accreditation in its main health facility or rural health unit for the ff: a. Maternal Care Services b. Primary Care Services	Yes
11.A Local School Board (LSB) Plan for CY 2013 that is aligned with School Improvement Plan (SIP)	Yes
12.Completed at Least 70%, its LSB Plan for CY 2013	Yes