

FUNCTIONALITY OF BARANGAY COUNCILS
FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
IN BONTOC, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

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The logo of Benguet State University is a circular emblem. It features a central sunburst design with rays emanating from a central point. Above the sunburst is a crown, and below it is a shield. The words "INSTRUCTION" and "EXTENSION" are written on either side of the sunburst. The outer ring of the emblem contains the text "BENGUET STATE UNIVERSITY" at the top and "1916" at the bottom.

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ABSTRACT

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The case study looked into the functionality of the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPCs). It determined the level of the functionality of the BCPCs and identified factors which contribute to its functionality. Factors which constraint the BCPC in its functionality were also determined and recommendations for strengthening the BCPC were noted.

The study is a qualitative research that made use of the descriptive and narrative evaluation methodology. Data gathered was subjected to validation through collateral information. The respondents of the study were the members of the BCPC and other stakeholders from the six Barangays in Bontoc. A questionnaire was used to collect data. This is supplemented by personal interviews, focus group discussions, and document reviews. The data collected were organized and critically

analyzed using the typology of BCPC functionality in line with the objectives of the study.

The study provided the opportunity for the members of the BCPC to be participants in the evaluation. In the process of getting involved in the study, they came into realization of the competence that they have and don't have. This gave them more motivation to change the situation.

Findings show that out of the six BCPCs assessed, only one BCPC is at Level 2: Organizational Level of Functionality. All the other five BCPCs are still at Level 1: Structural Level of Functionality. Factors identified that promote the BCPC functionality include the presence of a clear guideline and procedure on its establishment, organization, composition, structure and organizational set up. The awareness and support of community people and the BCPC members help in making the BCPC functional. It was also noted that the practice of shared leadership in the council facilitates the functionality of the BCPC. The last factors noted that enabled the BCPC to function were work values and working relationship between and among the members of the BCPC. The BCPC was able to move against difficulties because of its strong social commitment and selfless concern to children in the locality.

On the other hand, low technical know-how was found out to be the major constraint in the functionality of the BCPC. This has resulted in poor

local planning and poor project management. The non-allocation and non-availability of budget and resource for the BCPC exacerbated the situation making the BCPC unable to implement its work plans and projects. The mandated minimum 1% of the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) of the barangay for the BCPC is not being implemented.

Technical assistance from external agencies is one of the solutions identified to help strengthen the BCPCs. There should also be continuous education for the BCPC members and the community people about the BCPC to be able to generate mass support and sustain active involvement and participation.

This study provided these recommendations from the respondents and from this researcher. Such recommendations will enable the BCPC to fulfill its obligations in the upliftment and promotion of rights of the children.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The Bible often depicts children as gifts of God and signs of God's blessing. Children are sources of joy and pleasure, who ultimately come from God and belong to God. Psalm 127:3 of the New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures (1984) says children are a "heritage" from the Lord and a "reward". In Genesis 30:20 of the same book, Leah, Jacob's first wife, speaks of her sixth son as a dowry, or wedding gift, presented by God.

Further, Genesis 30:11, 22 and Samuel 1:11, 19 state that parents who receive these precious gifts are being "remembered" by God and given "good fortune" to be "fruitful" with children is to receive God's blessing (Zuck, 1996).

Children, we should remember, are God's gifts not only to their parents, but also to the community. They will grow up not only to be sons and daughters but also husbands, wives, friends, neighbors, and citizens.

In every honest heart, there must be an innate love for children. Their innocence, their purity, their quick receptivity to good, makes an irresistible appeal to everyone who is awake to loveliness. Ever since Jesus said to his disciples, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and

forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God," the Christian world has recognized that it is only the cold, Pharisaical thought would push children aside as troublesome and of little real importance (Hoag, 1999).

Although children are developing, they are, at the same time, whole and complete human beings made in the image of God; and thus they are worthy of respect and dignity (Anderson and Johnson, 1994).

Recognizing the full humanity of children is the first step towards treating all children with respect. All children, regardless of race, gender, or class, are fully human and worthy of respect. The call to advance the welfare of children around the world prompted nations to draft and issue international declarations related to children's rights. The Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1924 contains five stipulations namely:

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually;

2. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored;

3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress;

4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation;

5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of fellow men.

During the Cold War era, the United Nations became conscious of the wide-spread suffering of children throughout the world and concluded that the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, advanced in 1949 to promote human dignity, well-being, and rights in general, had largely failed to recognize and enforce the special rights to which every child is entitled. The United Nations drafted the *Declaration on the Rights of the Child*, setting forth ten principles in defense of every child's need for special safeguards, including appropriate legal protection, before and after birth.

After three decades of the *Declaration on the Rights of the Child*, the UN General Assembly in 1989 pushed for implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights Child (UNCRC). The Convention is the first legally binding international treaty to give universally-recognized norms and standards for the protection and promotion of children's rights in a single text. It is also the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights treaty in the world. This unprecedented wide participation clearly shows a common political will to improve the situation of children.

In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Philippines, in particular, mindful of its commitments to the foregoing global agenda, strongly recognizes that the protection of children from abuse, exploitation and violence is fundamental to their survival and development and is therefore a pre-requisite to achieving a number of the MDGs. Conversely, working towards some of the MDGs such as empowering women, achieving universal primary education and developing decent and productive work for youth, will contribute to a reduction in the number of Filipino children becoming victims of abuse, exploitation and violence. ([http://www.session/how country/edr-philippines-en.pdf](http://www.session/how%20country/edr-philippines-en.pdf))

The Millennium Declaration and MDGs explicitly address child protection. A closer look at the MDGs shows that not a single goal can be achieved without including child protection strategies and interventions. Failing to protect children from such issues as abuse, exploitation and

violence in schools, child labor, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and armed conflict, among others, will end up squandering society's most precious resource. Reaching all children who are most vulnerable, disadvantaged, and in need of special protection will help ensure the survival, health, development and well-being of all and is indispensable to achieve the MDGs.

In light of the MDGs and the United Nations General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) outcome document “A World Fit for Children”, the Philippine Government has developed a “National Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children”. Popularly known as “Child 21” and spanning 25 years up to 2025, its goal is to build a child-sensitive and child-friendly society as the country's promise to Filipino children in the 21st century. It is meant to serve as a road map and a guide to make plans and programs for children more focused. Child 21 also places strong emphasis on the rights and unique needs and circumstances of disadvantaged and vulnerable children and provides a sharper focus on the rights of all children to special protection.

Addressing child abuse, exploitation and violence calls for the creation of a protective and caring environment for children. Ensuring that children grow up in a protective and caring environment is what is called for in the UNGASS outcome document, “A World Fit for Children” in which

the Philippine Government is a signatory. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), through all its country offices around the world, has strongly advocated for this protective and caring environment, where every element of that environment contributes to child protection and where every actor does his or her part in addressing abuse, exploitation and violence.

A protective and caring environment for children must permeate all societal levels and institutional settings – family, school, church, mass media, justice system, local community or barangay, city or municipality, and the larger society.

A protective and caring environment for children includes the following elements:

1. The government, national and local, is truly committed to child protection.
2. Laws are in place and are consistently enforced.
3. Attitudes, customs and practices, including gender discrimination, that facilitate or lead to abuse, exploitation and violence are challenged and changed.

4. Child protection issues are openly discussed in the mass media and among civil society partners.

5. Children are equipped with knowledge and skills to protect themselves from abuse, exploitation and violence.

6. All those who interact with children – parents, teachers, religious leaders, social workers, health workers, law enforcers, prosecutors, judges, etc. – know how to recognize and respond to abuse, exploitation and violence.

7. Basic and preventive social services as well as specialized services for rescue, recovery, healing and reintegration are available for all children without discrimination.

8. Monitoring systems are designed to identify, count and track children who are at risk and victims of abuse, exploitation and violence.

Many of the elements of the protective and caring environment are interlinked. For instance, governmental commitment may dictate whether basic social services as well as specialized interventions for victims of abuse, exploitation and violence are provided, or whether investment is made in setting up effective monitoring and reporting systems. Similarly, vigilant and active involvement of mass media and civil society

organizations can be a critical factor in challenging and changing values and attitudes.

According to UNICEF's Mid-Decade Goals for Filipino Children, a protective and caring environment for children is an important aspect of the Child-Friendly Movement which has been propagated under the GOP-UNICEF Country Programme for Children as the main vehicle for translating the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols into a concrete reality in the lives of Filipino children.

The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) is a local institution created to attend to the needs and rights of children in the community; it serves as the umbrella organization for all children's concerns in the locality. It is a mechanism geared towards a child-friendly community specifically tasked to translate the standards and provisions into concrete actions that will lead to the fulfillment of Filipino children's rights to survival, development, protection, and participation.

The municipality of Bontoc is one of the municipalities in Mt. Province that actively promote a child-friendly community. The challenge has been taken by different local institutions in every barangay in the municipality. The BCPC, along with other local institutions like the Local Development Council, the Katarungang Pambarangay, the Sanguniang

Barangay, the Sanguniang Kabataan, and the Local Health Station work hand in hand in the promotion of children's welfare at the barangay level.

The annual search for the most child friendly barangay in the municipality is regularly being conducted. Since a child-friendly barangay is a multi sector endeavor, the BCPC has to be functional enough to be able to deliver its functions particularly in providing a protective and caring environment for children.

Statement of the Problem

The functionality of the BCPC has been an issue in the different barangays not only in Bontoc but also in other parts of the country. Most people perceive BCPC as an organization that fails to do what it was mandated to perform. The lack of evidences of the BCPC's performance contributes to its negative image.

The research aimed to find answers to the following problems:

1. What is the level of functionality of the BCPC in the six barangays of Bontoc?

2. What are the facilitating factors that contribute to the functionality of the BCPC in the six barangays of Bontoc?

3. What are the constraints in implementing the functions of the BCPC in the six barangays of Bontoc?

4. How can the functionality of the BCPC in the barangays of Bontoc be enhanced?

The children are one of the best assets in the community but are also one of the most marginalized sectors. The functionality of the BCPC is deemed very necessary to be able for it to discharge its functions in advancing the cause of children in the community.

Objectives of the Study

The Alouette Foundation of the Philippines, Incorporated (AFPI) has been working for children's welfare for the past 17 years in several communities in the country particularly in the area of education. It is guided by its vision of uplifting the dignity and self-worth of children, youth and their families. The Foundation believes that providing the children the opportunity to develop their full potentials can make them productive members of the society where they belong.

After working with communities for the past 17 years, AFPI takes a step forward in strengthening its partnership with the communities in order to further advance the cause of the children. It is the strategic future

direction of Alouette Foundation to work closely with local institutions in the barangay particularly with the BCPC in building a child- friendly community.

The AFPI has a stake in this study. This research is an initial assessment by the Foundation on the communities where its beneficiaries are staying. The information gathered as to how the communities were able to provide a caring and protective environment to the children is very useful for Foundation to come up with action points in order to help enhance the functionality of the BCPCs.

The objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the level of functionality of the BCPC in the six barangays of Bontoc;
2. To identify the factors that facilitate the functionality of the BCPC in the six barangays of Bontoc;
3. To point out factors that constraint the functionality of the BCPC in the six barangays of Bontoc;
4. To identify ways to enhance the functionality of BCPCs in the six barangays of Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Importance of the Study

Firstly, the output of this study is important because the use of qualitative methodology in the generation of the data provides the members of the BCPC to be participants in the assessment on the level of the functionality of their own BCPC.

Secondly, through the data gathering methodology that was employed, the members of the BCPCs were able to identify the factors that facilitate the functionality of the BCPC as well as the factors that constraint its functionality.

Thirdly, the methodology used in this study enabled the members of the BCPC to give recommendations in enhancing the functionality of their BCPCs.

The conduct of this study provided opportunity for them to participate in the self-assessment of their BCPC and whatever findings this study yields is owned by them and may therefore lead to the enhancement of the functionality of their BCPC's.

Scope and Delimitations of the Study

The study assessed the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children of the six out of 16 barangays of Bontoc namely: Can-ee,

Dalican, Mainit, Maligcong, Tucocan and Samoki. These barangays are included in the area of operation of the Allouette Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (AFPI). The assessment covered the year 2008-2009 and dwelt only on the following concerns:

1. Assessment of the functionality of the BCPCs in the six barangays of Bontoc using of the typology of BCPC functionality as formulated by the Child and Family Services Philippines, Inc.

2. The factors that facilitate the functionality of the BCPC.

3. The identification of the factors that hinder the functionality of the BCPC.

4. The listing of recommendations for the strengthening of the BCPC.

Data and information gathered were based primarily on questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGD), interviews, and document reviews.

Despite the limitation of the study, the results provided insights on the status and the level of functionality of the six BCPC's in the municipality of Bontoc. Moreover, the use of FGDs in the study provided

an opportunity for the members of the concerned BCPCs to participate in the self assessment of their BCPCs

Conceptual Framework

The BCPC as the key role player in the children's welfare in the locality has to be functional. The functionality of the BCPC is affected by different factors.

Government laws and issuances provide clear guidelines on the establishment of the BCPC. These laws and issuances properly identify the members, define the organizational set-up, and propose plans, programs, projects, and activities that the BCPC may undertake to ensure that there is a caring and a protective environment for the children in the locality.

Such legislation mandates some government agencies to provide support to the organizing and strengthening of the BCPC and this is done through Memorandum Circulars or Administrative Orders. Every administration at the local levels is mandated to issue an Administrative Order for the organization and re-organization of the BCPC to this effect.

Ensuring a caring and a protective environment for the children is a multi-stake endeavor. It is a big task for the BCPC to pursue. To do this,

there is also a need for the collaboration and teamwork between and among the members of the BCPC. There is a need to inform and involve the community people in this undertaking.

The members of the BCPC have to recognize and understand the roles and functions of the BCPC as an institution and their individual roles and functions as members. The members of the BCPC have to give their commitment and support and bring in their expertise and skills in order for the BCPC to have the capacity to implement its plans, programs, activities and services to the children. The children and youth are actively involved.

The leadership in the BCPC should be able to provide an opportunity to the members and to other stakeholders the maximum participation in the affairs of the BCPC. The ability of the chairperson of the BCPC in bringing about synergy and team work between and among the stakeholders in the BCPC is very important. The BCPC members and stakeholders working as a team can leverage impact which can be hardly achieved when sectors and stakeholders are working independently.

The technical assistance coming from external agencies is very important in enhancing the capacity of the BCPC to carry out its functions.

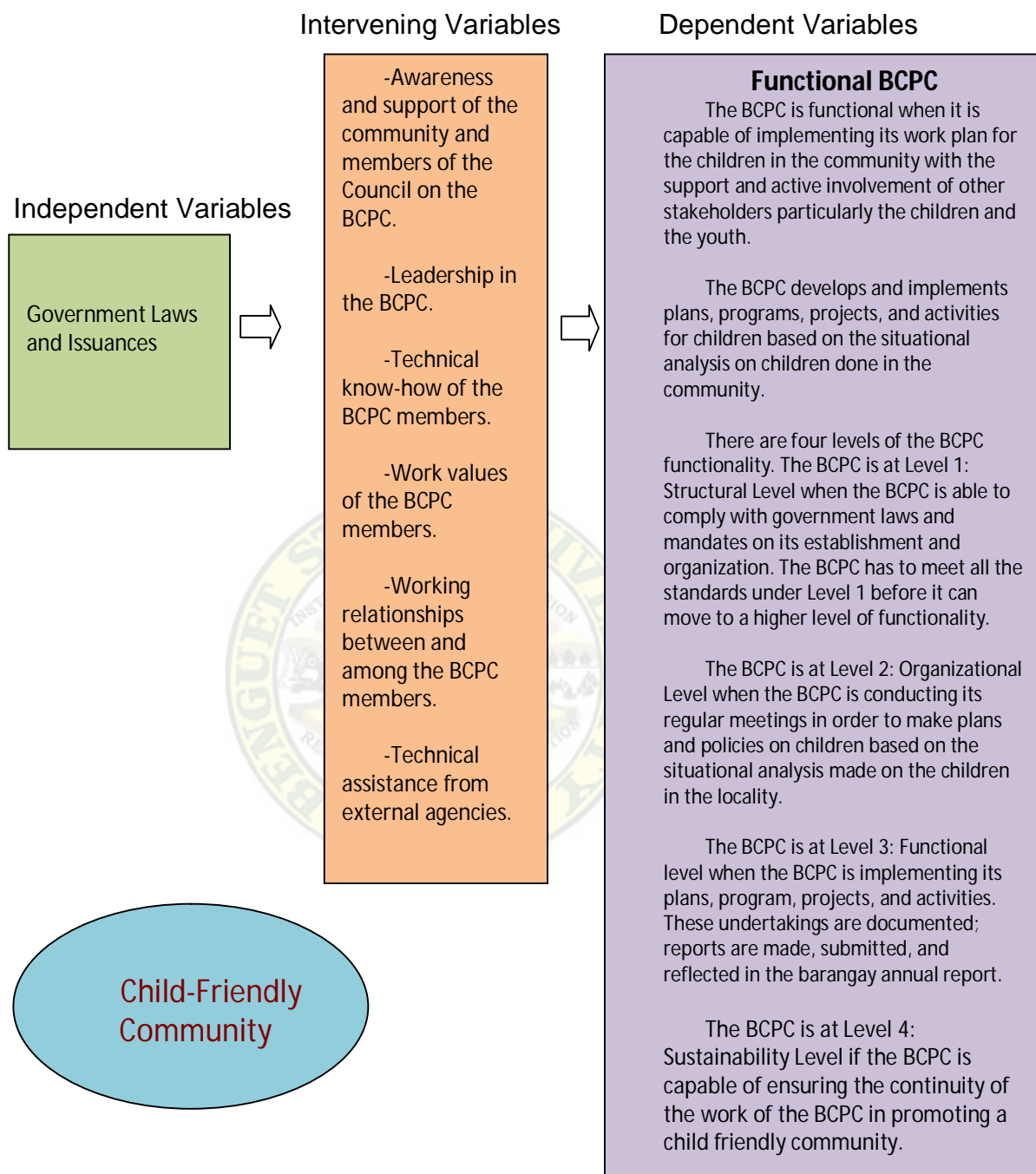


Figure 1. The paradigm of the study showing the interrelationships of the different variables believed to contribute to the functionality of the BCPC in the municipality of Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Operational Definition of Terms

1. Barangay – basic unit of the Philippine, it covers the six barangays of Bontoc, Mountain Province namely: Can-ao, Dalican, Mainit, Maligcong, Tucocan, and Samoki.

2. BCPC – Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, is established to spearhead development initiatives for children at the barangay level.

3. Children – Human beings below 18 years of age, or over 18 but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination because of physical or mental disability or condition (RA No. 9344).

4. Functionality of BCPC – the ability of BCPC to perform its tasks as a council, executes its objectives and sustains its activities.

5. Indicators of level of functionality – factors that are considered as whether being present or not in the BCPC that would identify the level of its functionality.

6. Level of functionality - the state of which the indicators of level of functionality are considered.

7. Local government unit – serves as convergence points for all the efforts in pursuit of child rights, and function as interfaces between global and national strategies and local directions. They plan, develop,

implement and monitor programmes, raise funds, and mobilize all possible partners. Local governments also continuously monitor the welfare of the children for whom they are responsible.

8. Stakeholders – individual or groups either government or non-government that play significant roles for the functionality of the BCPC.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Laws and Policies Governing Protection of Children

Most Filipino families believe that a child is a “gift of God and a sign of grace.” The birth of a child is almost always a happy and welcome event. Children are valued for the happiness and inspiration they bring, for their economic contributions, and for the security they provide for the parents in their old age (Medina, 2001). With child-centered culture, Filipino families exert all efforts to give their children the best attention and care.

It is not surprising that the Philippines has been one of the countries in the world which has actively advocated for the care and protection of children.

Recognizing the vulnerability of the child and his key role in the future of the nation, the 1987 Philippine Constitution included the following provision: “ The state recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well being. (Article 11, Section 13).

Ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1990, the Philippines has passed several legislations, crafted

and implemented plans that ensure and promote children's welfare. The implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Children in 1992 had given significant progress in the health, education, and access to basic facilities for children.

The Philippine Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children or Child 21 is a strategic framework that will guide stakeholders in planning programs and interventions that promote and safeguard the rights of the Filipino children in the 21st century. It advocates not only for a more focused targeting for children but also for interfacing critical interventions at the various stages of child's development.

As a strategic framework, Child 21 paint in broad stokes a vision for the quality of life of Filipino children in 2025. It is a road map for the national government as well as for local government units, private entities and non- governmental organizations in setting priorities for action and in allocating and utilizing resources to promote the rights of Filipino children. Child 21 aims to synchronize family, community and national efforts towards the full realization of the rights of children by 2025.

The vision of Child 21 has been concretized through the formulation of the National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) for the period 2005-2010. NPAC translates the vision of Child 21 into clear, actionable and

time-bound plan within a shorter, five-year time frame. It is in the context of NPAC as well as the global policy directions articulated in the “World Fit for Children” and the Millennium Development Goals that the Comprehensive Program on Child Protection (CPCP) has been revised and updated. As such, the CPCP is a companion document to NPAC and is an elaboration of the NPAC child protection component.

Executive Order No. 310 was issued on November 3, 2000, authorizing its adoption and implementation by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC).

The Republic Act 7610 or the Child Abuse Act is considered as the Philippines landmark legislation for children. Unlike the UNCRC, RA 7610 applies to all forms of child abuse whether committed by parents and guardians or by strangers who are under no obligation to care for the child.

It appears that we have already enough existing laws and policies directed at protecting our children from various forms of abuse, exploitation and violence. All the existing child protection laws and policies combined are powerful instruments for action. The challenge now is for all sectors at all levels of Philippine society to ensure consistent enforcement of laws and effective implementation of policies addressing all Filipino

children who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and in need of special protection (CNSP). The revised and updated CPCP is a concrete step towards ensuring the protection of all Filipino children, particularly the disadvantaged, marginalized, and in need of special protection. (Council for the Welfare of Children: Proceedings of the National Consultation Workshop, 1990).

To make sure that legislations and laws pertaining to the care and protection of children will be enforced, special bodies are created. Foremost among the special bodies created to give teeth to laws that uphold the rights of children is the Council for the Welfare of Children established by Presidential Decree No. 603, which coordinates the implementation and enforcement of all laws relative to the promotion of child and youth welfare.

The Local Council for the Protection of Children

The Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) was established as supported by the Local Government Code of 1991 to look into children's concerns at the local levels. The LCPC is organized at the provincial, city or municipal, and at the barangay level.

The LCPC has the following as its legal bases:

1. The UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) provides the fundamental basis of our vision for the Filipino children. The ratification of CRC by the Philippine government in 1990 has made it imperative for all sectors of our society to translate the standards and provisions into concrete actions that will lead to the fulfillment of Filipino children's rights to survival, development, protection, and participation;

2. Article 87 of Presidential Decree No. 603 or the Child and Youth Welfare Code provides that "every Barangay Council shall encourage the organization of a Local Council for the Protection of Children;

3. Section 15 of Republic Act No. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 provides for the Establishment and Strengthening of Local Councils for the Protection of Children: "One percent (1%) of the internal revenue allotment of barangays, municipalities and cities shall be allocated for the strengthening and implementation of the programs of the LCPC.";

4. DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2002-121. "Guidelines on the Organization and Strengthening of the LCPCs incorporating thereat Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Coordinating Committees at the Provincial, City, Municipal and Barangay Levels.";

5. LCEs shall take the lead in the organization and strengthening of LCPC and implementation of all children's programs in their respective localities;

6. DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2008-126: "Guidelines in Monitoring the Functionality of the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) at all Levels".

Barangay Council for the Protection of Children

At the barangay level, the BCPC is chaired by the Punong Barangay with the following members: Barangay Kagawad (Chairperson, Committee on Women & Family), Barangay Nutrition Scholar, Barangay Day Care Worker, Barangay Health Nurse/Midwife, DepEd Principal/Teacher-in-Charge, Chief Barangay Tanod, SK Chairperson, PTCA President, NGO Representative, Child Representative, and others.

As mandated, the BCPC is tasked on the following:

1. Formulate plans, programs and policies for children that are gender-fair, culturally relevant and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of children from 0 to below 18 years of age;

2. Prepare Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP) for children and recommend appropriations to the Sanggunian;
3. Provide coordinative linkages with other agencies and institutions in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of plans for children;
4. Provide technical assistance and recommend financial support to the City/Municipal and Barangay Council for the Protection of Children;
5. Establish and maintain database on children;
6. Recommend local legislations promoting child survival, protection, participation and development, especially on the quality of television shows and media prints and coverage, which are detrimental to children and with appropriate funding support;
7. Conduct capability building programs to enhance knowledge and skills in handling children's programs;
8. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the program and submit quarterly status reports to the RSCWC/Provincial/City/Municipal LCPC;

9. Foster education of every child;

10. Advocate for the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds, day care centers and other facilities necessary for child and youth development;

11. Assist children in need of special protection and refer cases filed against child abusers to proper agencies/institutions;

12. Document Barangay best practices on children;

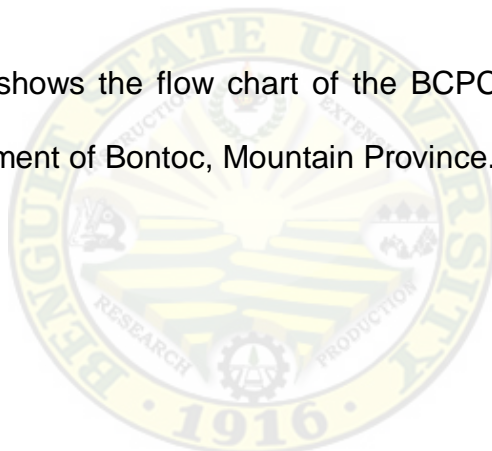
13. Perform such other functions as provided for in the ECCD and other child related laws.

The performance of these mandated tasks require leadership skills, network management, and technical know-how.

The BCPC as a network can be enhanced by the aforementioned factors with the leadership and network management skills of the chairperson. It is essential that the chairperson is capable in putting all the members together for synergy toward the realization of the goals and aspirations of the BCPC.

1. There is shared values and goals, meaning there is recognition of a common interest and need among the members;
2. There is willingness by the members to work with others;
3. There is commitment to a common goal and aspiration;
4. Members empower themselves;
5. There is sense of satisfaction and fulfillment among members.

Figure 2 shows the flow chart of the BCPC/LCPC as followed by the local government of Bontoc, Mountain Province.



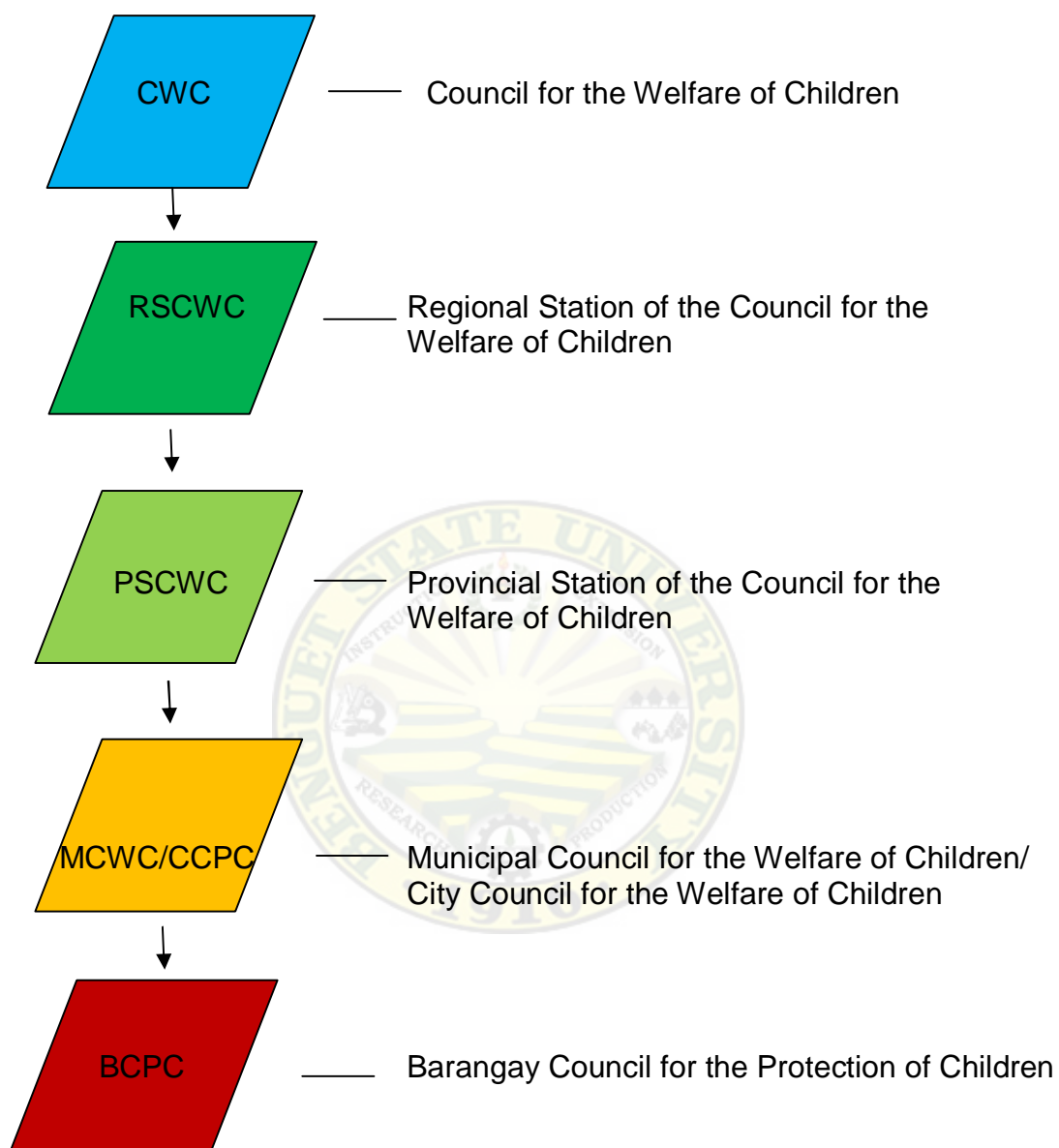


Figure 2. The structure of the Council for the Welfare of Children in relation to the BCPC

In line with the monitoring of the functionality of the BCPC, DILG has come up with the functionality indicators as bases for assessing and rating the BCPC functionality. Pursuant to the DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2008-126, the BCPC/LCPC will be assessed in the following as presented in the matrix.

Table 1. Areas assessed in the functionality of the BCPC

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
1.Organization (10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BCPC/LCPC organized through a sanggunian resolution/ordinance or Executive/ Administrative Order by the Local Chief Executive. (5%) - Composition is in accordance with DILG MC No. 2002-121, the "Revised Guideline in the Organization and Strengthening of the BCPC incorporating thereat ECCD Coordinating Committees at the Local Levels". (5%)
2. Meetings (10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular quarterly meetings conducted, and supported by Minutes of Meetings duly signed by the Secretariat Head with attendance sheets attached (2.5% for every regular meetings conducted.)
3. Policies, Plans and Budget (30%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPAs of the BCPC/LCPC provided funding in the Provincial/City/Municipal/Barangay Annual Budget. (10%) - Annual Work and Financial Plan Developed. (5%) - Annual Work and Financial Plan of the BCPC/LCPC are included in the Local Development Investment Plan and Annual

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- Investment program of the LGU. (5%)
 - At least two policies for each child rights have been developed and recommended through a resolution. (4%)
 - Policies approved by the Sanggunian (at least two policies for each major child rights have been approved by the concerned sanggunian.) (4%)
 - Policies and Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs) are evidenced/needs based/demand driven. (2%)

 - 4. Accomplishment (50%)
 - PPAs undertaken based on the approved work and financial plan. (20%)
 - State of Children's Report. (10%)
 - Accomplishments reflected in the LGU Annual Report. (8%)
 - Accomplishments documented. (7%)
 - Accomplishments included in the SOLA. (5%)
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The assessment of the BCPC/LCPC based on the above indicators also determines the level of functionality of the BCPC/LCPC being assessed. The DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2008-126 has defined the level of functionality of the BCPC/LCPC as follows:

Table 2. Levels of BCPC functionality

LEVEL OF FUNCTIONALITY	DESCRIPTION
1. Basic	– The BCPC/LCPC attained a rating of 20% and below, and satisfied the requirements for organization and/or meetings.
2. Progressive	– The BCPC/LCPC attained a rating of 21-50%, and aside from organization and meetings, it also satisfied the requirements for any of the sub indicators under policies, Plans, Budget or Accomplishment Report or vice versa.
3. Mature	The BCPC/LCPC attained a rating of 51-79% and was able to satisfy the requirements for organization and meetings, and any of the sub-indicators for Policies, Plans and Budget or Accomplishment Report or vice versa.
4. Ideal	– The BCPC/LCPC attained a rating of 80-100%, which means that the Council was able to satisfy the requirement for all the indicators of a functional BCPC/LCPC.

Data from the National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO) of DILG as of August 2007 show that 73 out of 81 provinces, 126 out of 132 cities, 1,365 out of 1,496 municipalities and 40,994 out of 41,994 barangays have organized local councils for the protection of children (LCPC). However, these LCPCs are in varying levels of functionality. Only 60 percent of provinces, 54 percent of cities, 36 percent of municipalities

and 19.8 percent of barangays have functional LCPCs (Table and Figure 3).

Table 3. Status of local councils for the protection of children, 2007

Local Councils	No. of LCPC	Number of LCPC organized	% of LCPC / BCPC functional
Provinces	81	73	60
Cities	132	126	54
Municipalities	1,365	1,496	36
Barangays	40,994	41,994	19.8

Source: National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO), Department of Interior & Local Government

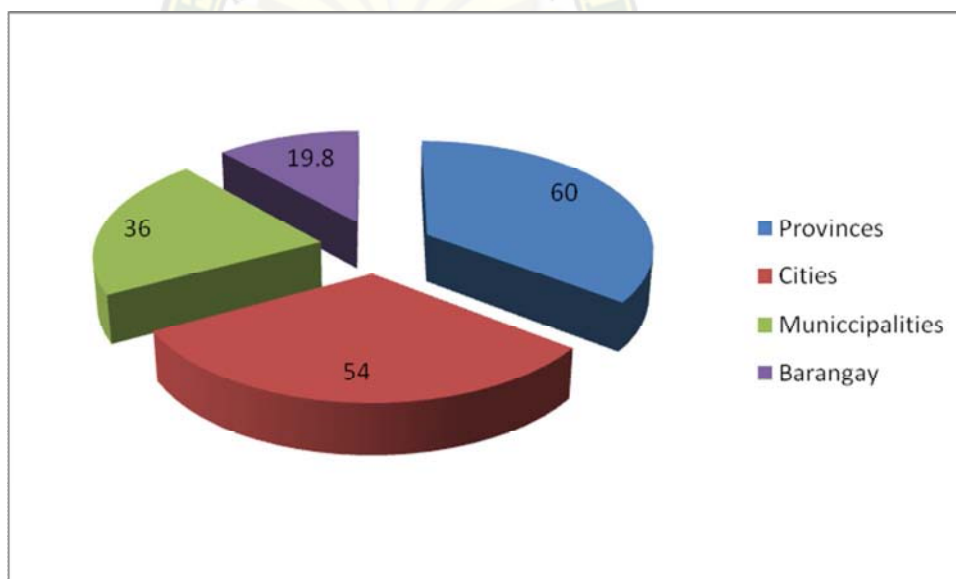


Figure 3. Percent of LCPC/BCPC functional

The Child and Family Service Philippines, Inc. (CFSPI), a Non-Governmental Organization based in Baguio City has come up with a typology of the BCPC functionality. The typology of functionality is an output of its many years of working with several Local Government Units and BCPCs in the province Benguet. This typology requires that all indicators of Level 1: Structural Level must be complied with first before the BCPC can move to the next level which is Level 2: Organizational Level. After satisfying all the indicators under Level 2: Organizational Level, the BCPC can move to Level 3: Functional Level then finally to the highest level which is Level 4: Sustainability Level.

The said typology will be used in this study in describing and determining the level of functionality of the six BCPCs in Bontoc.

Table 4. Typology of BCPC functionality

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL OF BCPC	INDICATORS
Level 1: Structural level	<p data-bbox="943 1514 1399 1577">There is a barangay resolution for the establishment of the BCPC.</p> <p data-bbox="943 1612 1399 1675">There is a budget allocation of 1% of the barangay IRA.</p> <p data-bbox="943 1711 1399 1774">A sufficient number of committees have been established.</p>

the barangay hall. There is a barangay council ordinance providing funds for the BCPC. There is a child rights advocate represented.

Level 2: Organizational Level

Established data base on children as basis for policy and plan formulation. The BCPC has an annual work and financial plan (AWFP).

Barangay Council passed a resolution adopting the policies, Annual Work and Financial Plans of the BCPC and integrated in the in the Barangay Comprehensive Development Plan. Minutes of the regular quarterly meetings of the BCPC are duly signed by the secretary with the notices, agenda, and attendance sheets attached. The BCPC has a situational analysis of children in the barangay.

Budget includes the capability building of the members of the BCPC such as trainings on meeting facilitation, trainings on documentation and filing, leadership development, and resource generation among others. Programs for all stakeholders on children are being conducted such as trainings on parental care and guidance, family week celebrations, and parent education. The BCPC conducts regular meeting and keeps records.

The BCPC supports necessary child-related legislation.

The BCPC provided child-related skills training.

Level 3: Functional Level

Activities undertaken showing the implementation of the BCPC's Annual Work and Financial Plan. Accomplishment report of the BCPC is reflected in the LGU Annual report and included in the State of the Local Address (SOLA). State of the Children's Report delivered by the Local Chief Executive during Children's Month celebration in October of every year. There are records and files on the assistance given to Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) and referral of cases filed against child abuse to concerned agencies and institutions. Youth representative is involved during planning and deliberations in the BCPC. The BCPC implements work plans

The BCPC develops diversion programs and manages diversion cases.

The BCPC prepares and submits annual accomplishment reports to the LCPC.

Youth is actively involved in the activities of the BCPC.

Level 4: Sustainability Level

There is the assurance on the continuity of the work of the BCPC even if members come and go. Resources are harnessed that would ensure the implementation of the PPA's. The BCPC has an active membership in networks and federations of organizations advocating and promoting children's rights and welfare. The BCPC benefits from its partnership with external child-serving organization in enhancing its capacity to further its functionality.

80% of the BCPC are not elected officials.

The BCPC partners with external child-serving organizations.

The BCPC is empowered to do budget and resource advocacy.

The BCPC is represented in the LCPC through the Association of Barangay Councils.



METHODOLOGY

Locale and Time of the Study

This study was conducted in the municipality of Bontoc, Mt. Province, Cordillera Administrative Region.

Bontoc is one of the 10 municipalities of Mt. Province. It is the provincial capital and is a 3rd class municipality. It has a total land area of 396.10 km². Bontoc is composed of 16 barangays. Based on the 2007 census, it has a population of 24,798 people in 5,035 households.

Agriculture is the primary source of income of the households. The six barangays assessed in this study are the areas where Allouette Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (AFPI) operates and where its sponsored students are residing. Barangay Dalican, Mainit, and Maligcong belong to the upland communities. These barangays are approximately an hour travel from the town center of Bontoc. Barangays Can-ao and Tocucan belong to the riverside communities and are approximately half an hour travel from the town center of Bontoc.

Barangay Samoki is the nearest to the town center of Bontoc among the six barangays assessed in this study. It is approximately one kilometer away from the municipal hall of Bontoc.

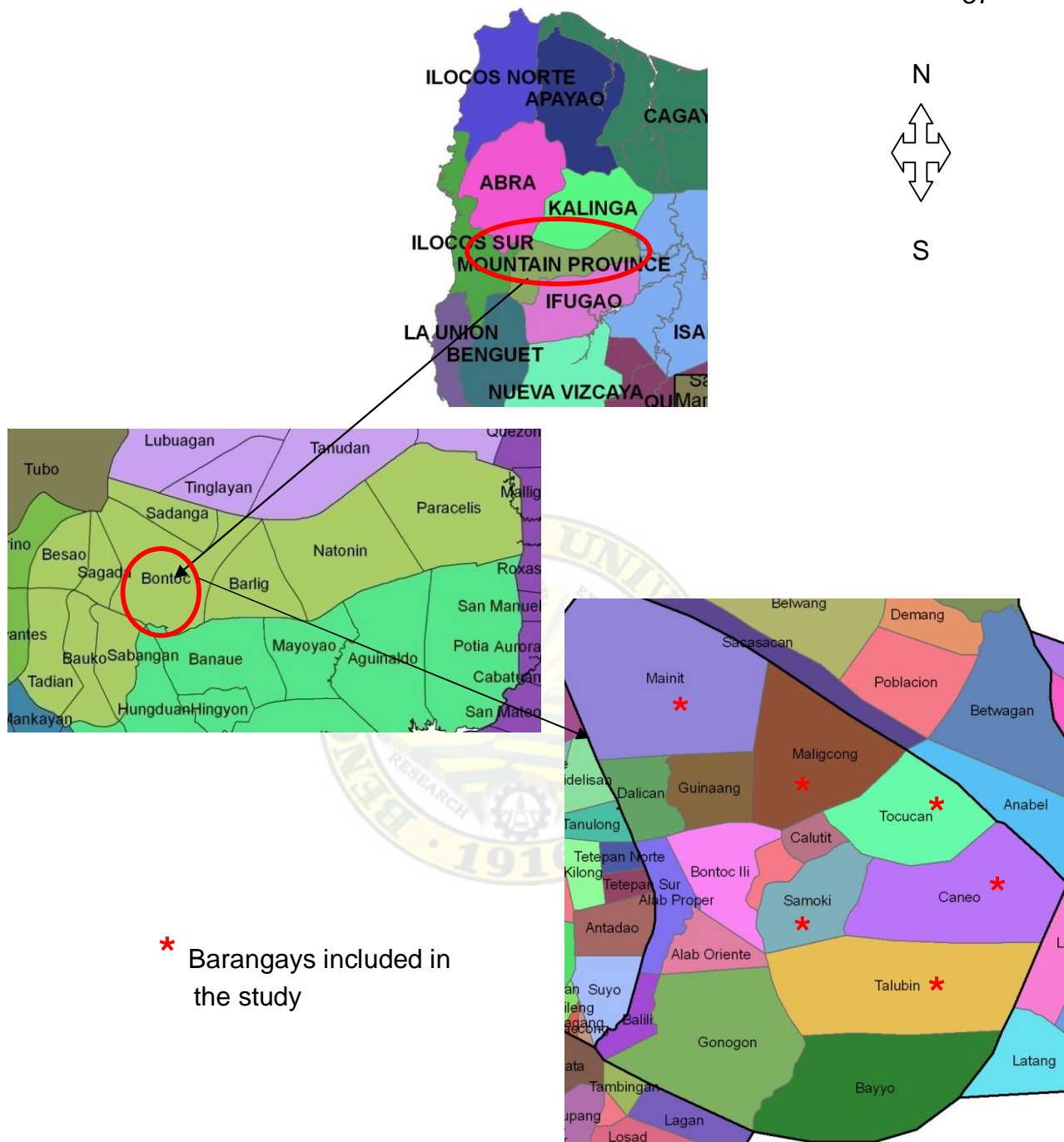


Figure 4. Enlarged map of Bontoc, Mountain Province

Respondents of the Study

The respondents of the study were the representatives or members of the BCPC in the following barangays: Can-ee, Dalican, Mainit, Maligcong, Tucocan, and Samoki in the municipality of Bontoc.

Other stakeholders from the barangay council, tanod, barangay health workers, and teachers in the community were also included as respondents in this study.

Table 5. Population of the study

BCPC	MEMBERSHIP	RESPONDENTS		
		MEMBERS	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TOTAL
Can-ee	14	11	-	11
Dalican	7	7	4 (4 Brgy. Officials)	11
Mainit	8	8	10 (4 BHW, 3 Tanod, 2 Brgy. Officials, 1 Teacher)	18
Maligcong	8	8	9 (5 Brgy. Officials, 3 Teachers, 1 Tanod)	17

Table 5. Continued ...

Tocucan	20	14	-	14
Samoki	17	12	-	12
TOTAL	74	60	23	83

Research Design

This study is a qualitative research using the descriptive and narrative evaluation methodology. Information was subjected to validation through collateral information and document review.

Information that was gathered was analyzed to describe the current situation of the object of the study with the participation of the respondents.

Data Gathering Methods

The research used a questionnaire, personal interviews, focus group discussions, and document reviews in gathering data.

The questionnaire was developed and was given to each of the members of the BCPC in barangays Can-ee, Dalican, Mainit, Maligcong, Tucocan, and Samoki to answer. The questions were formulated based on the indicators of a functional BCPC and was answerable by YES or NO.

Personal interviews and focus group discussions were also utilized to gather data.

Information and data gathered were supplemented and validated through document reviews from the available files and documents in the barangays and in the office of the Municipal Government Operations Officer.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The YES and NO answers provided for by the respondents in the questionnaire were counted, tallied, and recorded in a frequency table. Questions that were answered “YES” would mean that they complied with the particular functionality indicator being asked. On the other hand, questions that were answered “NO” by the members of the BCPC would mean that they were not able to comply with the functionality indicator being asked.

Questions wherein some of the respondents answered YES and some members answered NO were brought back to the group to come up with a consensus answer. To come up with a consensus answer, focus group discussions and documents review was facilitated.

The consensus answers of the respondents were further analyzed in line with the objectives of the research.



Plate 1. BCPC Assessment in barangay Maligcong



Plate 2. BCPC Assessment in barangay Can-eo

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Level of Functionality of the BCPC in the Six Barangays of Bontoc

In determining the level of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children's (BCPC) functionality, all indicators of Level 1: Structural Level should be complied first. If the BCPC is not able to comply with all indicators of Level 1, the BCPC cannot move on the higher level of functionality even if the BCPC was able to meet and comply with several of the indicators at the higher levels.

Level 1: Structural Level. The Level: Structural Level functionality is the first level in the typology of functionality. It is at this level that the BCPC is formalized through an Administrative Order from the barangay chairperson. Other structures are put in place and funds are allocated.

Table 6 shows the frequency of responses of respondents in Level 1. The questions that garnered some YES and some NO answers in Level 1 indicators from the respondents were brought back to the members to come up with a consensus answer through a focus group discussion (FGD).

Review of available files and documents was also done in validating their answers.

After facilitating FGDs and document reviews, the following results were realized. Barangays Can-eo and Dalican were able to agree that indeed there is an Administrative Order for the organization of their BCPCs. On the other hand, the respondents in barangay Maligcong were able to realize that there was no Administrative Order issued by the barangay chairperson for the organization of the BCPC. The issuance of the Administrative Order for the organization of the BCPC by the barangay chairperson it gives the legality of the existence of the BCPC as an institution in the locality.

The respondents in barangays Dalican and Maligcong agreed that their BCPCs did not allocate the mandated 1% of their barangay Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) on any amount for their BCPCs. The allocation of the budget for the BCPC ensures that there is an available fund for the BCPC to use in its operations and services.

The respondents in barangay Dalican agreed that their BCPC did not establish any of the four committees in their BCPC. These committees are considered workhorses of the council.

The respondents in barangay Can-eo agreed that there is a child's rights advocacy in their BCPC. The respondents in barangay Maligcong, on the other hand, came to realize that they did not identify a child's rights advocate in their BCPC. The membership of a child rights advocate that there is child participation in the BCPC.

The consensus answers of the respondents in the BCPCs on the indicators of Level 1: Structural Level of functionality in Table 7.

Table 7 shows that only Barangay Tucocan was able to comply with all the four indicators of Level 1.

This was validated with a copy of the Administrative Order for the organization of the BCPC in the files of barangay Tocucan.

The master list of the BCPCs in the Municipal Local Government Operations Office files shows that the BCPC in barangay Tocucan had established three committees namely: Committee on Participation, Committee on Protection, and Committee on Development.

An organizational chart is posted at the barangay hall showing the names of the members also indicating the sector each is representing.

The barangay council also passed a resolution allocating 1% of its IRA (Php.10,000.00) for the year 2009.

Barangays Can-eo, Dalican, Mainit, and Samoki were able to comply with the indicator on the availability of an Administrative Order for the establishment of their BCPCs and the indicator on the representation of the children by a child advocate.

The record from the MLGOO of Bontoc shows that barangays Can- eo, Dalican, Mainit, and Samoki were not able to establish any of the four committees: Committee on Survival, Committee on Protection, Committee on Participation, and Committee on Development.

The BCPC members also admitted that they did not allocate any amount from their IRA for the BCPC. The members of the BCPC in Barangay Samoki agreed and promised to allocate 1% of their IRA for the BCPC for the Year 2010.

Barangay Maligcong was not able to comply any of the indicators of Level 1. The BCPC members were able to realize during the assessment that technically, their BCPC does not exist. The barangay chairperson admitted in front of the members the lapses and gaps on his part in relation to organizing the BCPC and in bringing dynamism in it to make the BCPC the convergence for all the sectors in the community in advancing the cause for children. After the BCPC assessment, the members of the BCPC in Barangay Maligcong agreed to schedule another

BCPC meeting to formally organize and re-activate their BCPC. The members also vocalized to their barangay captain that they will make a resolution allocating 1% of their IRA to the BCPC for the Year 2010.

The non-existence of the BCPC in barangay Maligcong however does not mean that there were no policies and legislations made and activities conducted for the children in the community. The policies and legislations were crafted by the barangay councils and health related activities and services were provided for by the barangay health workers.

Level 2 Functionality: Organizational Level: The Level 2 Organizational Level of functionality is the next level after all indicators of Level 1: Structural Level is complied with by the BCPC. It is at this level that the BCPC prepares for action by evolving an Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP) based on the situational analysis conducted for the children in the community. The said situational analysis for children is important so that goals and objectives that are formulated by the BCPC are based on the current and local situation of the children. The frequency of responses of the BCPCs on Level 2: Organizational Level is shown on Table 8.

After FGDs were facilitated to come up with a consensus answer for questions YES and some NO answers from the respondents, the following results were realized:

The respondents in barangay Dalican and Tucocan that their BCPCs have an Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP). The two barangays also agreed that there was a situational analysis on children conducted as basis for the formulation of the said AWFP.

The respondents in Maligcong agreed that there was no situational analysis for children conducted. There was no available document to support the claim of some members who said that a situational analysis for children was conducted.

The respondents in Dalican have agreed that the regular meetings of their BCPC are being conducted after a review on the documents of the minutes of their meetings. The respondents in barangay Maligcong, on the other hand, were convinced that the regular meetings of the BCPC are not being conducted as supported by the unavailability of records of their meetings.

The respondents in barangays Mainit and Samoki agreed that their BCPCs do not provide child-related skills trainings to other stakeholders. It was realized by the members of the BCPC in Mainit that although there

were skills training conducted, the said trainings were not provided by their BCPC but by external agencies that are providing direct services to the community.

The consensus answers of the respondents after the focus group discussions and document reviews are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 shows that barangays Dalican, Tucocan, and Samoki were able to make their annual work and financial plans. A situational analysis was conducted as basis for the formulation of the annual work and a financial plan was accomplished by barangays Mainit, Tucocan, and Samoki.

Barangay Mainit conducted a situational analysis for children through the Community Based Information and Monitoring System (CBIMS) but it did not make an AWFP for the children as a BCPC. The BCPC was not able to have a planning session in order to translate the information from the CBIMS. Barangay Dalican, on the hand, was able to make a plan and implement activities for children but not as a BCPC. The implementation of activities and services to the children were done by sectors of the barangay.

All the BCPCs support necessary child-related legislation. Files of the barangays show that the BCPCs were able to make resolutions and ordinances on curfew for minors at night time, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and liquors to minors, and prohibiting gambling in the community.

Barangay Dalican, Mainit, and Tucocan are conducting their regular quarterly meetings. Minutes of their meetings were properly documented by the secretary and noted by the barangay chairperson.

The members of the BCPCs were able to realize that the conduct of regular meetings of the BCPC is very important in the life and work of the BCPC. The members of the BCPC of barangays Maligcong and Samoki agreed to start having BCPC meetings and ensure that quarterly BCPC meetings are sustained.

All the BCPCs admitted that there were no child-related skills trainings given by their BCPCs to other stakeholders in the community in order to enhance the skills on providing care and protection to children. The BCPC members feel that they need to undergo trainings themselves first before they can provide such training to other stakeholders in the community.

Level 3: Functional Level. The Level 3: Functional Level is the phase wherein the BCPC implements their AWWP as evidenced by accomplishment reports made and submitted for inclusion in the Annual Report of the barangay. It is also in this phase that the BCPC is able to develop diversion programs and manages diversion cases. The active participation of the youth in the BCPC planning and deliberations is manifested in the inclusion of the plans of the youth in the BCPC plan and in the conduct of activities by the youth in collaboration with the BCPC.

Table 10 shows the frequency of responses in each of the indicators of Level 3: Functional Level.

The indicators in Level 3: Functional Level where in some of the respondents answered YES and some answered NO, the questions were brought back to the members to come up with a consensus answer through a focus group discussion. The review of available files and documents was also done in validating their answers. This process enabled the members of the BCPC to identify the missing documents.

After FGDs on questions that were brought back to the respondents for consensus answers, the following results were realized. The respondents in barangay Dalican were assured that they have implemented activities for the children.

Barangays Dalican, Mainit, Maligcong, and Tucocan came to realize that their BCPCs did not develop diversion programs and managed diversion cases for children. The members of the BCPCs were able to understand that diversion programs are important in ensuring that alternative activities and interventions are provided to children most especially to children who are in conflict with the law and children who are in need of special protection. The members of the BCPCs however decided to ensure that this will be one of the areas that they need to work on.

The respondents of barangays Can-ao and Dalican were able to admit that their BCPCs did not prepare and submit their BCPC accomplishment reports. The said accomplishment report has to be submitted for inclusion in their barangay Annual Report.

There are respondents in barangays Dalican, Maligcong, and Tucocan who said that the youth are not actively involved in their BCPCs. After the FGD, the respondents came to agree that the youth should have an active participation in their BCPCs. In barangay Can-ao, the respondents who claimed that there is active involvement of the youth were able to agree with those who say that there is no active participation of the youth. The youth representative admitted during the assessment

that she was not able to find time to represent well the youth in the BCPC due to her studies.

The consensus answers of the respondents in each of the indicators in Level 3.

Table 11 shows that the BCPCs in barangays Dalican, Mainit, Tucocan, and Samoki were able to implement plans and activities on children. However, these activities on children were implemented by sectors not as a BCPC.

According to the members of the BCPCs, they lack the knowledge and the skills in the preparation and the technical know-how in the management of diversion cases thus, their BCPCs were not able to develop diversion programs and managed diversion cases.

Barangays Tucocan and Samoki were able to prepare and submit their annual report to the Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC) and included such reports in the barangay annual report. The BCPCs in these two barangays appreciate the presence of members who have the technical skills in writing.

According to the members of the BCPCs of barangays Can-ee, Dalican, Mainit, and Maligcong, their annual BCPC reports were not made because the barangay secretary who was supposed to make the report was not able to do so because of other tasks.

The members of the BCPCs say that the youth sector is automatically represented in the BCPC by the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) chairperson. However, since most of the SK chairpersons are students, their participation in the planning and deliberations in the BCPCs is very limited. In most cases, the SK plans and conducts activities not necessarily in collaboration with the BCPC. Activities that are usually being done by the SK are sports festival, clean and green drives in the community, and specific activities during community fiestas and other community gathering.

Level 4: Sustainability Level. The highest level of BCPC functionality in the typology is Level 4: Sustainability Level. At this level, there is assurance on the continuity of the work of the BCPC. Resources are tapped in order to ensure the implementation of its plans, programs, and activities. The BCPC also at this stage, is able to establish partnership with external child-serving organizations in enhancing its capacity to further its functionality.

Table 12 shows the frequency of responses in each of the indicators of Level 4: Sustainability Level.

After FGDs on questions that were brought back to the respondents for consensus, the following results were gathered. The respondents from Can-ao and Dalican reviewed the list of the BCPC members and were able to agree that more than 80% of the members in the council are not elected officials. This is validated by the master list of BCPC members secured from the DILG Provincial Office in Bontoc.

The respondents of barangay Dalican acknowledged that their BCPC lacks the capacity in resource advocacy. They were able to realize that that even the mandated minimum 1% from their IRA is not being allocated for the BCPC.

The respondents in all the six BCPCs have a consensus that their BCPC is in partnership with an external child-serving organizations and that their BCPC is being represented in the LCPC by their respective barangay chairperson.

The consensus answers of the respondents in each of the indicators of Level 4.

Table 13 shows that three of the four indicators in Level was complied with by all the six BCPCs.

Membership in the BCPC is organizational not personal. The mandated agency sectors as members include the Barangay Health Station, Schools, NGOs, POs, Religious Sectors, PTCA, Barangay Tanods, Sanguniang Kabataan, Day Care, and the Barangay LGU.

Based on the master list of BCPC members submitted by the BCPCs to the MLGOO in Bontoc, more than 80% of the total membership in the BCPCs are not elected officials. Having less selected in the BCPCs means that, majority of the old members of the BCPC are retained even after having a new set of barangay officials, ensuring the continuity of the work of the BCPC.

The external partners identified by the BCPCs are usually government agencies such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Health, Department of Education and others. These government agencies provide direct services to the children but they do not provide technical assistance to the BCPCs in order for them to enhance their functionality.

The respondents acknowledged the fact that they do not have the skills on resource advocacy. According to the members of the BCPCs, they did not attend trainings and other activities that would develop their capacity in order to be able to harness resources for their BCPCs.

The BCPCs are automatically represented in the LCPC at the municipal level by the barangay chairmen. However, it was learned from concerned people that the LCPC is also struggling in its functionality. Given the other demands and broader mandates on the part of the Local Chief Executive of the municipality, even the conduct of meetings for the LCPC can have difficulties for performance and sustainability.

Factors that Facilitate the Functionality of the BCPC

Government Laws and Mandates. Government laws and issuances on the establishment, organization, and re-organization of the BCPC provide its legal basis and foundation. The DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2002-121 encouraged and set the guidelines for the organization and re-organization of the BCPC/LCPC at all levels. The latest DILG Memorandum Circular 2008-126 provided the revised guidelines on the strengthening and monitoring of the BCPC/LCPC.

The barangay chairpersons and the barangay secretaries in all the barangays of Bontoc were able to attend an orientation seminar about the BCPC. This was organized by the provincial office of the DILG in Bontoc, Mt. Province.

Most of the BCPCs find the DILG MC No. 2002-121 and DILG MC No. 2008-126 very informative and helpful in making their BCPCs functional.

Composition, structure, and organizational set-up of the BCPC. The BCPC which began as a community level child protection has become an over-all child's rights promotion mechanism. The composition, structure, and organizational set up of the BCPC provide an avenue of convergence for all sectors in the community towards the promotion of children's welfare.

The BCPC as a network of several sectors in the community is a strategic and practical response in articulating the needs of the children in the community. The different sectors working together in the BCPC create synergy thus, greater output and impact is attained.

Collaboration and complementation between and among the sectors in the BCPC is an effective way of maximizing resource generation and utilization.

Table 14 shows the number of committees formed within the BCPCs. The committees revolve around the four broad categories of children's rights. The four committees formed within the BCPC are: Committee on Survival, Committee on Development, Committee on Protection, and Committee on Participation.

Out of the six barangays, only barangay Tocucan has organized all of these committees in their BCPC.

Table 14. Committees formed within the BCPCs.

BARANGAYS	COMMITTEES FORMED WITHIN THE BCPC			
	Committee on Survival	Committee on Development	Committee on Protection	Committee on Participation
Can-eo	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized
Dalican	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized
Mainit	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized
Maligcong	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized
Tucocan	Organized with 5 members	Organized with 4 members	Organized with 7 members	Organized with 9 members
Samoki	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized	Not organized

Source: 2008 Master list of BCPC, DILG Provincial Office, Bontoc, Mt. Province

The committees serve as the workhorses of the BCPC. The creation of committees within the BCPC helped the council in its functions. The barangay that was able to establish its committees within its BCPC shared that the delegation of tasks and functions to the committees played a major role in the successful implementation of its plans, programs and services.

One important factor on organizational matters that was noted that promotes functionality is the conduct of regular meetings. The BCPC as a network needs to conduct meetings regularly. The meetings are the lifeblood of any organization and network because is through the BCPC meetings that concerns and issues of children are discussed and decisions are made. As mandated, the BCPC should meet quarterly. The assessment shows that those BCPCs that meet regularly have higher performance as compared to BCPCs that do not meet regularly.

Awareness and support of the community and BCPC members.

Awareness about the BCPC is very important. It is through awareness that community people are encouraged to participate and to involve themselves in the affairs of the BCPC.

Table 15 shows the frequency of responses of the respondents on the awareness and support of community people and BCPC members to the BCPC.

The questions on the awareness and support of community people and BCPC members to the BCPC wherein some of the respondents answered YES and some answered NO were brought back to the members to come up with a consensus answer through an FGD.

The respondents in barangays Can-eo, Dalican, Mainit, and Tucocan agreed after the FGD that at least 80% percent of the community people are aware of the existence of the BCPC in the community. Their basis is the attendance of the community people during barangay General Assemblies wherein sharing and discussions about the BCPC are being done. The respondents also said that the awareness by the community people about the BCPC encourages the people to be involved in the activities of the council.

The respondents in barangay Maligcong realized after FGD that there were few people in the community who were aware of the existence of the BCPC. The respondents acknowledged the fact that there was no opportunity wherein information about the BCPC was shared to the community people. This explains also why there is less involvement of the community people in the affairs of the council.

All the respondents of the BCPCs agreed that all members of their BCPCs are actively involved in the activities of their BCPC. Most of them cite their commitment in working for the sake of the children.

Table 16 shows the consensus answers of the respondents on the questions on the awareness and support of the community people and BCPC members to the BCPC.

The members of the BCPCs assessed claimed that 80% of the community members were aware about BCPC. The BCPC is made known to the community through community activities like barangay general assemblies and other activities conducted for the children.

It was acknowledged by the respondents that although not all of them are aware of the roles and functions of the BCPC as a council they still give their support to its goals and objectives.

Leadership in the BCPC. The BCPC is a network of different sectors and organization in the community. The skill of the chairperson of the BCPC in network management is very crucial in the dynamism and teamwork between and among the members.

Table 17 shows the frequency of responses on the leadership in the BCPC. The questions where in some of the respondents answered YES and some answered NO were brought back to the members to come up with a consensus answer through an FGD.

The respondents in barangay Can-eo and barangay Dalican come to a consensus that the members in their BCPCs can freely express their ideas and views. Respondents in barangay Maligcong say that they are not sure whether they can freely express their ideas and views since there has never been any BCPC meetings and activities conducted as opportunity to assess this. But the respondents agreed that that their answer is NO because according to them, most of the members were not involved even in the organization of the BCPC.

In the formulation of policies, plans, and budget, barangays Dalican, Mainit, and Tucocan said that participatory approach was employed. The respondent in barangays Can-eo and Maligcong said that

the formulation of policies, plans, and budget was not done in a participatory manner because there were no planning and activities conducted by the BCPC in order to formulate and discuss policies, plans, and budget.

The respondents in barangay Samoki agreed that everyone in the council can express his views and ideas. The members are involved in decision making and in the formulation of policies, plans, and budget.

Table 18 shows the consensus answers respondents on the leadership in the BCPC.

The respondents agree that chairpersons who employ participatory approaches enhance the functionality of the BCPC. The participation of the women in leadership roles, the children and youth, and the other members of the BCPC are being highly encouraged. This confirms earlier assessments that BCPC that functions are those that have chairmen who are noteworthy for their reputation for good governance.

Work values and working relationship of the BCPC members. The BCPC as a convergence for all the sectors and organization in the community requires teamwork in order to be effective in pushing their common agenda on children.

Table 19 shows the consensus answers of respondents on work values and working relationship in the BCPC.

All members of the six BCPCs said that there is harmonious working relationship between and among them. Everyone sees his/her membership in the BCPC as an opportunity to extend service and that they have a sense of satisfaction for being a part of the BCPC.

Most members say that they are willing to work for the BCPC when they see and feel the honesty, commitment, and selfless work of their chairman. Some members cite their strong spiritual foundations and social commitment.

Constraints on the Functionality of the BCPC

Policies/ Plans/ Programs/ Management. The formulation of policies, plans, and programs are among the mandates of the BCPC. Most of the BCPCs were able to draft and make resolutions and policies on children in their respective barangay but these resolutions and policies were not properly compiled or not documented. Only the BCPC of barangay Tucocan was able to have a compilation of its child protection ordinances, resolutions, and/or policies (Table 20).

Only the barangays of Mainit and Samoki were able to conduct their situational analysis on children as basis for policies, action plans, and programs. According to the BCPC members, they do not have the capability of conducting such.

In the absence of data and information from the situational analysis, barangays Dalican and Tucocan were able to develop their Annual Work and Financial Plan (AWFP). According to the respondents, the AWFP was based on the data that was provided by each sector.

The respondents said there was no performance assessment that has been conducted for the BCPC for the last three years. The performance assessment is not being done because according to them, it is not being required by mandated agencies that look into the affairs of the BCPC.

Another reason given by the respondents is that they are not capable of conducting such. The members of the BCPCs came to a realization that assessment and evaluation is an important process and activity in any organization most especially when the organization wants to improve its performance.

The annual performance assessment can be a big help for the BCPC in coming up with its annual reports. The records of the MLGOO shows that the BCPCs that are not conducting an annual performance assessment are the ones that are not also able to make and submit their annual report to the Barangay council for submission to the MLGOO.

Resources. In terms of monetary support, the Barangay Local Government Unit is mandated to allocate at least 1% of its IRA to the BCPC.

Table 21 shows that all of the six BCPC's assessed in the study except barangay Tucocan, did not allocate the mandated minimum 1% of their IRA for the BCPC. There was no resource generation activity undertaken by all the six BCPC's hence no resources are readily available for the BCPC to use in the implementation of its plans and programs.

Table 21. Allocation of the BCPC from the IRA of the barangay.

Allocation	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
IRA for 2009	722,842	747,533	860,294	661,684	947,707	1,433,576
Amount Allocated for BCPC	None	None	None	None	10,000.00	None

Source: Department of Budget and Management

In terms of tapping other available resources, none of the six BCPC's was able yet to harness resources from external sources. None has made and submitted any project proposal for funding.

Because of this, even if plans and programs were formulated, these were not being implemented. None implementation of plans and programs has made many BCPC's inactive and thus perceived by people as mere organization.

Capability Building and Technical Know-How. There were no trainings and seminars identified by the members of the six BCPCs that they have attended and participated as BCPC members. Also, there were no trainings and other activities initiated by their BCPCs to enhance their knowledge, attitudes, and skills for them to be able to provide child-related skills trainings to children and other members of the community (Table 22).

The low investment of the BCPC in capability building negatively affected the technical know-how of the BCPC. The inadequacy of the technical know-how of the BCPC affected negatively the other aspects of the BCPC like in the formulation, documentation, and filing of resolutions, policies, plans, reports, minutes of the meeting and others.

The poor technical know-how of the BCPC was also been found out as one of the reasons why there is poor planning, poor program management, and no resource mobilization initiatives.

Technical Assistance from External Agencies. One of the hypotheses of the study that technical assistance from external agencies contributes to the functionality of the BCPC is affirmed. The respondents unanimously agreed that they did not receive technical assistance at all from external agencies for the strengthening of their BCPCs. Aside from UNICEF, UNFPA, DepEd, DOH, and DSWD, there are no other external partners of the BCPCs. The aforementioned agencies provided direct social services but not technical assistance in the form of skills trainings to improve the functionality of the BCPCs.

No record shows that there were skills trainings given to the members of the BCPCs by mandated agencies in order to improve the functionality of their BCPCs.

The members of the BCPCs listed in their recommendations that they need of skills training in order to enhance their capacity for their BCPCs.



SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The descriptive and narrative methodology used in this research provided the members of the BCPC of barangays Can-e0, Dalican, Mainit, Maligcong, Tucocan, and Samoki of Bontoc province the opportunity to participate in the self-assessment of their BCPCs. The result of the assessment reflected the current situation of each of the six BCPCs who are under the assistance of the Aloutte Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. (AFPI).

The assessment conducted on the functionality of the six out of 16 barangays in Bontoc using the typology of BCPC functionality revealed that five of the BCPCs are still categorized under Level 1: Structural Level of functionality. Only BCPC of barangay Tucocan is at Level 2: Organizational Level for being able to satisfy all four indicators in Level 1.

There were five factors identified that contributed to the functionality of the six BCPCs in Bontoc namely: (1) Government laws and issuances for providing the legal foundation of the BCPC; (2) Composition, structure, and the organizational set-up of the BCPC which allows greater participation from all sectors in the community; (3) Awareness and support

of the community and members of the BCPC; (4) Shared leadership which allows greater involvement of the people and institutions in the community; and (5) Work values and working relationship in the BCPC which keeps the BCPC going against all odds.

The weak capability and poor technical know-how of the members and the BCPC as a council was seen as the major constraint in the functionality of the BCPC. Other factors identified as constraints include poor local planning and project management, minimal or no allocated resources, and no technical assistance from external agencies.

The interview and focus group discussions conducted with the members of the six BCPCs in Bontoc drew out several action points and recommendations in order to strengthen their respective BCPCs. These revolve around intensifying awareness about the BCPC to get mass support from the community people, re-orientation on the roles and functions of the BCPC to all BCPC members, compliance with structural and organizational mandates on the BCPC, encouragement for the active participation and involvement of the children and youth in BCPC planning and deliberations, and the enhancement of the technical know-how of the members in order to improve its capacity in local planning, project management, and resource generation and mobilization.

Conclusions

Based on the summary of findings, the following can be concluded:

1. The level of functionality of almost all of the BCPCs of the six barangays in Bontoc are under Level 1: Structural Level of Functionality. Although the BCPC members of some of the barangays identified the presence of some Indicators of Functionality in the other Levels, it cannot be concluded that these have reached a certain Level. This is because the Level of Functionality progresses only if the BCPC has successfully accomplished all the indicators according to the Level of Functionality.

2. The skills of the barangay chairpersons in network management and making the BCPC as convergence for all the stakeholders in the community for children's welfare was identified as most significant for the functionality of the BCPC. Shared leadership enhanced the BCPC's functionality due to the participation and involvement of more and able people in the community.

3. Inadequate resources and technical know-how negatively affects the functionality of the BCPC. The BCPC faced serious limitations particularly in the area of local planning, project management, resource generation and mobilization. The competence, technical know-how, and expertise that is still lacking in most of the BCPCs interviewed was the

competence on documentation, records management and meeting facilitation.

4. The work values and good working relationship between and among the BCPC members positively affects the functionality of the BCPC. Good working relationship brought dynamism and synergy in the BCPC.

5. Technical assistance from external agencies was very important in enhancing the functionality of the BCPCs as shown by the experiences of the BCPCs in the six barangays that have gained assistance from other sectors and agencies.

Recommendations

General Recommendations:

1. The results of the study should be discussed with the members of the BCPCs.

2. A workshop should be conducted for the BCPCs to further assess their BCPCs. A strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis should be utilized using the results of the study as input.

3. Encourage the BCPCs to improve their documentation practices by making them realize the importance of documentation in the life and

work of their BCPC. Documents and files serve as evidence of their performance and that activities not documented are tantamount to activities not done.

4. The Alouette Foundation of the Philippines, Incorporated, having the capacity and capability should focus its technical assistance on the development of the skill on documentation, records management, meeting facilitation, and how to do monitoring and evaluation in order to enhance the functionality of the BCPC. This is in coordination and in collaboration with the MLGOO of Bontoc. The technical assistance to be provided to the BCPCs will be reflected in the strategic plan of AFPI.

Another strategic direction of AFPI will be the establishing of partnership with the MLGOO and MSWD for the implementation of the intervention of AFPI on the BCPCs.

Another strategy is through developing youth leaders for the functionality of the BCPC so that the children can be motivated to participate in the BCPC.

Based on the interviews with the respondents, the following recommendations should be considered for each of the barangays:

A. Maligcong

1. Push through with a meeting to address the structural issues of the BCPC. Re-organization of the BCPC with existing committees on the child's right to survival, protection, development, and participation.

2. Pass a barangay resolution on the allocation of the minimum 1% IRA for the BCPC.

3. Ensure that regular BCPC meetings are conducted.

4. Identify among the members who can serve as the secretariat head to focus on the paper works of the BCPC.

B. Can-eo, Dalican, and Mainit

1. Establish the four committees in the BCPC. Make and post their BCPC's organizational chart.

2. Pass a barangay resolution on the allocation of the minimum 1% IRA for the BCPC.

3. Ensure that regular BCPC meetings are conducted.

4. Seek assistance from college students to help them organize their BCPC files; come up with a compilation of the minutes of their meeting, barangay ordinances and resolutions on children, plans and reports.

C. Tucocan

1. Continue conducting their quarterly regular BCPC meetings.
2. Formulate their Local Development Plan for Children (LDPC), Local Investment Plan for Children (LIPS), Local Code for Children (LCC), Local State of the Children Report (LSCR).
3. Formulate and conduct capability programs for all stakeholders on children in the barangay.
4. Seek assistance from college students to help them organize their BCPC files; come up with a compilation of the minutes of their meeting, barangay ordinances and resolutions on children, plans and reports.

The members of the BCPCs agreed that leadership greatly affects the functionality of the BCPC. In effect, it has to be emphasized most especially to community leaders that child friendly governance is good governance. Advocate for the implementation of the DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2009-170 on the mainstreaming of child's rights in the rationalized planning system to ensure effective and efficient delivery of

basic social services and facilities. Ensure the inclusion of children's programs in the Executive Legislative Agenda so that action plans for children are adopted and given appropriate resources by the LGU.

In consideration with the reality on the limited capacity of the MLGOO, there should be support to be given to the MLGOO coming from concerned POs, NGOs, and other child-serving agencies in ensuring that DILG Memorandum Circulars and other issuances related to BCPC are properly disseminated not only to the barangay chairmen and barangay secretary but to all members of the BCPC as suggested by the members of the BCPCs.

The BCPCs should deliberately link their works and initiatives with the broader development program of the barangay. This is to better appreciate the importance of the BCPC not only with that of the protection of the children but also on the development of the barangay as a whole.

The Alouette Foundation of the Philippines, Incorporated, in pursuant to its mission in uplifting the dignity and self-worth of children will work in partnership with the BCPCs and with other stakeholders in enhancing the functionality of the BCPCs. Ensuring a protective and caring environment for the children is a multi-stakeholders undertaking.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Letter to the Respondents

Purok 3, #62 Gabriela Silang,
2600 Baguio City

January 18, 2010

Dear _____,

Greetings!

I am Mr. Abraham P. Mang-usan. I am currently taking my Masters in Community Development at the Benguet State University – Open University.

In line with my masteral thesis requirement, I would like to invite you and the members of your Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) to participate as respondents in the research study I am undertaking.

My research study is entitled: "The Functionality of the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children in the Municipality of Bontoc." The objective of the said research study is to know the following:

1. The status of the BCPC in the municipality of Bontoc.
2. The facilitating factors that contributes to the functionality of the BCPC.
3. The constraints in the implementating the functions of the BCPC.
4. The recommendations and actions to be done to enhance the BCPC.

The result of the study would be helpful in making the BCPC functional towards our goal of a child-friendly barangay.

Rest assured that information and data that you will be providing will be treated confidential and will only be used for the purposes of my research study.

Thank you so much!

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Mr. Abraham P. Mang-usan
Researcher

Noted by :

(Sgd.) Elita B. Herrero, MSW
Thesis Adviser

(Sgd.) Lita Molitas-Colting, PhD
Director, Open University

Appendix B. Questionnaire for the BCPC Assessment

Barangay: _____

Name: _____

Sector Represented: _____

	YES	NO	REMARKS
A. On Government Laws and Mandates			
1. Existence of an Administrative Order issued by the Punong Barangay on the organization/re-organization of the BCPC.			
B. On Composition and Structure of the BCPC			
1. Existence of an organized BCPC with its organizational structure.			
2. Members of the BCPC are aware of their roles and functions.			
3. Children's sector is represented in the BCPC.			
4. Youth sector is represented in the BCPC.			
5. BCPC meets on a regular basis.			
6. There is a system of delegating tasks and responsibilities.			
7. 80% of members are non elected officials.			
C. On Policies			
1. Members of the BCPC formulated resolutions on child protection.			List down barangay ordinances/policies/resolutions crafted by the BCPC/Barangay Council on child protection. 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ Pls. use another sheet of paper if needed.
2. Availability of a compilation of child protection related ordinances and /or resolution/ policies.			

D. On Plans, Programs and Resources			
1. There is a situational analysis on children in the barangay as basis for policies and action plan.			
2. Annual Work and Financial Plan is developed by the BCPC members and submitted for inclusion in the Barangay Development Plan.			
3. A minimum of 1% of the IRA is allocated for the BCPC.			
4. If resources are not available, is there any resource generation activity initiated by the BCPC?			<p>List of activities/events initiated and type/s of resource/s generated:</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>Pls. use another sheet of paper if needed.</p>
6. Are there planned activities that were implemented?			
7. Is there an annual performance assessment conducted?			
8. Is there an annual report submitted to the Barangay Council for submission to the MLGOO?			
9. Is the Annual Report included in the State of the Local Address (SOLA)?			
10. The BCPC is in partnership with external child-serving agencies.			<p>List partner agencies:</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>Pls. use another sheet of paper if needed.</p>

E. On Capability Building		
1. Are there trainings attended by the members of the BCPC?		
2. Are these trainings sponsored by:		Names of Agencies and Trainings Conducted
2.1 Government Agency/ies		DILG 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ DSWD 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
2.2 Non-Government Agencies		Name of NGO / Other Agencies: _____ _____ Pls. use another sheet of paper if needed.
3. Are there trainings and other events initiated by your own BCPCs to enhance the knowledge, attitudes, and skills (KAS) of the members?		List down the trainings initiated by the BCPC 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ Pls. use another sheet of paper if needed.
4. Is your BCPC represented in the Municipal Council for the Welfare of Children (MCWC) / Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC)?		
5. Have you joined any Award Competition such as Search for the Most-Child Friendly Barangay?		
F. On the Management of Programs		
1. Are there cases of child in need of special protection (CNSP) managed by the BCPC?		List down the types of CNSP and their number: CICL: _____ Child Abuse: _____ Child Labor: _____ Prostituted Children: _____ Exploited Children: _____

			Orphans/Foundlings: _____
2. Who takes the lead in the management of cases?	<input type="checkbox"/> Chairman <input type="checkbox"/> Delegated to other members; Specify _____ Others _____		
3. CNSP cases are documented and compiled.			
G. On the Awareness and Support to the BCPC			
1. 80% of the community members are aware of the existence of the BCPC.			
2. The community members are actively involved in the activities of the BCPC.			
3. The BCPC members are actively involved in the affairs of the Council.			
H. On the leadership in the BCPC			
1. Everyone in the Council can freely express his/her ideas and views.			
2. Policies, plans, and budget are developed in a participatory process.			
3. Members are involved in decision-making processes.			
4. There are sanctions to members for not performing his/her duties and responsibilities.			
5. There is a system of rewarding good performing members of the Council.			
I. On Work Values and Working Relationships			
1 The BCPC as an institution has vision, mission, goals and objectives (VMGOs).			
2. There is an orientation and discussion on the VMGOs of the BCPC as an institution to the members.			
3. There is harmonious working relationship between and among the members of the BCPC.			
4. BCPC members see their membership in the Council as an opportunity to extend service.			
5. There is a sense of satisfaction for being a member of the BCPC.			

J. On Technical know-how of the BCPC			
1. Policies and plans of the BCPC are properly documented and filed.			
2. BCPC is empowered to do budget and resource advocacy.			
3. The facilitation of the BCPC meetings is generally well organized.			
4. There is a standard format for the BCPC reports.			
5. BCPC made and submitted project proposals to funding partners and donors.			
6. The BCPC is capable and conducts regular monitoring and evaluation of its programs, projects, and activities			
7. The BCPC provides child-related skills training.			
8. The trainings given by government and non-government agencies are very helpful.			
9. What other trainings does the BCPC need to have?			<p>List down the trainings needed by the BCPC</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>Pls. use another sheet of paper if needed.</p>

Please answer the following questions and statements briefly.

A. Describe the involvement of the community organization, church- based organization, women organization, and other groups in the BCPC.

B. What is the participation of children and youth in the BCPC?

C. Describe in general the leadership in the BCPC.

D. List down all the factors that enable your BCPC to implement its plans and activities.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

E. List down all factors that constraint your BCPC to implement its plans and activities.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

F. List down all your recommendations in order to strengthen your BCPC and enhance its functionality.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Thank you so much!

Appendix C. Interview Guide Questions for Focus Group Discussion

1. As a member of the BCPC, how familiar are you on the composition and structure of your BCPC? Do you know how many members your BCPC have?

2. Did you have an orientation about BCPC particularly on its roles and functions?

3. Do you think majority of the people in your community is aware of the existence of the BCPC?

4. Does the BCPC conduct meetings regularly? When is the schedule of your regular BCPC meetings? How do you describe the attendance of the members during BCPC meetings?

5. Did you participate in the BCPC planning? Can you identify what BCPC planned activities were implemented? If planned activities were not implemented, what were the reasons why these activities were not implemented?

6. How do you describe in general the working relationships in the BCPC?

7. Are there trainings you attended as BCPC member?

8. Was there an assessment and evaluation conducted for your BCPC?

Appendix D. Laws and other Related Laws on Children in the Philippines

Executive Orders	Description
Executive order no. 51	National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitute, Breastmilk Supplement and other Related Products
Executive order no. 56	Authorizing the Ministry of Social Services and Development to take Protective Custody of Child Prostitutes and Sexually Exploited Children
Executive order no. 139	Creating the Kabataan: 2000 Steering Committee, The Action Officer Committee, and the Regional Steering Committee in implementation of the year-round work program, Kabataan: 2000 and for other purposes
Executive order no. 275	Creating a Committee for the Special Protection of Children from all Forms of Neglect, Abuse, Cruelty, Exploitation, Discrimination and Other Conditions Prejudicial to their Development
Proclamations	Description
Proclamation no. 46	Reaffirming the Commitment to the Universal Child and mother Immunization Goal by Launching the Polio Eradication Project
Proclamation no. 74	Declaring the 17 th day of October of Every Year as National Children's Day
Proclamation no. 267	Declaring the Month of October of Every Year as National Children's Month
Proclamation no. 731	Declaring the Second Week of February of Every Year as "National Awareness Week for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation"
Proclamation no. 759	Declaring the Fourth Week of March of Every Year as "Protection and Gender-Fair Treatment Of the Girl Child Week"
Proclamation no. 855	Proclaiming the Adoption and Implementation Of the Philippine Program of Action for Children in the 1990s

Republic Acts	Description
Republic Act No. 6655	Free Public Secondary Education Act of 1988
Republic Act No. 6728	Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education Act
Republic Act No. 6809	An Act Lowering the Age of Majority from Twenty-one to Eighteen Years Amending for the Purpose Executive Order No. 209, and for Other Purposes
Republic Act No. 6972	Barangay Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act
Republic Act No. 7323	An Act to Help Poor but Deserving Students Pursue their Education by Encouraging their Employment during Summer and/or Christmas Vacations
Republic act No. 7600	The Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Act of 1992
Republic Act No. 7610	Special Protection of Children against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination
Republic Act No. 7624	An Act Integrating Drug Prevention and Control in the Intermediate Secondary Curricula as well as in the Non-formal, Informal and Indigenous Learning Systems and for other Purposes
Republic Act No. 7658	An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings
Republic Act No. 7797	An Act to Lengthen the School Calendar from Two Hundred (200) Days to Not More Than Two Hundred Twenty Class Days
Republic Act No. 7798	And Act Amending Section 25 of Batas Pambansa Blg. 232, otherwise known as "The Education Act of 1982"
Republic Act No. 7846	An Act Requiring Compulsory Immunization against Hepatitis-B for Infants and Children Below Eight (8) Years old
Republic Act No. 7880	Fair and Equitable Access to Education Act
Republic Act No. 8043	Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995

Republic Act No. 8044	Youth in Nation-Building Act
Republic Act No. 8172	An Act for Salt Iodization Nationwide (ASIN)
Republic Act No. 8296	An Act Declaring Every Second Sunday of December as the National Children's Broadcasting Day
Republic Act No. 8353	Anti-Rape Law of 1997
Republic Act No. 8369	Family Courts Act of 1997
Republic Act No. 8370	Children's Television Act of 1997
Republic Act No. 8552	Domestic Adoption Act of 1998
Republic Act No. 9165	Comprehensive Drugs Act for 2002
Republic Act No. 9208	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003
Republic Act N. 9231	Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Affording Stronger Protection for the Working Child
Republic Act No. 9255	Allowing Illegitimate Children to Use the Surname of their Father, Amending Article 176 of the Family Code of the Philippines
Republic Act No. 9262	Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act of 2004
Republic Act No. 9344	An Act Establishing a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Welfare System, Creating the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council under the Department of Justice, Appropriating Funds therefore and for other purposes

Appendix E. Acronyms Used in the Study

AFPI: Alouette Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.

AWFP: Annual Work and Financial Plan

CFSPI: Child and Family Service Philippines, Inc.

Child 21: The Philippines Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children

CNSP: Child in Need of Special Protection.

CPCP: Comprehensive Programme on Child Protection.

CWC: Council for the Welfare of Children. Financed by the President's Social Fund; is in charge of advocacy and mobilization, mainstreaming sessions, and supporting operations by national and local governments.

DILG: Department of Interior and Local Government.

DSWD: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

IRA – Internal Revenue Allotment; as mandated, a minimum of 1% of the IRA of the barangay should be allocated for the BCPC.

LCPC: Local Council for the Protection of Children.

LCE: Local Chief Executive; The Punong barangay at the Barangay Local Government Unit.

LGC: Local Government Code of 1991.

NPAC: National Plan of Action for Children

UN CRC: United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child.

UNGASS: United Nations General Assembly on HIV/AIDS.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



Mr. Abraham P. Mang-usan is a native of Bontoc, Mt. Province. He was born in December 20, 1974. He is presently residing at Acupan, Virac, Itogon, Benguet.

He graduated in elementary with honors at Acupan Elementary School, Acupan, Virac, Itogon, Benguet and finished his secondary education at SLU-Laboratory High School, Baguio City in 1994.

He finished his degree in Bachelor of Science in Psychology at Saint Louis University, Baguio City in March 2000.

He will be graduating in Master in Community Development at the Benguet State University, Open University, La Trinidad, Benguet on April 29, 2010.

Abraham has been actively involved in community and church organizations. He was the Secretary General of the Samahan ng Kabataang Episkopal sa Pilipinas (SKEP), the national youth organization of the Episcopal Church in the Philippines (ECP) from 2000 to 2003. He is very grateful for his experiences as a youth leader because he finds these very helpful in his career in community development.

He started working with Alouette Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. in 2002 handling the Sponsorship Program and other related Programs of the Foundation being implemented in some areas in northern Luzon. He is at present the staff-in-charge of the Foundation in its branch office based in Baguio.

Community development work has given him the opportunity to become the Private Sector Representative of Mt. Province to the CAR-Regional Development Council from 2005-2007.

He presently sits as one of the Board of Directors of the Cordillera Network of Development NGOs and POs (CORDNET).

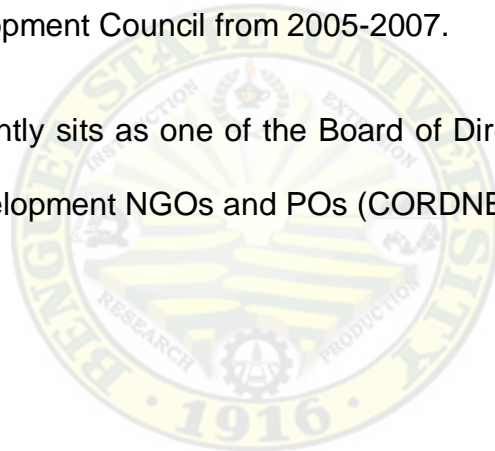


Table 6. Frequency of responses in each of the indicators of Level 1: Structural Level

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO		DALICAN		MAINIT		MALIGCONG		TUCOCAN		SAMOKI	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Level 1: Structural Level	There is a barangay resolution for the establishment of the BCPC.	6	5	10	1	18	0	1	16	14	0	12	0
	There is a budget allocation of 1% of the barangay IRA.	0	11	4	7	0	18	1	16	14	0	0	12
	Sufficient committees have been established.	0	11	2	9	0	18	3	13	14	0	0	12
	There is a child rights advocate represented.	7	4	11	0	18	0	6	10	14	0	12	0

Table 7. Consensus answers of respondents on the indicators of Level 1: Structural Level

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
Level 1: Structural Level	There is a barangay resolution for the establishment of the BCPC.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	There is a budget allocation of 1% of the barangay IRA.	N	N	N	N	Y	N
	Sufficient committees have been established.	N	N	N	N	Y	N
	There is a child rights advocate represented.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Table 8. Frequency of responses in each of the indicators of Level 2: Organizational Level

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO		DALICAN		MAINIT		MALIGCONG		TUCOCAN		SAMOKI	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Level 2: Organizational Level	The BCPC has an annual work and financial plan.	0	11	7	4	0	18	0	17	12	2	12	0
	The BCPC has a situational analysis of children in the barangay.	3	8	0	11	18	0	2	15	1	13	12	0
	The BCPC conducts regular meetings and keeps records.	0	11	8	3	18	0	2	15	12	2	0	12
	The BCPC supports necessary child-related legislation.	11	0	11	0	18	0	17	0	14	0	12	0
	The BCPC provides child-related skills trainings.	0	11	0	11	2	16	0	17	0	14	1	11

Table 9. Consensus answers of respondents on the indicators of Level 2: Organizational Level

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
Level 2: Organizational Level	The BCPC has an annual work and financial plan.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	The BCPC has a situational analysis of children in the barangay.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
	The BCPC conducts regular meetings and keeps records.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
	The BCPC supports necessary child-related legislation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	The BCPC provides child-related skills trainings.	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table10. Frequency of responses in each of the indicators of Level 3: Functional Level.

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO		DALICAN		MAINIT		MALIGCONG		TUCOCAN		SAMOKI	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Level 3: Functional Level	The BCPC implements work plan.	0	11	10	1	18	0	0	17	14	0	12	0
	The BCPC develops diversion programs and manages diversion cases.	0	11	3	8	3	15	1	16	3	11	0	12
	The BCPC prepares and submit annual accomplishment reports to the LCPC.	1	10	2	9	0	18	0	17	14	0	12	0
	Youth is actively involved in the activities of the BCPC.	4	7	9	2	18	0	13	4	13	1	12	0

Table 11. Consensus answers of respondents on the indicators of Level 3: Functional Level.

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
Level 3: Functional Level	The BCPC implements work plan.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
	The BCPC develops diversion programs and manages diversion cases.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	The BCPC prepares and submit annual accomplishment reports to the LCPC.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
	Youth is actively involved in the activities of the BCPC.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Table 12. Frequency of responses in each of the indicators of Level 4: Sustainability Level.

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO		DALICAN		MAINIT		MALIGCONG		TUCOCAN		SAMOKI	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Level 4: Sustainability Level	80% of the members are not elected officials.	9	2	8	3	18	0	17	0	14	0	12	0
	The BCPC partners with external child-serving organizations.	11	0	11	0	18	0	17	0	14	0	12	0
	The BCPC is empowered to do budget and resource advocacy.	0	11	4	7	0	18	0	18	0	14	0	12
	The BCPC is represented in the LCPC through the Association of Barangay Councils.	11	0	8	0	18	0	17	0	14	0	12	0

Table 13. Consensus answers of respondents on the indicators of Level 4: Sustainability Level

FUNCTIONALITY LEVEL	INDICATORS	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
Level 4: Sustainability Level	80% of the members are not elected officials.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	The BCPC partners with external child-serving organizations.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	The BCPC is empowered to do budget and resource advocacy.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	The BCPC is represented in the LCPC through the Association of Barangay Councils.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 15. Awareness and support of community people and BCPC members

AWARENESS AND SUPPORT TO THE BCPC	CAN-EO		DALICAN		MAINIT		MALIGCONG		TUCOCAN		SAMOKI	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Eighty (80) % of the community members are aware of the existence of the BCPC.	7	4	10	1	15	3	1	17	13	1	12	0
2. The community members are actively involved in the activities of the BCPC.	7	4	9	2	17	1	1	17	13	1	12	0
3. The BCPC members are actively involved in the affairs of the Council.	6	5	11	0	10	0	15	3	14	0	12	0

Table 16. Consensus answers of respondents on the awareness and support to the BCPC

AWARENESS AND SUPPORT TO THE BCPC	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
1. Eighty (80) % of the community members are aware of the existence of the BCPC.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2. The community members are actively involved in the activities of the BCPC.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3. The BCPC members are actively involved in the affairs of the Council.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 17. Leadership in the BCPC

ON THE LEADERSHIP IN THE BCPC	CAN-EO		DALICAN		MAINIT		MALIGCONG		TUCOCAN		SAMOKI	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Everyone in the Council can freely express his/her ideas and views.	6	5	10	1	18	0	1	17	14	0	12	0
2. Policies, plans, and budget are developed in a participatory process.	4	7	10	1	15	3	3	15	11	3	12	0
3. Members are involved in decision-making processes.	6	5	11	0	18	0	2	16	14	0	12	0

Table 18. Consensus answers of respondents on the leadership in the BCPC

ON THE LEADERSHIP IN THE BCPC	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
1. Everyone in the Council can freely express his/her ideas and views.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. Policies, plans, and budget are developed in a participatory process.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3. Members are involved in decision-making processes.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Table 19. Work values and working relationship in the BCPC

WORK VALUES AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
1. There is harmonious working relationship between and among the members of the BCPC.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2. BCPC members see their membership in the Council as an opportunity to extend service.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. There is a sense of satisfaction for being a member of the BCPC.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 20. Consensus answers of respondents on policies, plans, programs, and management

POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMS, MANAGEMENT	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
1. There is a situational analysis on children in the barangay as basis for policies and action plan.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2. Annual Work and Financial Plan is developed by the BCPC members and submitted for inclusion in the Barangay Development Plan.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3. Are there planned activities that were implemented?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4. Is there an annual performance assessment conducted?	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5. Is there an annual report submitted to the Barangay Council for submission to the MLGOO?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6. Is the Annual Report included in the State of the Local Address (SOLA)?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7. Are there cases of child in need of special protection (CNSP) managed by the BCPC?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8. CNSP cases are documented and compiled.	N	N	N	N	Y	N

Table 22. Consensus response of respondents on the technical know-how of the BCPC

CAPABILITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW	CAN-EO	DALICAN	MAINIT	MALIGCONG	TUCOCAN	SAMOKI
1. Policies and plans of the BCPC are properly documented and filed.	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2. The facilitation of the BCPC meetings is generally well organized.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3. The BCPC is capable and conducts regular monitoring and evaluation of its programs, projects, and activities.	N	N	N	N	N	N
4. The BCPC provides child-related skills training.	N	N	N	N	N	Y